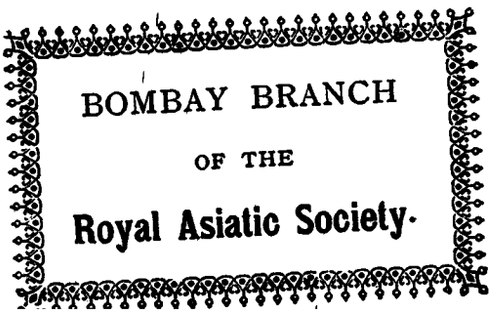
ADMINISTRATION REPORT,
MADRAS.

1905-1906.

00134043



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF MADRAS GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE EAST.

R. CAMBRAY & Co., Calcutta.
A. J. COMBRIDGE & Co., Bombay.
COMBRIDGE & Co., Madras.
M. GULAB SINGH & SONS, Mufid-I-Am Press, Lahore.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
V. KALYANARAMA IYER & Co., Esplanade, Madras.
S. K. LAHIRI & Co., Calcutta.
S. MURTHY & Co., Kapalee Press, Madras.
G. A. NATESAN & Co., Madras.
NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
P. R. RAMA IYAR & Co., 192, Esplanade, Madras.
* T. K. SITARAMA AIYAR, Kumbakónam.
SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.
SUPERINTENDENT, NAZAIR KANUN HIND PRESS, Allahabad.
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & Co., Bombay.
TEMPLE & Co., Mylapore, Madras.
THACKER & Co. (Limited), Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
THOMPSON & Co., Madras.

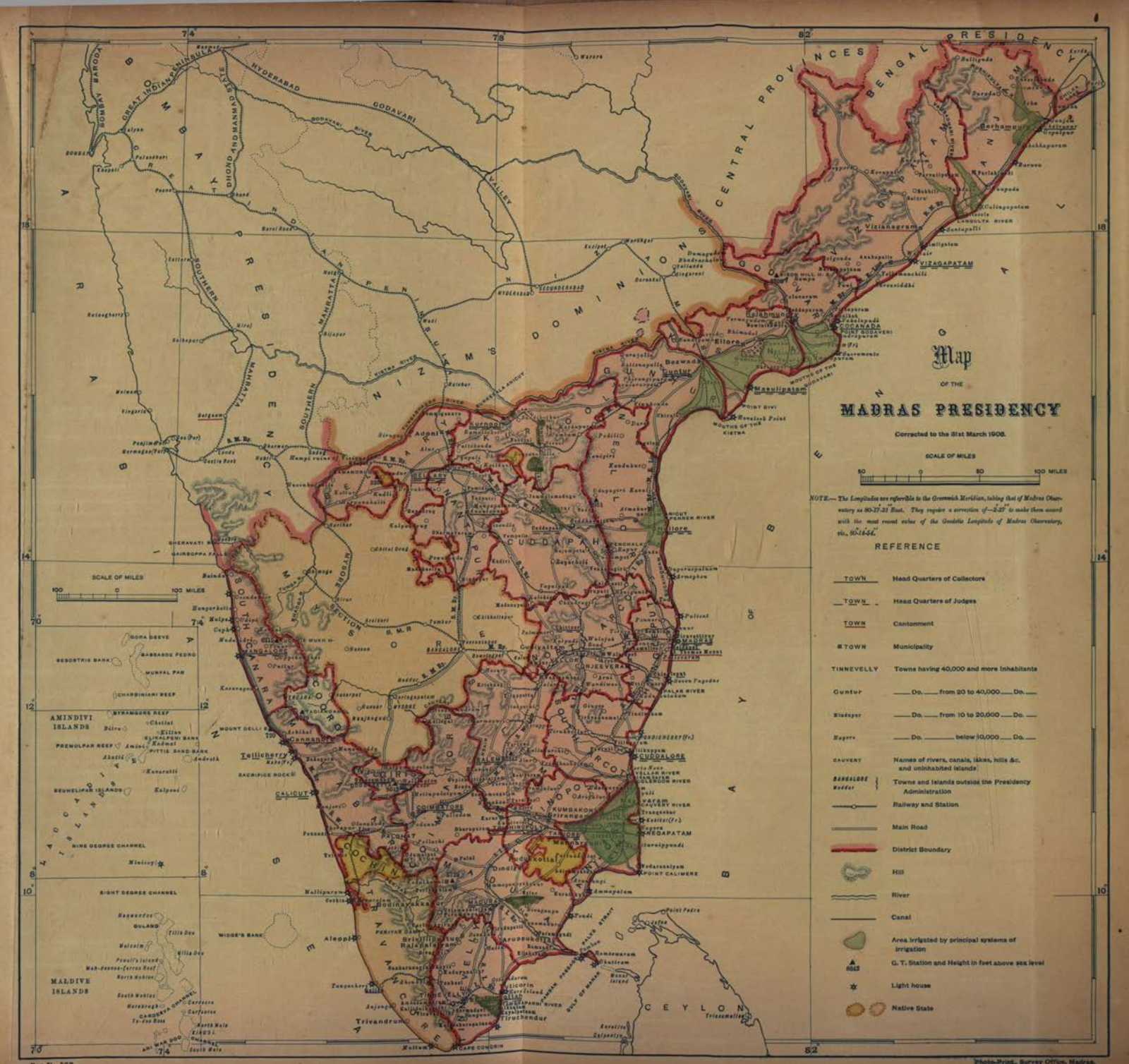
IN ENGLAND.

E. A. ARNOLD, 41 and 43, Maddox Street, Bond Street, W., London.
B. H. BLACKWELL, 50 and 51, Broad Street, Oxford.
CONSTABLE & Co., 16, James Street, Haymarket, W., London.
DEIGHTON, BELL & Co., Cambridge.
GRINDLAY & Co., 54, Parliament Street, S.W., London.
HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, E.C., London.
P. S. KING & SON, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W., London.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, W., London.
B. QUARITCH, 15, Piccadilly, W., London.

ON THE CONTINENT.

FRIEDLÄNDER & SOHN, 11, Carlstrasse, Berlin.
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.
RUDOLF HAUPT, Halle-a-S, Germany.
KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipzig.
ERNEST LEROUX, 28, Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague, Holland.

* Agent for sale of the Legislative Department publications.


Map
OF THE
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Corrected to the 31st March 1906.
SCALE OF MILES
50 0 50 100 MILES
NOTE.—The Longitudes are referrible to the Greenwich Meridian, taking that of Madras Observatory as 80-17-31 East. They require a correction of —2.27" to make them accord with the most recent value of the Geodetic Longitude of Madras Observatory, viz., 80-14-64.
REFERENCE
TOWN Head Quarters of Collectors
TOWN Head Quarters of Judges
TOWN Cantonment
TOWN Municipality
TINNEVELLY Towns having 40,000 and more inhabitants
Guntur ——Do.—— from 20 to 40,000 ——Do.——
Kistnapur ——Do.—— from 10 to 20,000 ——Do.——
Nagore ——Do.—— below 10,000 ——Do.——
CAUVERY Names of rivers, canals, lakes, hills &c. and uninhabited islands
BANGALORE Kudder Towns and Islands outside the Presidency Administration
Railway and Station
Main Road
District Boundary
Hill
River
Canal
Area irrigated by principal systems of irrigation
6613 G. T. Station and Height in feet above sea level
Light house
Native State
SCALE OF MILES
100 0 100 MILES
BAY OF BENGAL
ARABIAN SEA
CEYLON
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA
HYDERABAD
GODAVARI
CENTRAL PROVINCES
BENGAL PRESIDENCY
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
DOMINIONS
AMINDIVI ISLANDS
LACCADIVE ISLANDS
MALDIVE ISLANDS
Trivandrum
Tellicherry
CALICUT
COCHIN
COIMBATORE
TRICHINOPOLY
TANJORE
PUDUKOTTAI
MADURA
TINNEVELLY
Aleppi
Negapatam
CUDDALORE
PONDICHERY (Fr.)
KARIKAL (Fr.)
Ramnad
Rameswaram
Tuticorin
Palamcottah
Nellore
Ongole
Guntur
Bezwada
Masulipatam
Eilore
Cocanada
Rajahmundry
Vizianagram
VIZAGAPATAM
Berhampur
Chicacole
Gopalpur
Pulicat
Madras
Conjeevaram
Arcot
Vellore
Salem
Erode
Karur
Dindigul
Madura
Virudupatti
Sivaganga
Ramnad
Tuticorin
Palamcottah
Nagercoil
CAPE COMORIN
Point Calimere
Point Pedro
Mannar
Paumben
Ramesvaram
Adam's Bridge
Gulf of Manar
Palk Strait
Coromandel Coast
Malabar Coast
Nilgiri Hills
Palghat Gap
Shevaroy Hills
Kolli Hills
Pulney Hills
Travancore Hills
Cardamom Hills
Anamalai Hills
Godavari River
Kistna River
Pennar River
Cauvery River
Vellar River
Coleroon River
Ponnaiyar River
Palar River
Gundlakamma River
Penner River
Vaigai River
Tambraparni River
Periyar Dam
Mettur Dam
Krishnarajasagar Dam
Cheyair River
Vaippar River
Kallair River
Kodaganar River
Pambar River
Vaigai River
Kundaleru River
Buckingham Canal
Cuddapah
Kurnool
Bellary
Anantapur
Kadiri
Gooty
Dharmavaram
Hindupur
Penukonda
Chittoor
Tirupati
Kalahasti
Gudur
Nellore
Kavali

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

1905-1906.

134043
ac

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

[PRICE, 2 *rupees* 12 *annas.*] 1906. [4 *shillings* 3 *pence.*]

00134043

CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION xi

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—General and Political.

PARAS. PAGE

1. General i
2. Personnel of the Administration i
3. Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princes of Wales i
4. His Excellency the Governor's tours ... ii
5–10. Travancore ii
11–16. Cochin iii
17. Pudukkóttai iv
18. Banganapalle v
19. Sandur v
20. Condition of the people v

II.—Administration of the Land.

21. Realization of revenue v
22. Surveys vi
23. Settlements vi
24. Land records vi
25. Waste lands vi
26. Wards' estates vi
27. Revenue and rent-paying classes ... vii

III.—Protection.

28. Course of legislation vii
29. Police vii
30. Criminal justice viii
31. Prisons viii
32. Civil justice ix
33. Registration ix
34. Local Boards administration ix
35, 36. Municipal administration x
37. Military (Volunteering) x
38. Marine x
39. Arms and explosives x

IV.—Production and Distribution.

40. Agriculture xi
41. Weather and crops xi
42. Horticulture xi
43. Cinchona xi
44. Forests xii
45. Mines and quarries xii
46. Manufactures xii
47–50. Sea-borne trade xii
51. Buildings and roads xiii
52–57. Railways and tramways xiii
58. Canals xiv
59. Irrigation xiv

V.—Revenue and Finance.

PARAS.

60. Gross revenue and expenditure other than municipal xiv
61, 62. Imperial revenues xiv
63. Provincial revenues xv
64–66. Local funds xvi
67. Municipal revenues xvi

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

68. Births and deaths xvii
69. Emigration and immigration xvii
70. Medical relief xvii
71. Lunatic asylums xvii
72. Sanitation xvii
73. Vaccination xvii

VII.—Instruction.

74. General xviii
75. Madras University xviii
76. Collegiate education xviii
77. Secondary education xviii
78. Primary education xviii
79. Special education xviii
80. Private and indigenous schools xix
81. General statistics xix
82. Financial xix
83. Government examinations xix
84. Lawrence Asylum xix
85. The Reformatory School xix
86. School of Arts xix
87. Libraries xix
88. Periodicals and Registration of books ... xix
89. Government Museum xx
90. Meteorology xx
91. Astronomy xx

VIII.—Archæology.

92. Archæology and epigraphy xx

IX.—Miscellaneous.

93. Ecclesiastical xx
94. Stationery xx
95. Government Press xx
96. District presses xx
97. Chemical Examiner's department ... xx
98. Charitable institutions xxi
99. Muhammadans in the service of Government xxi

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PAGE

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples 1

POLITICAL.

PAGE

Historical Summary 1

Form of Administration 1

Character of Land Tenures 1

System of Survey 1

System of Settlements 1

Civil Divisions of British Territory ... 2

Details of the Census of 1901—Tribes and Languages 2

Changes in the Administration.

PARAS.

9. Changes in the administration 2
10. Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales 2

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

11. General and political 3
12–14. Administration of the land 3
15–22. Protection 4
23–28. Production and distribution 6
29, 30. Revenue and finance 7
31–33. Vital statistics, etc. 8
34. Instruction 8

COCHIN STATE.

35. General and political 9
36. Administration of the land 9
37–42. Protection 9

PARAS.

43. Production and distribution 11
44, 45. Revenue and finance 11
46. Vital statistics, etc. 12
47. Instruction 12

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

48. General and political 12
49. Administration of the land 13
50. Protection 13
51. Production and distribution 13
52. Revenue and finance 14
53. Vital statistics, etc. 14
54. Instruction 14

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

55. Political and general 14
56. Administration of the land 15
57. Protection 15
58. Production and distribution 15
59. Revenue and finance 15
60. Vital statistics 16
61. Instruction 16

SANDUR STATE.

62. General and political 16
63. Administration of the land 16
64. Protection 16
65. Production and distribution 16
66. Revenue and finance 17
67. Vital statistics, etc. 17
68. Instruction 17

Condition of the People.

69. Condition of the people 17

Political Pensions.

70. Political pensions 18

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Revenue.

71. Peshkash 19
72. Shrotriyam-jodi 19
73. Ryotwar and miscellaneous 19
74. Cesses 20
75. Total land revenue 20
76. Coercive processes 20
77. Loan and advances 21
78. Expenditure 21

Surveys.

79, 80. Area surveyed 21
81. Maps 21
82. Survey training 21
83. Expenditure 22

PARAS.		PAGE
	Settlements.	
84.	Parties	22
85.	South Canara	22
86.	Malabar	22
87.	Guntúr	22
88.	Nellore	22
89.	Salem	22
90.	Kurnool	22
91.	Tinnevelly	22
92.	Miscellaneous	23
93.	Financial	23
	Land Records.	
94.	Staff	23
95.	Work of the staff	23
96.	Maintenance of records	23
97.	Revision of village accounts	23
	Waste Lands.	
98, 99.	Waste lands	24
	Government Estates.	
100.	Government estates	24
	Wards' Estates.	
101.	Number of estates	24
102.	Estates restored	24
103–109.	Financial	25
110.	Education of wards	26
111.	Encumbered estates	26
112–114.	Miscellaneous	26
	Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.	
115, 116.	Revenue-paying classes	27
117.	Rent-paying classes	27

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Legislating Authority ...	8
	Course of Legislation.	
119.	The Legislative Council	28
120.	Acts and Bills	28
	Police.	
121.	The police force	28
122.	Crime	29
123.	Detection and prevention of crime ...	30
	Criminal Justice.	
124.	Tribunals	31
125.	State of crime	31
126–129.	Business in the courts	31
	Prisons.	
130.	Accommodation	34
131.	Prisoners	34
132.	Convicts	34
133.	Vital statistics	34
134.	Financial	35
	Civil Justice.	
135.	Tribunals	35
136.	Litigation	36
137, 138.	Disposal of business	37
139.	Financial	39
140.	Miscellaneous	40
	Registration.	
141.	Registration offices	40
142.	Registration	40
143.	Prosecutions	40
144.	Documents copied	40
145.	Financial	40
146.	Inspections	40
147.	Notaries public	40
148.	Registered companies	41
	Local Boards Administration.	
149.	Local Boards and Union Panchâyats ...	41
150.	Receipts	42
151–154.	Expenditure	43
155.	Tanjore District Board Railway	43
	Municipal Administration—Mufassal.	
156.	General	44
157.	Receipts	44
158.	Incidence of taxation	44
159.	Expenditure	45
160.	Debt	45
	Municipal Administration—Madras City.	
161.	Financial	45
162, 163.	Public works	46
164.	Education	46
165.	Medical relief	46
166.	Vaccination	46
167.	Births and deaths	46
168.	Conservancy	46
169.	Lighting	46
170.	Parks	47
171.	Fire	47
172.	Miscellaneous	47
	Military (Volunteering).	
173.	Military (Volunteering)	47
	Marine.	
174.	Ports	47
175.	Wrecks and casualties	47
176.	Lighthouses	47
177.	Financial	48
	Miscellaneous.	
178.	Arms and explosives	48
179.	Sulphur licenses	48

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PARAS. PAGE

Agriculture.

180, 181. Scientific and local enquiry 49
182. Pumping experiments 49
183. Botany 49
184–187. Civil Veterinary Department 50
188. Publication of agricultural information ... 50
189. Agricultural education 50
190. Chrome tanning 50

Weather and Crops.

191. Rainfall 51
192. Cultivation 51
193. Outturn of crops 52

Horticulture.

194, 195. Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris 52
196. The Agri-Horticultural Society 52
197–199. Cinchona plantations 52

Forests.

200. Area 53
201. Settlement 53
202. Demarcation 54
203. Surveys 54
204. Working-plans 54
205. Communications and buildings 54
206–209. Protection 54
210. Sylviculture 55
211, 212. Exploitation 55
213. Financial 55
214. Miscellaneous 55

Mines and Quarries.

215. Mines and quarries 56

Manufactures.

216. Industries 56
217. Factories 57

PARAS. PAGE

Sea-borne Trade.

218. Total trade 57
219. Foreign trade 57
220–227. Imports 58
228. Exports of foreign merchandise 60
229–237. Exports of Indian produce 60
238. Geographical distribution of trade ... 63
239. Treasure 63
240. Government transactions 64
241. Balance of trade 64
242. Coasting trade 64
243–245. Shipping 65

Public Works—Buildings and Roads.

246. Expenditure 66
247. Public Works Workshops 66

Public Works—Railways and Tramways.

248. Madras Railway 66
249. Kolar Gold Fields Railway 67
250. Nilgiri Railway 67
251, 252. Shoranur-Cochin Railway 67
253. South Indian Railway 67
254. Tanjore District Board Railway 68
255. Pondicherry Railway 68
256. Karaikkal Railway 68
257–259. Lines under construction 68
260, 261. Lines projected or surveyed 68
262. Madras Electric Tramways 69

Public Works—Canals.

263. Canals 69

Public Works—Irrigation.

264. Gross expenditure and revenue 70
265, 266. Class I 70
267. Class II 71
268. Class III 71
269, 270. Class IV 71
271. Class V 72
272. Investigation of projects 72
273. Works for the Court of Wards 72

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Finance other than Municipal.

(a) Gross Revenue.

274, 275. Receipts and expenditure 73
276. Surplus revenue 75
277. Cash balances 75

(b) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

278. General 75
279. Land revenue 75
280–285. Canal revenue 75
286–289. Assessed taxes 76
290. Imperial loans 77

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

291–296. Provincial revenues 78
297, 298. Provincial loans 80
299–306. Local funds 80

Municipal Revenues.

307. Mufassal municipalities 83
308. City of Madras 83

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Details of Census	84
	Births and Deaths.	
310.	Registration	84
311.	Effect of prices	84
312.	Chief diseases	85
313.	Injuries	85
314.	Europeans and Eurasians	85
	Emigration and Immigration.	
315.	Regulated emigration	85
316.	Non-regulated emigration	86
317.	Immigration	86
318.	Financial	86
	Medical Relief.	
319.	Medical institutions	86
320.	Relief	86
321.	Financial	87
	Lunatic Asylums.	
322.	Lunatic asylums	87
	Sanitation.	
323.	Water-supply	88
324.	Drainage	88
325.	Miscellaneous	88
	Vaccination.	
326, 327.	Vaccination	88

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

	General System of Public Instruction	90
	Education.	
329–333.	General statistics	90
334–336.	Financial	91
337, 338.	Grants-in-aid	91
339–341.	Controlling agency	92
342–348.	The University	92
349–351.	Arts colleges	93
352–356.	Colleges for Professional Training ...	94
357–360.	Secondary education	94
361.	Primary education	95
362–371.	Special education	96
372–378.	Female education	98
379–385.	Education of Europeans	100
386–395.	Education of Muhammadans	100
396–398.	Education of Panchamas	102
399–401.	Education of aboriginal and hill tribes, etc.	102
402, 403.	Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes.	103
404.	Private institutions	103
405.	Physical education	103
406.	Hostels and boarding houses	103
407.	School buildings	103
408.	Text-Book Committee	104
409.	Government Examinations	104
410.	Lawrence Asylum	104
411.	Reformatory School	104
412–414.	School of Arts, Madras	105
415.	General	105
	Literature and the Press.	
416.	Educational Library and Museum ...	106
417.	Connemara Public Library	106
418.	Government Oriental Manuscripts Library	106
419.	Other libraries and museums	106
420.	Educational associations and reading-rooms	106
421.	Periodicals	106
422.	Registration	107
	Literary Societies ..	107
	Arts and Sciences.	
424–427.	Government Museum	107
428, 429.	Meteorology	108
430.	Astronomy	108

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

431–435.	Archæology	109	436, 437. Epigraphy 109

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction	110
	Ecclesiastical.	
439, 440.	Church of England	110
441.	Church of Scotland	110
	Stationery.	
442, 443.	Stationery	110
	The Government Press.	
444.	Financial	111
445.	Publications	111
446.	Plant and stores	111
447.	Printing and binding	111
448.	Type-foundry	111
449.	Miscellaneous	111
	District Presses.	
450.	District presses	112
	The Chemical Examiner's Department.	
451.	General	112
452.	Medico-legal	112
453.	Miscellaneous examinations	113
	Charitable Institutions.	
454.	Monegar Choultry, etc.	113
455.	Triplicane Langerkhana	113
456.	Miscellaneous	113
	Muhammadans in the service of Government.	
457.	Muhammadans in the service of Government	114

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1905–1906 has been prepared on the same lines as the report of the previous year. It is divided into Part I, the General Summary, and Part II, the Departmental Chapters. In most cases the information given relates to the official year 1905–1906; but the latest reports of some departments are for the calendar year 1905, and in a few cases the most recent information available is for the fasli year July 1904—June 1905. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and, wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1905–1906, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year 1905–1906 was not on the whole a prosperous one in the Madras Presidency. The partial failure of both monsoons and the continued rise in the prices of food-grains had their effect on most branches of the administration. Considerable amounts of the land revenue had to be remitted and in several districts the collection of a proportion was postponed, the area under cultivation was reduced, crime increased and with it the population of the jails and the work of both the civil and criminal courts was heavier. On the other hand in spite of the nature of the season there was a considerable increase in the total volume of the trade of the Presidency, the revenue expanded and the traffic on the railways showed a further development. There was a rise in the birth-rate probably due in the main to improved registration and a decrease in the death-rate, the result of the very satisfactory diminution in the mortality from plague.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. The office of Governor and President in Council continued to be held by the Right Hon'ble Arthur Oliver Villiers, *Baron* Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., until the 14th February 1906 on which date he resigned. The office then devolved upon the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., Second in Council, who held it until the 28th March 1906, when the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lawley, K.C.M.G., took his seat as Governor. At the commencement of the year the Members of Council were the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S. On the 6th October 1905 the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson was deputed on special duty as President of the Excise Committee, and the Hon'ble Mr. George Stuart Forbes, C.S.I., I.C.S., was appointed temporary Member of Council in his stead and continued to hold that office until the end of the year. During the period that the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes acted as Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C.I.E., I.C.S., held the office of temporary Member of Council.

Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. *Part II, para.* 10.

3. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Madras Presidency towards the close of their Indian tour. They arrived in Madras on the 24th January and left for Mysore on the evening of the 28th, their visit being confined to the Presidency Town. During their stay addresses were received from the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras, from a deputation of the landholders of the Presidency, and from the Reception Committee on behalf of the Presidency as a whole. The ruling chiefs, with the exception of the Maharaja of Travancore who was unable to be present through ill-health, the principal Zamindars and several prominent Indian gentlemen were received in audience by the Prince of Wales who also, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall. Their Royal Highnesses also visited the Central Museum and Fort S. George. The Princess of Wales inspected the Royal Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women and several Indian ladies had the honour of an introduction to her at a Purdah Party at Government House.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

4. During the course of the year His Excellency Lord Ampthill made 5 tours, bringing the number of tours undertaken by him during his tenure of the office of Governor to 20. Leaving Ootacamund on the 27th April 1905, on his sixteenth tour he visited Coonoor, the chief object of the visit being to open the new Municipal water-works. His Excellency also visited several public and private institutions and places of interest and received and replied to addresses from the municipality and the residents of Coonoor. The addresses contained several requests in connection with the improvement of the station, the appointment of a European Divisional Officer with head-quarters at Coonoor, and the conversion of the local sub-treasury into a disbursing treasury. On his seventeenth tour His Excellency left Ootacamund on the 12th August 1905 on a visit to Hyderabad and returned to Ootacamund on the 24th. On his way to Hyderabad, he broke his journey at Madras chiefly with the object of inspecting the famine relief camp which had then been recently established at Madavaram. At Hyderabad he received visits from His Highness the Nizam, the Prime Minister and the chief Nawabs of the State. During his stay all places of interest in the locality were visited and on the 18th August the troops in garrison at Secunderabad and Bolarum were inspected by His Excellency at Secunderabad. On his eighteenth tour His Excellency proceeded to Cochin for the purpose of opening the Cochin Forest Tramway. He left Ootacamund on the 25th September 1905 and returned to Ootacamund on the 4th October 1905. The nineteenth tour undertaken by His Excellency was to the Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts. He left Ootacamund on the 23rd October 1905 and arrived the next morning at Trichinopoly where he visited several institutions and received and replied to addresses from the Municipal Council and the District Board and received deputations from the Muhammadans and Mirasidars. His Excellency opened the Coronation Hall at Srírangam and also received an address from the Municipal Council. Leaving Trichinopoly on the 26th, he reached Cuddalore the next morning. His Excellency received addresses from the Cuddalore Municipal Council, the District Board, the Tiruvannámalai Municipal Council and the residents of Villupuram. He visited an Experimental Farm at Cuddalore on the 28th October and reached Madras on the 30th. His Excellency's last tour was to Bombay. This was a private visit to bid farewell to Lord Curzon. His Excellency left Madras on 14th November 1905 and returned on the 22nd. The Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., did not undertake any tours during his tenure of office as Governor.

Travancore. (M.E. 1080.)*
Part II, paras. 11 to 34.

5. The total land revenue collected in Travancore was slightly less than in the previous year owing to larger remissions and the fact that the collections fell from 96·57 of the demand to 95·54 per cent. The area of wet lands showed a small decrease as a result of the exact area by survey being recorded instead of the approximate measurements of previous years. The survey of the State was almost completed. The former settlement system having proved unsatisfactory in most respects and the process of settlement having lasted more than 20 years, the department was reorganised and a simplified procedure introduced.

Administration of the Land.

Protection.

6. A popular assembly of representatives of the landholders and merchants was constituted by the command of the Maharaja to enable the people to express their wants or views regarding the administration. Four Regulations were passed by the Legislative Council. There was little variation in the strength of the police force, the conduct of which improved. There was a decrease under most grave crimes, but a large increase in murders. The total number of cases reported by the police was slightly less than in the previous year and more than a third were referred as false, but the average

* The year 1080 of the Malayalam Era commenced on 16th August 1904 and ended on 15th August 1905.

duration of investigations increased by a day and-a-half. The total number of cases reported to the criminal courts also decreased, but the average duration of inquiries and trials increased considerably. The percentage of convictions in all cases was very low and declined both in Magistrates' and Sessions Courts, but judged by the results of appeals there was an improvement in the work of both classes of Courts. The average number of prisoners in the district jails decreased owing to the concentration of long term convicts in the central jail. There was a fall in the death-rate at the central jail, but the method of calculating the health statistics made them appear more favourable than they were in reality. The increase in jail earnings led to a considerable reduction in the average cost of each prisoner. There was a decrease in civil litigation as far as the Munsifs' Courts were concerned and a small increase in the district courts, but the percentage of disposals declined in each case and by as much as 11 per cent. in the district courts. There was a small increase in the number and value of the documents presented for registration.

Production and Distribution.

7. The season was unfavourable in the greater part of the State, the rainfall being 5·15 inches below the normal. There was a small increase in the area of the reserved forests with a corresponding increase in the output of timber, but a considerable area was burnt in consequence of the drought. In trade, imports declined by nearly 50 per cent. and there was a large falling off in the exports, mainly of copra. The expenditure on public works was again 26 per cent. of the total revenue. Serious defects involving further heavy expenditure were discovered in the channel works of the Kodayar Project.

Revenue and Finance.

8. The total revenue excluding debt heads was lower than that of the previous year by nearly seven lakhs of rupees and the expenditure exceeded it by about eight lakhs. There was a falling off in almost all branches of the revenue, but principally in the excise and salt receipts. The expenditure decreased by four and-a-half lakhs mainly as a result of a smaller outlay on public works and a reduction in the expenses of the palace. Various important reforms in the financial system of the State were introduced during the year in the direction of co-ordinating the accounts and fixing the financial responsibilities of the different departments.

Vital Statistics, etc.

9. There was an increase in the number of births registered and a slight decrease in the deaths. The number of vaccinations and the percentage of success increased. There was a small fall in the number of in-patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries, while the number of out-patients showed a fair increase.

Instruction.

10. There was a decrease both in the number of educational institutions in the State and in the number of scholars attending them. The proportion of males of school-going age declined, but there was an increase in the proportion of girls. The expenditure on primary education was higher than in the previous year in pursuance of the accepted policy that the State should educate all children in the primary stage free of cost, but it was still below that incurred for secondary education.

Cochin. (M.E. 1080.) *Part II, paras. 35 to 47.*

Administration of the Land.

11. The land revenue demand was practically stationary and the proportion collected continued to be over 99 per cent. Disputed arrears which had been accumulating for many years were made the subject of a special enquiry during the year and eventually an amount equal to nearly four years' demand was ordered to be written off. The new settlement, resulting in a considerable increase in land revenue, was introduced into three taluks.

Protection.

12. Four Regulations were passed during the year and the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 was brought into force in the State by a proclamation of the Raja. There was a small increase in the effective police force, but its conduct appears to have seriously deteriorated as the number of departmental punishments increased by 43 per cent.

There was a considerable increase in grave crime and also in the percentage of convictions in cases charged by the police, but there was a large fall in the number of cases for disposal in the Magistrates' Courts. False cases again appear to have been very numerous, over 73 per cent. of the persons charged being acquitted: to only 2 per cent. of them however was compensation awarded. The proportion of convictions reversed on appeal was high, but lower than in the previous year. The average number of prisoners in the jails increased, and there was a corresponding decrease in the net cost of each convict. The number of civil suits instituted declined by 18 per cent., but the number disposed of was not proportionate to the fall. The number of documents registered was much the same as in the previous year.

Production and Distribution.

13. The season, though not unfavourable to agriculture, was less favourable than in the 3 preceding years. The forest revenue, however, increased by more than 50 per cent., and if the large sums spent on the extension of the forest tramway and the construction of inclines are excluded, the net revenue also nearly doubled. There was a small decrease in the net earnings of the State Railway and as the capital expenditure was increased by nearly a lakh, there was a considerable reduction in the dividend earned.

Revenue and Finance.

14. The total revenue and expenditure each increased by about 15 per cent. and the year closed with a small surplus. The increased expenditure was principally on the forests and public works, but the entertainment of distinguished visitors was also a considerable item. The increase in receipts was mainly due to the expansion of the gross revenue from the forests and railway which enabled the whole amount expended on the forest tramway and connected works to be met from current revenue.

Vital Statistics, etc.

15. The registration of vital statistics continued to be very imperfect. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries and a great improvement in vaccination.

Instruction.

16. There was a decrease both in the number of school and scholars. The proportion of boys of school age under instruction fell from 57 to 56, while the proportion of girls was the same at 22. The net expenditure on education increased by rather more than 4 per cent.

Pudukkóttai. (Fasli 1315.)*
Part II, paras. 48 to 54.

17. The season in the State was again very unfavourable, the rainfall under both monsoons being much below the average. There was considerable failure of crops in consequence and the collection of about half the current demand of revenue and most of the arrears was suspended. Two Regulations were passed during the year. The number of cases reported to the police more than doubled, and there was a very considerable improvement in the percentage of detection. The proportion of convictions was also much higher. Though the total number of cases in the magistrates' courts increased by 70 per cent., the proportion disposed of was considerably greater as well as the proportion of sentences confirmed on appeal. The consequent increase in the jail population was not followed by any deterioration in the health of the prisoners. The amount of civil litigation increased mainly in the rural small cause courts, but the percentage disposed of was very good. The number of documents registered was slightly in excess of that in the previous year. The total revenue of the State was much below that of the previous year owing to the suspended collections of land revenue, but there was a considerable increase in the expenditure with the result that the year closed with a large deficit. There was a considerable fall in the number of persons treated in the various medical institutions in the State, but there was a small improvement in the number of vaccinations. A large increase was recorded both in the birth and death

* July 1905 to June 1906.

rates and the registration work showed considerable improvement. The public health was good except for a somewhat severe outbreak of small-pox. A larger amount was spent on education and the total number of pupils increased though the attendance at the State schools was smaller.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 55 to 61.*

18. The work of reorganising the administration of the State was continued throughout the year and made satisfactory progress under the direction of the Assistant Political Agent. A system of village accounts modelled on those in use in the Madras Presidency was introduced and the land revenue demand for two years, including the previous one when the State was taken over, was fixed on an equitable basis. All the sub-jaghirs in the State which had absorbed nearly half the villages were resumed, the sub-jaghirdars being compensated. There was some improvement in the work of the police, but the small percentage of the total number of prisoners brought to trial who were convicted shows that the number of false or frivolous prosecutions was very high. The number of civil suits instituted increased by nearly 100 per cent. The season was not unfavourable on the whole, but there was a considerable rise in the price of food-grains. A large sum of money was spent on repairing the roads which had been much neglected for several years. Several new primary schools were started during the year and the educational system placed on a more satisfactory basis. Owing to the incompetence of the village officers the vital statistics recorded are not of much value.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 62 to 68.*

19. A new land revenue settlement was introduced during the year with the object of equalising the existing rates. It did not result in any increase in the revenue. There was a small decrease in holdings and also in the area cultivated, the season being somewhat unfavourable and the rainfall below the average of the previous five years. Trade in grain increased owing to the high prices prevailing in the surrounding districts. There was little serious crime, the gravest offence being a robbery of a small amount of money. There was a small increase in both the revenue and expenditure, that in the latter being due to the minor Raja's visit to Madras to see His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. There was a fall in the births registered, but an increase in the deaths owing to an outbreak of cholera. The attendance at the dispensary declined owing to a change of medical officers. The attendance at the schools diminished though an increased amount was spent on education during the year.

Condition of the People. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, para. 69.*

20. The season was unfavourable, the rainfall in most districts having been below the average during both monsoons. The prices of the principal food-grains rose in consequence. There were no appreciable changes in the average rates of wages except in those of horsekeepers in Guntúr, of carpenters and masons in South Arcot and of blacksmiths in Nellore and South Arcot. There was some increase in emigration. The birth-rate was the highest recorded mainly as the result of improved registration, but there was a fall in several districts. There was a decline in the death-rate as a result of the large decrease in the plague mortality. The incidence of taxation was slightly less, though that of the land revenue and excise was somewhat higher. There was no material improvement in the condition of the people and little progress was made in education.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realisation of Revenue. (Fasli 1314.)* *Part II, paras. 71 to 78.*

21. The fluctuations, as compared with the previous year, in the current demand of peshkash payable to Government on permanently-settled estates and of quit-rent on villages held on shrotriyam or other favourable tenure, were insignificant. In the current demand of land revenue under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" there was a decrease of

---

* July 1904 to June 1905.

about Rs. 33 lakhs due chiefly to the unfavourable character of the season and the grant of large remissions during the fasli. The total current demand, including cesses, decreased by Rs. 32 lakhs and was lower than that of the previous three faslis, while the amount collected was lower than in fasli 1313 by Rs. 39 lakhs. The season remissions granted were nearly nine times as large as those in the previous fasli and amounted to Rs. 39 lakhs, the largest amount granted since fasli 1286, the year of the great famine. The principal amounts were in Chingleput, North Arcot and Nellore. The total balance outstanding at the end of the fasli increased by more than 60 per cent. There was a considerable increase in the cost of district administration as a result of the constitution of the new Guntúr district.

Surveys. *Part II, paras. 79 to 83.*

22. The principal work of the Survey Department during the year consisted in the cadastral re-survey and revision survey of Government lands prior to re-settlement. The initial cadastral survey of a taluk in the Ganjám district, of some proprietary estates and of 2 municipalities was also undertaken. The operations of the 6 survey parties extended over 11 districts. The actual outturn of work was 2,983 square miles which was 19 per cent. below the estimate. About two-thirds of the revision survey work was in the districts of Cuddapah, Salem and Tinnevelly. There was an increase in the average cost of the survey per square mile, and the total expenditure on the department increased. A large number of village and town maps were printed.

Settlements. *Part II, paras. 84 to 93.*

23. There were 6 settlement parties at work during the year. The two parties making the initial settlement in Malabar and South Canara were abolished in the middle of the year after the completion of all the work connected with the introduction of the new rates in those districts. Re-settlement was in progress in the Guntúr, Nellore, Salem, Kurnool and Tinnevelly districts. New rates were introduced in some of the hill villages in Salem and a large area was classified. The work in Tinnevelly consisted largely in the measuring of sub-divisions and the counting of palmyra trees. The settlement proposals regarding whole inam villages in Guntúr were approved and new settlement rates for dry lands were introduced in a large number of villages in Kurnool. There was a considerable decrease in the total expenditure of the department as a result of the reduction in the number of settlement parties. The total land revenue demand in the districts either newly settled or re-settled was 28 per cent. larger than the demand prior to the re-settlement.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 94 to 97.*

24. Considerable additions were made to the Land Records staff during the year. The staff was mainly engaged in the preliminary operations connected with the correction and completion of field maps and in generally carrying out the maintenance rules sanctioned by Government. In several districts it worked under the settlement officers and in two it was employed on survey work.

Waste Lands. (Fasli 1314.) *Part II, paras. 98 and 99.*

25. There was a very large increase amounting to 27 per cent. in the area left fallow within patta and inam holdings and the cultivable waste land other than fallow also increased as a result of the unfavourable season. The area classed as not available for cultivation decreased to a small extent through transfers to forest. The increase in holdings was very small though a large area in South Canara where settlement had been recently introduced was included for the first time. Compared with the figures for the fasli preceding the great famine of 1876–1878 the extent of ryotwari holdings showed an increase of more than 3 million acres.

Wards' Estates. (Fasli 1314.) *Part II, paras. 101 to 114.*

26. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the end of the fasli was 32, one estate having been handed back during the year and two new ones taken under wardship. Two of the estates Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar, which were under management on account of the financial embarrassment of the proprietors, were

subsequently handed back after the death of their former owners. The net receipts of all the estates decreased by 28 per cent. and the net charges by 7 per cent. The latter however did not include 12½ lakhs of rupees invested in Government securities and 2½ lakhs devoted to the repayment of debts. An agricultural expert was engaged by the Court and the detailed investigation of the agricultural conditions of the estates was postponed pending his arrival. The various farms already established continued to work during the year and proposals were entertained for establishing similar institutions on other estates. A considerable sum was collected out of the debts due to the estates, but not much progress was made towards liquidating those due from them, especially in the case of the more heavily encumbered among them as their financial position was adversely affected by the character of the season. Besides the general, mental and physical education which 13 of the wards received at Newington, several of them were taken on educational tours in various parts of India. The senior wards received practical instruction in estate management on their own estates and with two exceptions all the wards were reported to have made satisfactory progress in their studies. The forests on several estates continued to be worked in accordance with rules framed under the Forest Act, and various steps were taken to improve their conservation. The Sérugáda estate, which was handed over to its proprietor on his attaining majority, had been under the Court's management for 7 years, during which period the debts had been discharged and a surplus accumulated, while the annual income had increased by nearly 42 per cent. The percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to the receipts was somewhat higher than in the previous year on account of the decrease in the receipts, but it only exceeded 20 per cent. in two of the estates which remained under the Court at the end of the year.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes. (Fasli 1314.) *Part II, paras. 115 to 117.*

27. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars holding permanently-settled estates, shrotriyamdars holding villages on favourable tenure, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. Of the total land revenue demand 84 per cent. fell upon ryotwari land, 8·6 per cent. was paid by zamindars as peshkash, 1·3 per cent. by shrotriyamdars as jodi, while the quit-rent paid by minor inamdars amounted to 4 per cent. The total area of patta holdings only increased by about a thousand acres. The rent-paying classes consist of the tenants in zamindaris and shrotriyam villages and the sub-lessees of pattadars in ryotwari tracts. The latter are most numerous in the West Coast districts, but the practice of sub-letting tends to increase. The relations between landlords and tenants were satisfactory on the whole and there was not much resort to coercive processes.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 119 and 120.*

28. Four meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Only one measure was passed—the Madras City Police Act Amendment Act. The Madras Estates Land Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee.

Police. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 121 to 123.*

29. The sanctioned strength of the police force decreased owing to the reduction of the temporary plague establishment and the total cost was also lower by about a lakh of rupees. Recruiting improved owing to prospects of better pay and there was a considerable reduction in the proportion of illiterate constables. The conduct of the force showed some improvement as the number both of departmental and judicial punishments declined. Rewards also were earned in a larger number of instances than in the previous year. The Police Training School at Vellore was placed on a permanent footing and reorganised on a new system with a class for the training of probationary sub-inspectors. The year was one of agricultural depression and continued high prices

with a consequent marked increase in crime. The number of true cases of cognisable crime increased by 12 per cent., and there was an increase under all heads of grave crime except murder. There was only a small increase in cases under special and local laws, but the number of nuisance cases increased by nearly 8 per cent. There was some improvement in detection, but the recovery of stolen property declined from 25·4 per cent. to 23·7 per cent. A satisfactory amount of personal investigation into grave crimes was made by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. The percentage of successfully prosecuted cases was 79 as in the two previous years. There was a considerable increase in the number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false, but the complainants were only proceeded against in 8 per cent. of the cases: about one-fourth of these prosecutions were successful. The registration of known depredators and suspects received greater attention than in the previous year, but that of receivers of stolen property continued to be unsatisfactory. The number of houses of bad repute on the registers continued to increase. There was also a considerable increase in the number both of wandering and permanent criminal gangs who were registered, but there was a decline in the strength of the former. The number of old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, increased considerably as did also the number of known depredators and other bad characters convicted during the year, while the number of offenders ordered to notify residence under section 565 (1), Criminal Procedure Code, rose by 24 per cent. The work of the Finger-print Bureau continued to increase and was satisfactorily performed. The number of references for the antecedents of suspected persons increased by 33 per cent. and that of persons traced to be old offenders by 38 per cent. The preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code were more freely used and with greater success than in previous years. There was a somewhat serious riot in Ganjám and another in Salem, but otherwise the public peace was well maintained.

Criminal Justice. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 124 to 129.*

30. There was an increase of 3·3 per cent. in the total number of cases instituted in criminal courts during the year. The increase took place in all classes of courts and was highest, in proportion to the number of cases instituted, in Courts of Session. The number of robberies and dacoities in which the accused were brought to trial rose by 14 per cent. The total number of persons brought to trial before all courts increased by rather more than 4 per cent. The percentage of convictions both under the Penal Code and under special and local laws was slightly higher than in the previous year, but under the Penal Code only 23·3 per cent. of the cases tried resulted in convictions. There was an increase in the number of appeals preferred before Magistrates and Courts of Session, but a small decrease in those preferred before the High Court. The percentage of sentences confirmed on appeal by Magistrates was slightly lower than in the previous year and by Courts of Sessions somewhat higher; in the High Court the percentage was 3·4 lower. There was little variation in the average duration of hearings both in original cases and appeals, and there was a decrease in the number of witnesses detained for more than 3 days. In view of the considerable increase in the business of the courts these facts point to a distinct improvement in the promptness with which cases were disposed of.

Prisons. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 130 to 134.*

31. The accommodation in the Central and District Jails was enlarged during the year, but transfers had to be made in several cases to avoid overcrowding. The number of prisoners admitted was the largest since 1901 and the daily average was 12 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The increase took place under all classes of prisoners. There was a regrettable increase in the number of juvenile convicts, the number both of boys and girls being considerably higher than in 1904. The proportion of convicts sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month declined, while there was a

corresponding increase in the number serving longer sentences. More than 43 per cent. of the prisoners admitted were committed for theft and about one-third for offences under special and local laws. The proportion of previously convicted offenders decreased though there was an increase in the total number convicted. In spite of the increase in the jail population there was a decrease of 26 per cent. in the jail offences committed. By far the largest proportion of punishments was incurred by habitual offenders. The 'mark system' continued to work well. There was considerable improvement in the health of the prisoners, the proportion of sick being the lowest recorded. The gross expenditure of the Jail Department increased by 14 per cent., but the net cost of each prisoner was only 2·9 per cent. higher as the result of the increase in value of the manufactures and supplies made in the jails.

Civil Justice. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 135 to 140.*

32. Certain alterations were made in the jurisdiction of the adjacent District Courts and in some of the subordinate courts by the establishment of the new District Court at Guntúr. There was a considerable increase, amounting to 7 per cent., in the number of original suits instituted, but the number of appeals declined by no less than 19 per cent. There was a small increase in the number of village courts exercising civil jurisdiction, and there was a rise of 12 per cent. in the number of cases disposed of by them. The number of suits in the regular courts in the mufassal increased by 5 per cent. and those in the courts in the Presidency Town by 9 per cent. Nearly 87 per cent. of the total number of suits were instituted in the courts of District Munsifs. The value of the subject matter involved in suits increased by about Rs. 10 lakhs. There was an improvement in the work of the subordinate Mufassal Courts judged by the result of appeals to the District Courts, but there was an increase in the number of both original and appellate decrees reversed on appeal to the High Court. The disposal of suits was not proportionate to the increase in the number instituted, and there was a considerable accumulation of arrears in most courts. Owing to the pressure of criminal work there was a decrease in the number of original suits disposed of by the District Courts. The arrears under appeals and second appeals in the High Court were still very large, the number of appeals disposed of being less than half that for disposal. The total receipts of Civil and Criminal Courts increased by 2·4 per cent., while the total charges decreased by 1·4 per cent.

Registration. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 141 to 148.*

33. The number of documents registered was the highest on record and showed an increase of 7 per cent. over the figures of the previous year. The aggregate value of the transactions registered also increased by 7 per cent. The increase was chiefly due to the unfavourable season. There was a small increase in both the receipts and expenditure of the department. There was a very large increase in the number of companies registered during the year, the vast majority being life insurance and marriage endowment societies. The total nominal capital invested at the end of the year had increased by Rs. 42 lakhs but the proportion of paid-up capital to nominal capital was only 46 per cent.

Local Boards Administration. *Part II, paras. 149 to 155.*

34. Two new District Boards were constituted during the year and there was a consequent increase in the total number of members, but the proportion of nominated officials, including *ex-officio* members, and of elected members remained practically unaltered. There was an increase of 2 in the number of Taluk Boards and a proportionate increase of members, but the percentage of official to non-official members was slightly higher than in 1904–1905. The total receipts of the Local Boards, excluding the transactions under debt heads, increased by more than 28 per cent., mainly as the result of a large increase in the amount of the land cess. The expenditure rose by 10·5 per cent., but was only 90 per cent. of the receipts, and there was a considerable increase in the closing balance. About 48 per cent. of the expenditure was devoted to public

works and about 26 per cent. to the repair of communications. The outlay on education increased by 2·1 per cent. The number of hospitals and dispensaries was slightly more than in the previous year, and there was an increase in the total number of patients treated in them. The outlay on medical institutions was about 5·7 per cent. of the total expenditure. The profit derived by the Tanjore District Board from its railway was 5·9 per cent. of the total outlay on the line.

Municipal Administration. *Part II, paras. 156 to 172.*

35. The number of municipalities was the same as in the previous year. In consequence of its inefficient administration, the number of elected members on the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam was reduced and the Council itself superseded for seven months. In the other Councils the proportion of *ex-officio* and nominated councillors to elected councillors was 8 to 7 as in the previous year. The proportion of Indian members to Europeans and Eurasians showed a slight increase. The total current receipts of the municipalities were about 7 per cent. less than in 1904–1905, but there was an increase of 8 pies per head in the average incidence of municipal taxation. The total expenditure was rather more than 96 per cent. of the receipts against 93·2 in the previous year, but there was a considerable increase in the balance at the end of the year. More than a quarter of the expenditure was devoted to public works, and the outlay on the construction and repair of roads was nearly 82 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The public debt outstanding against the municipalities at the close of the year was about 62 per cent. of their annual revenue and a little more than twice the amount of the balance: the sinking fund amounted to 5 per cent. of the liabilities.

City of Madras.

36. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras were 20 per cent. higher than in the previous year, but about a third of the total was made up of a free grant from Government and a loan. The expenditure increased by 18 per cent. and the closing balance was slightly larger. Rates and taxes provided more than a third of the receipts and the incidence of taxation per head was 7·6 per cent. higher than in 1904–1905. The amount spent on public works was 49·9 per cent. of the total expenditure and that on conservancy 19·7 per cent. The length of new sewer pipes laid was considerably larger than in the previous year but much less was done in the way of repairing roads. The death-rate was the highest since the famine year of 1877 and the city suffered from a severe epidemic of cholera. On the other hand, there was a considerable improvement in the birth-rate. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 67·9 lakhs, about 29 per cent. of which was covered by the sinking fund.

Military (Volunteering). *Part II, para. 173.*

37. A company of Electrical Engineers attached to the Madras Artillery Volunteers was re-formed and a company of the East Coast Volunteers was transferred to the Madras Presidency. There was a considerable increase in the strength of the various corps particularly in the number of extra-efficients.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 174 to 177.*

38. The Madras Harbour Trust Board was constituted a Port Trust Board and the Landing and Shipping Fees Act was extended to various ports. There was a considerable extension of the dredging work carried out at the various harbours. The passenger traffic increased, notably at Tuticorin, where the number of arrivals and departures increased by 17 per cent. There was a considerable fall in the receipts of the various marine funds owing to the inclusion of a special item of repayment in the previous year, but the charges rose by 15 per cent. There were no shipping casualties of any importance.

Arms and Explosives. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 178 and 179.*

39. There was a considerable increase in the total number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, but there was a further decline in the number of persons licensed to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. There was a small increase in

the number of sulphur licenses, but the quantity of sulphur covered by them decreased. The number of prosecutions under the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts increased by 15 per cent., but the proportion of convictions remained the same.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 180 to 190.*

40. The chief work of the Agricultural Department at the Bellary and Koilpatti farms consisted in experiments with regard to manures and methods of tillage. At the Samalkota station the cultivation of sugar-cane by improved methods was continued and the canes raised were widely distributed among ryots. The study of ground-nut at Palur and the investigation of the diseases of the pepper vine at Taliparamba were in too early a stage to yield definite results. Pumping experiments were continued during the year and various loans granted to promote the use of mechanical power for raising water. A new pumping station was opened in the Bellary district for the investigation of problems connected with the irrigation of black cotton soil. The chief economic investigations by the Government Botanist were made in connection with the improvement of the ground-nut, sugar-cane and indigo crops in South Arcot and the pepper plantations in Malabar and the introduction of Bengal jute in the Gódávari delta. Not much progress was made in the botanical survey of the Presidency. The Veterinary College at Madras worked well during the year and the preventive inoculation of cattle was carried out on an extended scale. Cattle shows were held at selected centres. The pony-breeding operations were not very successful. Agricultural bulletins were issued and 2 agricultural notes were translated and distributed among ryots.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, paras. 191 to 193.*

41. The rainfall under the south-west monsoon was somewhat deficient throughout the Presidency except in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Kurnool. The north-east monsoon began well in many districts, but ended poorly. The rainfall was unevenly distributed and the outturn of crops was considerably below the normal in several districts. The total area under cultivation was larger than in the previous year, but was 3 per cent. below the normal. The area under cholam, sugar-cane, ground-nut, cotton and tobacco showed an increase as compared with the normal area, while there was a decrease under paddy, cumbu, ragi, gingelly, castor and indigo. The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 194 to 196.*

42. The Government Botanical Gardens and the other ornamental gardens and parks at Ootacamund and Coonoor were maintained in good order and somewhat extended. The quality of rubber from various species of rubber trees in the Burliar Gardens was tested. A survey of the different species of eucalyptus to be found at Ootacamund and Coonoor was commenced with a view to their further propagation. Demonstrations in the methods of extracting the fibre of "Manilla hemp" were given and the subject of plantain fibre extraction also attracted much interest. Experiments were made with nitrogen-fixing bacteria.

Cinchona. *Part II, paras. 197 to 199.*

43. The Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker cinchona plantations were maintained, but the 2 latter suffered somewhat from drought and a considerable number of young plants perished. The total crop of bark harvested was abnormally large owing to the clearance of plots for replanting. A large quantity of bark was purchased and less than half the amount worked up in the factory came from the plantations. The estate bark was poorer in quinine, but yielded a larger proportion of febrifuge than

the purchased bark. The cost of manufacture increased and the quantity of quinine issued was considerably larger, but there was a heavy fall in the amount sold at post offices.

Forests. (Fasli 1315.) *Part II, paras. 200 to 214.*

44. The area of reserved forests was increased by 181 square miles, or 1 per cent., during the year. The employment of Special Forest Settlement officers was discontinued, and the small amount of forest settlement which remained was entrusted to revenue officers. A conference for the settlement of a programme of surveys and to decide a scale for forest maps was held at Bangalore. The number of working-plans prepared was small, as most of the officers of the department were fully occupied in introducing the system of located coupe fellings and the opening of depots. Special fire protection was attempted over a considerably increased area and was successful over about 94 per cent. of it. Natural reproduction from coppice was generally good, but reproduction from seed was only satisfactory in specially protected areas. Considerable success attended the attempt to make the Chenchus in the Nallamalais work as coolies and assist in fire prevention instead of destroying the forests as they had been accustomed to do. Hay-making experiments were continued. Forest offences increased by nearly 5 per cent., but the number of cattle impounded was below the average of the previous 4 years. There was a considerable increase in both the receipts and expenditure of the department, but the net surplus decreased by 3·6 per cent.

Mines and Quarries. (1905.) *Part II, para. 215.*

45. The minerals worked during the year were manganese, magnesite, mica and graphite. The outturn of all except graphite, in which there was a slight fall, was larger than in the previous year. The condition of most of the mines and the health of the employees was satisfactory. There was a small increase in the number of fatal and serious accidents.

Manufactures. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 216 and 217.*

46. The chief industries carried on in factories were cotton-weaving and spinning, coffee-curing, tile-making, cotton-ginning and pressing, printing, sugar-refining and tobacco-curing. The number of operatives employed in factories increased by 12 per cent., and the various cotton industries employed about 47 per cent. of the total. There was an increase in the number of accidents but fewer fatalities. The sanitary condition of most of the factories was satisfactory.

Sea-borne Trade. *Part II, paras. 218 to 245.*

47. The total sea-borne trade of the Presidency increased by Rs. 113·3 lakhs or by 3·2 per cent. About three-fourths of the increase was contributed by exports. The interportal trade increased by five and-a-half lakhs, but was considerably lower than the total reached in 1901–1902.

Foreign Trade.

48. In the trade with foreign countries, excluding Government transactions, the imports decreased by Rs. 68 lakhs or 8 per cent., while the exports increased by Rs. 79 lakhs or 5 per cent. The decrease in imports was chiefly in betel-nuts, unrefined sugar, cotton piece-goods, kerosine-oil, copper manufactures, arms and ammunition. The fall in the imports of kerosine-oil, which were little more than half of those of the previous year, was due to the short supply from Russia consequent on the disturbances in the Baku district. The imports of cotton declined by 17 per cent. owing to the unfavourable character of the previous season. The increase in exports was mainly contributed by coffee, tea, pepper, hides and skins, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods. There was a fall in the exports of grain and pulse and also of oils and seeds. The exports of coffee were the largest for 30 years and the expansion was due to the shortage of the coffee crop in Brazil. The value of the skins and hides exported nearly doubled mainly as a result of the increased demand for leather-goods caused by the Russo-Japanese war. The balance of trade in favour of the Presidency was

Rs. 760 lakhs, an increase of 21 per cent. over the previous year. The imports of gold increased by 25 per cent., the exports being insignificant. Both exports and imports of silver decreased, the former by nearly 50 per cent. Nearly half the foreign trade of the Presidency was with the United Kingdom and Ceylon, France, the United States, Germany, Belgium and the Straits Settlements absorbed about three-quarters of the remainder.

Coasting Trade.

49. The total coasting trade increased by Rs. 106 lakhs, of which Rs. 102 lakhs was in trade with other Provinces in British India. The distinctive feature of the year was the large importation of food products, chiefly grain and pulse which increased by nearly Rs. 92 lakhs as a result of the reduction of the outturn of food crops in the Presidency, a fact which detracts somewhat from the indication of commercial prosperity given by the increased volume of trade. There was a considerable increase in the interportal trade, but a decrease in the trade with non-British Indian ports.

Shipping.

50. There was a considerable falling off both in the number and tonnage of the vessels entering ports in the Presidency from foreign ports. Of vessels engaged in the coasting trade there was an increase in the number entering and clearing with cargo and also in their tonnage. The number and tonnage of native craft, however, showed a small decrease. The aggregate tonnage of vessels built in the Presidency increased.

Buildings and Roads. *Part II, paras. 246 and 247.*

51. The expenditure of the Public Works Department on the construction and repair of civil buildings and on original road works and repairs was lower than in the previous year. The department only maintained 1·1 per cent. of the metalled and 8·8 per cent. of the unmetalled roads in the Presidency excluding those within municipal limits. Two new Collectorate offices, a District and Sessions Court and a District Police office were under construction during the year.

Railways and Tramways. *Part II, paras. 248 to 262.*

52. The railways under the control of the Government of Madras continued to be the Madras and South Indian Railway systems, and the Bezwada extension of the Nizam's Railway within British territory, a total length of 2,988 miles, of which 2,885 were open for traffic and 103 were under construction, the increase of open line during the year being 44 miles. The Railway officers of the Madras Government made periodical inspections under the provisions of the Railway Act on these lines and also on the whole of the Nizam's Railway. Two new lines of the 2′ 6″ gauge, both in the Salem District, were opened during the year, and worked by the Madras Railway.

Lines under construction.

53. Good progress was made in the construction of the Azhikal-Mangalore State Railway, and a portion of the line was expected to be shortly opened for traffic. The work on the extension of the South Indian Railway to Rámeswaram, of the Nilgiri Railway to Ootacamund and on the connecting lines between the North-East line and the Madras Railway proper near the City of Madras also made satisfactory progress. The lines sanctioned for construction were the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway in the Kistna District and a line connecting Vizianagram with Raipur in the Central Provinces. A full list of the other lines either surveyed or projected is given in Part II of this report.

Madras Railway.

54. There was a decrease both in the number of passengers and the weight of goods carried on the Madras Railway proper during the year, and the net earnings declined from 4·72 to 4·37 per cent. of the capital outlay. On the North-East line there was an improvement both in the passenger and goods traffic, and the dividend earned rose from 2·47 to 4·10 per cent. There was a fall in the net earnings of the Calicut-Azhikal extension and also in those of the Kolar Gold Fields, the Nilgiri, and the Shoranur-Cochin, Railways.

South Indian Railway.

55. On the South Indian Railway there was a small decrease both in the passenger and goods traffic, and the dividend earned fell from 8·31 to 7·69 per cent. There was an expansion in the passenger traffic on the Tanjore District Board Railway, and the net earnings both of it and the Travancore Branch Railway increased.

Bezwada Extension Railway.

56. There was considerable increase both in the passenger and goods traffic on the British section of the Nizam's Railway, and the dividend earned rose from 15·22 to 17·32 per cent.

Madras Tramways.

57. The length of the Madras Electric Tramways system increased, but the number of miles run and of passengers carried declined.

Canals. *Part II, para. 263.*

58. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the same as in the previous year, but the ton-mileage and value of goods carried as well as the number of passengers declined, partly as the result of railway competition and partly through the temporary closure of some of the canals.

Irrigation. *Part II, paras. 264 to 273.*

59. The total outlay on irrigation works exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2·68 lakhs or by 3·5 per cent. There was a large increase in the expenditure on major productive works owing to the starting of the Divi Pumping Project and also on protective works, as the Mopad Project was only started at the close of the previous year. There was a considerable decrease in the expenditure under capital account on the minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained. The total area irrigated under the major productive and protective works increased by 2·6 per cent. and the area under all classes of irrigation works by 7·5 per cent. The revenue derived from the major works was the highest on record, and the net return from 'productive' works was 5·69 per cent. or, excluding the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, 9·57 per cent. The Rushikulya Project, a 'protective' work, continued to be worked at a considerable loss. The revenue from minor works with capital and revenue accounts increased by more than 15 per cent. Up to the end of the year 39·2 per cent. of the area to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme had been examined, a progress for the year of ·2 per cent. The plans and estimates for the Tungabhadra Project, which had been investigated in the previous year, were submitted to the Government of India, but were returned for revision. The principal protective work sanctioned during the year was the Bhavanasi Tank Project in the Nellore District.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Gross Revenue and Expenditure other than Municipal. *Part II, paras. 274 to 277.*

60. The gross revenue and expenditure under Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,675 lakhs and 929 lakhs respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 746 lakhs on the transactions of the year or 6 lakhs less than that of 1904–1905.

Imperial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 278 to 290.*

Land Revenue.

Customs.

Salt.

61. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 586 lakhs and exhibited an improvement of about Rs. 28½ lakhs over those of 1904–1905 due mainly to prompt collections and the realisations of revenue suspended in the previous year. On the other hand there was a fall in customs receipts of Rs. 5¾ lakhs caused by smaller exports of rice and paddy to foreign ports and by a decrease in the import duty on petroleum and cotton manufactures. The customs expenditure was the same in both years. The revenue from Salt was lower than that of 1904–1905 by Rs. 37½ lakhs or 19 per cent. as a result of the reduction in the Salt duty from 22nd March 1905. The expenditure was Rs. 1¾ lakhs higher than in 1904–1905. The quantity of salt

manufactured during the year exceeded that of the previous year by 8¾ lakhs of maunds and was the highest on record. The issues of salt for Home and Inland consumption, which amounted to nearly 101 lakhs of maunds, fell below those of the previous year by 2 lakhs of maunds. The stamp revenue exhibited an improvement of over Rs. 5½ lakhs in consequence of an increase in litigation and in monetary transactions. The expenditure was also higher than in 1904–1905 by Rs. ¼ lakh mainly owing to the larger discount paid to vendors. The opium revenue was practically stationary. The receipts from excise amounted to over 182½ lakhs of rupees and were higher than those of 1904–1905 by Rs. 3¾ lakhs. The revenue from toddy and foreign liquor chiefly contributed to this improvement. The charges on account of collections were about 5 per cent. of the receipts and remained almost the same as in the previous year. Under assessed taxes the revenue realised during the year was only slightly in excess of that collected in 1904–1905. The expenses of collection were almost the same in both years. The revenue derived from forests was higher than that of 1904–1905 by over Rs. 1¼ lakhs, but the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2¾ lakhs.

Stamps.

Opium.

Excise (Abkári).

Assessed Taxes.

Forests.

62. The revenue and receipts from other Imperial sources amounted to nearly Rs. 248 lakhs and were higher than those of the previous year by about Rs. 17 lakhs. The improvement was mainly in the traffic earnings of State Railways, the result of an increase in both the grain and passenger traffic. Under Interest receipts there was an increase of over Rs. 1¼ lakhs due to the payments of larger amounts by the Madras Port Trust Board under the new system of monthly payments and to the recovery of interest from the Coast Lights Dues fund on the loans made to the fund. The expenditure from other Imperial sources amounted to Rs. 278½ lakhs and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1½ lakhs. The charges on account of working expenses of State Railways were higher by about Rs. 8 lakhs. The largest excess occurred on the South Indian Railway owing to an extraordinary outlay on strengthening girders and flood protective works. There was also an increased expenditure of over Rs. 2¼ lakhs under Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works, which is not charged to Revenue, mainly owing to the starting of the Nagavalli and Divi Pumping Projects. On the other hand the charges on account of the Construction of Protective Railways decreased by more than Rs. 9 lakhs, the lines from Hospet to Kottur and from Tiruppattúr to Krishnagiri having been completed within the first half of the year.

Other Imperial Revenues.

63. The receipts on account of Provincial Funds rose from Rs. 367 lakhs to Rs. 417 lakhs. There was also an increase in the charges, as the expenditure in 1905–1906 was Rs. 415 lakhs against Rs. 381 lakhs in the previous year. The net result on the transactions of the year was a surplus of Rs. 2 lakhs against a deficit of Rs. 14 lakhs in 1904–1905. The improvement was due mainly to the contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs from Imperial Funds for the Police Reorganisation Scheme not having been spent during the year and to the realisation of Land Revenue collections suspended in 1904–1905. The Provincial receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 252 lakhs and were more than those of the previous year by about Rs. 46 lakhs in consequence of special contributions amounting to nearly Rs. 38 lakhs having been made from Imperial Funds in connection with the reorganisation of Provincial services and for additions to the Local Fund expenditure on communications and also to the collection of arrears referred to above. The expenditure under Land Revenue rose by Rs. 2 lakhs owing to the further increase in the Land Records staff and to larger charges on account of District Administration. The registration receipts were larger than those of the previous year by about Rs. ¾ of a lakh. The charges were higher than those of the previous year by a quarter of a lakh of rupees. The receipts under the remaining

Provincial Revenues. *Part II, paras. 291 to 298.*

Land Revenue.

Registration.

Other Heads. Provincial Heads amounted to Rs. 40 lakhs and differed very little from those of the previous years. The only variations requiring notice were an increase under "Contributions from Local" and a decrease in the receipts of the Scientific Departments. The former was due to the recovery from the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund of the cost of enfranchisement operations, incurred from Provincial Funds in previous years, and to the payment of certain other contributions by the District Boards, while the latter was the result of the lower price and the smaller sales of quinine and febrifuge and the abolition of the Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations. The expenditure was higher than that of the previous year by about Rs. 31 lakhs. The increase occurred mainly under contributions to Local Funds for expenditure on Primary School buildings and Communications and to the Madras Corporation for sewerage and drainage.

Local Funds. *Part II, paras. 299 to 306.* Under Act V of 1884.

64. The receipts on account of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted to Rs. 128 lakhs and were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 27 lakhs. This improvement was due to the special contributions from Provincial Funds amounting to Rs. 20 lakhs mentioned above and to the collections of the cesses suspended in 1904–1905. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 116½ lakhs and was higher than that of 1904–1905 by Rs. 11 lakhs. This increase occurred mainly under Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers and was due to enhanced expenditure on Communications and Primary School buildings from the special grants referred to above.

Village Service Fund, etc.

65. The receipts of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund amounted to Rs. 51¼ lakhs and were more than those of the previous year by about Rs. 4 lakhs owing to the collection of the cesses suspended in 1904–1905 and to an assignment from General Revenues equal to the arrear collections thus made. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 53 lakhs and exceeded those of 1904–1905 by about Rs. 1¼ lakhs. This fund ceased to exist from 1st April 1906, the levy of the cess having been discontinued from that date. The Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund opened with a balance of over Rs. 1¼ lakhs on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of about Rs. 1 lakh at the end of the year. The decrease was due mainly to the repayment to Provincial Funds of the cost of enfranchisement operations in previous years. The transactions of the Irrigation Cess Fund were comparatively small. The balance to the credit of this fund at the close of the year amounted to over a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

Port and Marine Funds.

66. The receipts and charges of the Port Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 4¾ lakhs and Rs. 3½ lakhs respectively. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year was Rs. 2¾ lakhs. The Madras Coast Lights Fund closed with a balance of nearly a lakh of rupees.

Municipal Revenues. *Part II, paras. 307 and 308.*

67. The total receipts of mufassal municipalities were Rs. 38·3 lakhs and were lower than those of the previous year by nearly Rs. 2¾ lakhs. The fall was mainly due to the smaller grants received from Provincial Funds. The expenditure was lower by Rs. 1¼ lakhs at Rs. 36·8 lakhs owing to reduced outlay on public works and sanitation. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population, including tolls, rose by 8 pies. The receipts of the Corporation of Madras increased from Rs. 17·14 lakhs to Rs. 28·18 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 23·36 lakhs to Rs. 27·55 lakhs.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 310 to 314.*

68. During the year under report increased attention continued to be paid by the revenue authorities to the registration of vital statistics in rural areas. Compulsory registration was extended to 52 new towns and villages. The returns from zamindari tracts continued to be defective and untrustworthy, but better results may be hoped for in future from the extended enforcement of the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act. The birth-rate for the Presidency rose from 30·7 to 32·0 per thousand which was the highest hitherto recorded, but, as there was a decline in the birth-rate in those districts where the high price of food-grains was most felt in the previous year, the improvement was probably due in the main to better registration. In municipal towns the birth-rate rose from 35·5 to 39·8 per thousand. The number of male births continued to be considerably in excess of the female births. The highest birth-rate was among Muhammadans. The number of deaths was considerably lower than in the previous year as the result of the decreased mortality from plague and the death-rate fell from 22·5 per thousand to 21·4. The deaths among males considerably exceeded those among females, and the excess proportion of male deaths was larger than that of male births. There was a satisfactory decline in infant mortality and also in the number of deaths from cholera and plague, but the death-rate in municipalities was considerably higher than in the previous year. The number of deaths from small-pox nearly doubled.

Emigration and Immigration. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 315 to 318.*

69. There was a small increase in the number of coolies emigrating to Natal and a considerably larger number returned compared with the previous year, though the savings they brought with them were smaller. Emigration to Trinidad was started for the first time during the year. There was a very large increase in the number of persons leaving the Presidency for the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and Burma and a small increase in the number of passengers arriving at the various ports in the Presidency.

Medical Relief. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 319 to 321.*

70. The number of medical institutions in the Presidency increased during the year by 8, and there was a more than proportionate increase in the number of patients treated, though there was a falling off in the attendance of women and children. There was a considerable rise in the death-rate among in-patients due to a large number being received in a moribund condition. The most common diseases treated continued to be worms, malarial fevers, rheumatic affections, skin diseases, and diseases of the eye, ear and digestive organs. There was a considerable increase in the number of operations performed.

Lunatic Asylums. (1905.) *Part II, para. 322.*

71. There was a slight increase in the number of lunatics treated in the 3 asylums, but a fall in the number discharged cured. The commonest form of insanity continued to be mania.

Sanitation. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 323 to 325.*

72. The condition of the water-supply was fairly satisfactory in most of the towns supplied with water-works, and new works were under construction in several municipalities. Various drainage schemes were prepared and plans and estimates made for the erection of hospitals in several large towns. All works of a sanitary nature estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 and upwards continued to be subject to the approval of the Sanitary Board.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 326 and 327.*

73. The vaccination staff was strengthened, but there was a fall of 1·2 per cent. in the total number of vaccinations, though there was a large increase in the number of re-vaccinations and of vaccinations of children under 6 years of age. The proportion of success in both primary and secondary vaccination showed a considerable improvement. All operations by Local Fund vaccinators were performed with lanoline paste from the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General. *Part II, para. 415.*

74. The year was not, on the whole, one of substantial advance in education though various changes were introduced which may be expected to be the groundwork of better progress in the future. The Inspectorate was strengthened and a special recurring grant of Rs. 6 lakhs was placed at the disposal of the department for expenditure on elementary education. The results grant system was abolished and a separate code for European schools was sanctioned. The increase in the total number of schools and scholars was small, and there were fewer scholars on the rolls of the public institutions at the end of the year than at the beginning. The decrease among male pupils was very noticeable though it was partially counterbalanced by an increase among female pupils.

Madras University. *Part II, paras. 342 to 348.*

75. The Senate was occupied during the year in preparing a revised body of regulations under the Indian Universities Act of 1904 and a commission was appointed to inspect the affiliated colleges. There was a fall in the number of candidates who presented themselves for the M.A., B.L. and F.A. examinations, but an increase in those appearing for the B.A. and Matriculation examinations. The percentage of success at the B.A., B.L., F.A. and Matriculation examinations was smaller than in the previous year. A noteworthy occurrence of the year was the success of 2 orthodox Brahman ladies at the B.A. degree examination. At the 2 Convocations held during the year the number of candidates admitted to degrees was much smaller than in the previous year.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, paras. 349 to 356.*

76. The number of first-grade colleges was the same as in 1904, but there was one less second-grade college and the total number of students attending the B.A. classes declined. There was a further serious fall in the strength of the Law College, but both the Medical College and the College of Engineering at Madras attracted more students. The two training colleges for teachers continued to work satisfactorily. Owing to proposed changes in its constitution, no fresh students were admitted to the Agricultural College during the year, but 3 of the students obtained diplomas against 2 in 1904.

Secondary Education. *Part II, paras. 357 to 360.*

77. There were a few more candidates for the Upper Secondary examination than in the previous year, but at the end of the year only 97 students had completed the test since its institution in 1890. The number of boys in the Upper Secondary department showed a small increase which was more than counterbalanced by a considerable falling off in the Lower Secondary department as a result of the abolition of the Lower Secondary examination. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction increased by 1·5 per cent. There was some improvement in the qualifications of the teaching staff in secondary schools. The proportion of teachers not qualified under the Educational Rules was 28 per cent.

Primary Education. *Part II, para. 361.*

78. Though there was an increase of 1·7 per cent. in the number of public primary schools for boys, the attendance at the end of the year had decreased by ·26 per cent. in consequence of the discontinuance of the primary examination as a service test. On the other hand the number of girls in the primary stage of education increased by 3 per cent. There was a considerable increase in the staffs of primary schools both for boys and girls, which combined with the higher salaries given in many schools should result in a similar increase in their efficiency.

Special Education. *Part II, paras. 362 to 371.*

79. Further improvements were effected in the accommodation, equipment and general condition of the training schools. All had better staffs and a large number of the Government Training schools were provided with hostels and school gardens. There was an increase in the number of trained teachers who entered for the examination for

teachers' certificates, but there was a decrease in the percentage of passes. The Sessional schools worked on the same lines as in the previous year, except that the teachers trained in them were required to pass an examination in the subjects of the fourth class in lieu of the primary examination. Technical education made some slight progress during the year.

Private and Indigenous Schools. *Part II, para. 404.*

80. There was an increase both in the number and strength of private and indigenous schools. The number of schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian was comparatively small and four-fifths of them were Sanskrit schools.

General Statistics. *Part II, paras. 329 to 333.*

81. The total number of educational institutions increased during the year by 2·2 per cent. and the number of pupils by ·6 per cent. The increase in pupils was, however, confined to private institutions, as there was a decrease of ·13 per cent. in the attendance at public institutions. Only 16 per cent. of the total number of pupils were girls, and more than half of them were reading in boys' schools. The percentage of boys of a school-going age attending either public or private institutions declined from 29·1 to 29·0 per cent., while the percentage of girls rose from 5·2 to 5·4.

Financial. *Part II, paras. 334 to 338.*

82. The total fees received in all classes of institutions increased by 15 per cent., but the proportion of direct expenditure covered by them was 36 per cent. against 37 in the previous year owing mainly to the increased amount spent on inspection. The total expenditure on education for the year was Rs. 93·6 lakhs against Rs. 89·3 lakhs in 1904–1905. Most of the increased expenditure came from Provincial Funds, and there was little variation in the amounts expended by Local Boards and Municipalities. A special grant of Rs. 5·66 lakhs was paid during the year to Local Boards for the construction of new buildings for primary schools. The payment of results grants was discontinued during the year.

Government Examinations. *Part II, para. 409.*

83. The abolition of the Lower Secondary and Primary examinations reduced the number of Government examinations from 10 to 8. The proportion of passes in most of the examinations was lower than in the previous year, and the receipts from fees decreased by 58 per cent.

Lawrence Asylum. *Part II, para. 410.*

84. There was an increase in the numbers in the both the male and female branches of the Lawrence Asylum and the financial condition of both improved during the year, but the work in the former suffered from the outbreak of various minor epidemic diseases.

The Reformatory School. *Part II, para. 411.*

85. The number of juvenile offenders in the Reformatory school was the highest on record. Both the discipline and health of the school however continued to be good, and judging from the reports on former pupils, the results achieved were fairly satisfactory.

School of Arts. *Part II, paras. 412 to 414.*

86. The attendance at the drawing classes continued to increase, and the proportion of pupils who were successful in the Government examinations in all subjects was satisfactory. A large amount of good wook was turned out in the wood-work, metal work and weaving departments, and the net cost of the school decreased.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 416 to 420.*

87. The number of readers in the Connemara Library decreased, but more volumes were issued. Many important manuscripts were added to the Oriental Manuscripts Library, but the number of visitors declined. There was a considerable increase in the number of educational institutions provided with libraries and museums, and the membership of the various educational associations and reading-rooms more than doubled.

Periodicals and Registration of Books. *Part II, paras. 421 and 422.*

88. The number both of English and Vernacular periodicals increased considerably during the year, but monthly publications continued to constitute nearly half the total. There was a small increase in the number of books published, and the number registered for copyright was the highest on record.

Government Museum. *Part II, paras. 424 to 427.*

89. The number of visitors to the Government Museum was somewhat less than in the previous year. Several interesting ethnological exhibits were acquired as the result of researches among the aboriginal tribes on the Nallamalais and the Nilgiri plateau. Considerable additions were also made to the collection in the archæological section.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 428 and 429.*

90. A new second-class observatory was opened at Pudukkóttai, and observations were recorded regularly in the other 24 observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter. Twelve new rain-recording stations were opened during the year.

Astronomy. *Part II. para. 430.*

91. The work of the Kodaikánal and Madras Observatories was continued on the same lines as in former years. Astronomical work at the Kodaikánal Observatory was mainly directed to solar observations, for which the year proved favourable. At the Madras Observatory observations were directed solely to the determination of time.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology and Epigraphy. *Part II, paras. 431 to 437.*

92. Excavations were carried on during the year in the Guntúr, Cuddapah and Chingleput districts. A large number of coins, sculptures and palæolithic instruments were discovered. Several fresh monuments were selected for conservation. Numerous inscriptions were copied and the formation of an index of inscriptions was proceeded with. Considerably increased expenditure was incurred in connection with the publication of the *Epigraphia Indica*.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 439 to 441.*

93. One European and 5 natives were ordained deacons and 2 Europeans and 11 natives were ordained priests. The total number of clergy officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras declined from 250 to 238, the decrease being among the native clergy and European missionaries.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 442 and 443.*

94. There was a decrease both in the English and Indian stores received during the year, but a large increase in the issues of both kinds partly owing to indents having been held over from the previous year.

Government Press. *Part II, paras. 444 to 449.*

95. There was an increase in the number of gazettes and law reports published at the Government Press, and the cost was reduced. The outturn of composition work was the highest recorded as was the outturn of impressions. There was a very large reduction in the average cost of setting up a page of pica solid foolscap folio, and the cost of each pound of type cast also decreased. During the year a Branch Press was started at Ootacamund to undertake urgent work during the stay of Government in the Nilgiris. The cost of work done at the Penitentiary continued to be much higher than that of work turned out at the Central Press.

District Presses. *Part II, para. 450.*

96. There was a considerable increase in the value of the work done by the District Presses as the result of the opening of a new Press at Guntúr, but there was a slight fall in the cash receipts.

Chemical Examiner's Department. (1905.) *Part II, paras. 451 to 453.*

97. There was a considerable increase in both the medico-legal and miscellaneous examinations made by the Chemical Examiner's Department. The percentage of detection in cases of human poisoning improved, and there was a considerable increase in the number of cases of animal poisoning examined. A new cattle poison was

discovered and identified. A large number of miscellaneous examinations were made for various departments, some of the most important being analyses of water for municipalities and jails.

Charitable Institutions. *Part II, paras. 454 to 456.*

98. There was an increase both in the receipts and expenditure of the various charitable institutions in Madras managed by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The average number of paupers relieved daily rose by more than a quarter. In the mufassal the various charitable institutions continued to expend an income of more than Rs. 12 lakhs, while the average daily number of persons in receipt of relief was one to every thousand of the population of the Presidency.

Muhammadans in the Service of Government. *Part II, para. 457.*

99. The number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government increased, and the percentage of posts held by them was 14·4, while Muhammadans formed only 6·42 per cent. of the population of the Presidency at the last census. Most of the appointments held by Muhammadans were in the lower grades.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901-1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901-1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1905-1906.)

9. There is nothing of importance to be noticed under this head.

Visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

10. During the course of their Indian tour Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales paid a short visit to the Madras Presidency. They reached Madras from Rangoon on the afternoon of the 24th January and were met on their arrival by the Governor of Madras, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Madras and the 2 Members of Council who proceeded on board H.M.S. *Renown* to welcome them. On landing at the harbour they were received by the Governor and Lady Ampthill and a large assemblage of the Chief officials, the ruling chiefs and other prominent European and Indian gentlemen as well as by the members of the Port Trust Board and the Municipal Commissioners of Madras. An address was presented by the President of the Corporation on behalf of the City of Madras and after His Royal Highness had replied the Royal Party proceeded to Government House. The procession which followed was composed of all the principal officials of the Presidency and the various ruling Chiefs and Zamindars in order of precedence. In the evening a State Banquet was held at Government House followed by a Levée at which a large number of gentlemen were presented to the Prince. On the morning of the 25th the ceremony of Mizaj Pursi was performed on behalf of the Rajas of Cochin and Pudukkóttai by members of their suites and later in the morning both Rajas paid a State visit to the Prince of Wales. The Maharaja of Travancore was unable to be present in Madras at the time of the Royal visit on account of ill-health. In the afternoon His Royal Highness granted audiences to numerous Zamindars who had been invited by Government to be present in Madras at the Royal visit. On the same day Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales paid a visit to the Royal Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha Women in Triplicane. In the evening a deputation of the landholders of the Madras Presidency headed by the Raja of Venkatagiri presented an address to His Royal Highness who replied to it. Later in the evening Their Royal Highnesses were present at a public entertainment in their honour on the Island. The members of the Reception Committee were presented and an address on behalf of the Presidency was read by the President of the Committee Sir S. Subramania Aiyar. The Prince's reply was followed by an Indian entertainment which included various kinds of jugglery and a dance by some Khonds, members of an aboriginal tribe in Ganjám. All the public buildings and also the greater part of the town were illuminated. On the next day Their Royal Highnesses visited the Government Central Museum in the morning and were received and shown round by the Superintendent. In the afternoon the Prince of Wales paid a return visit to the Raja of Cochin and afterwards received in private audience the Nawab of Banganapalle, the Raja of Sandur, Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar, Raja Sir S. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the Hon'ble Sir S. Subramaniya Aiyar, the Maharaja of Bobbili and the Honourable the Prince of Arcot. In the afternoon His Royal Highness accompanied by the Princess of Wales laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall. Their Royal Highnesses

were received at the site of the Hall by the Governor and the Council of the Institute who were presented to the Prince. An address on the objects of the building was read by the President of the Institute, Sir George Arbuthnot, and after making a suitable reply the foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness and the proceedings terminated with a speech by the Governor. The same evening 500 poor persons were fed by the Reception Committee. On the afternoon of the 27th Their Royal Highnesses visited Fort S. George and inspected the various historical sites in the fortress including S. Mary's Church, the Council Chamber and the Record Room. The same afternoon a Purdah Party was held at the Banqueting Hall at Government House at which several Indian ladies had the honour of an introduction to the Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the same day conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. H. C. King and Mr. V. C. Desika Chariar, 2 of the Honorary Secretaries of the Reception Committee. In the evening by the command of the Prince a firework display was given in the harbour on H.M.S. *Hyacinth* and *Fox*. On Sunday the 28th of January Their Royal Highnesses attended the Parade Service at S. Mary's Church Fort S. George, in the morning, and in the evening left the Presidency Town for Mysore.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1080—16TH AUGUST 1904 TO 15TH AUGUST 1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year M.E. 1080.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma Kulasekhara Kiritapati Sultan Manne Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Samsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; his age is 48 and he has no male heirs. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 2,952,157. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 94,98,845. The annual tribute paid to the British Government is Rs. 8,10,652. The strength of the military force maintained by the State during the year was 1,302. The chief products are pepper, cardamoms, cocoanuts, arecanuts, tea, coffee, rice, tapioca, dholl, horse-gram, green gram, jack, yams, gingelly, laurelnut, teak, and other timber. The manufactures include cocoanut, lemon-grass, gingelly and laurel oils, jaggery, molasses, salt, arrack, cotton, cloth, yarn, coir-rope, coir-matting, bricks, tiles and pottery; there are also plumbago and mica mines. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S., was Resident for the first 3 and Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S., was Resident for the remaining 9 months of the year.]

General and Political.

11. In December 1904, in response to an invitation from His Highness the Raja of Cochin, His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to the sister State of Cochin. In February 1905, at the invitation of His Excellency the Governor, His Highness the Maharaja visited Madras. His Highness the Maharaja of Benares paid a visit to Travancore in March 1905 and travelled throughout the State as State guest. To afford an opportunity to the people of expressing direct to the Government their wants and wishes and representing their views regarding the administration, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to command that an assembly under the name of Sri Moolam Popular Assembly should be constituted of the representatives of the landholders and merchants in the country. The first session of the assembly was held on Saturday the 22nd October and Monday the 24th October 1904. The members were selected by Government on the recommendation of the Division Peishkars, 2 representatives of the agricultural, trading and industrial interests being chosen for each taluk. The Town Improvement Committees and some public bodies were also invited to each send a member. As the object of the assembly is to elicit non-official public opinion, Government servants were declared ineligible for membership.

Administration of the Land.

Land revenue.

12. The current demand for the year was Rs. 24,89,026, or Rs. 54,471 more than in M.E. 1079. The demand on wet and dry lands rose from Rs. 13,29,258 and Rs. 6,66,809 to Rs. 13,31,393 and Rs. 6,85,185 respectively. The demand under 'miscellaneous' revenue also rose from Rs. 4,38,488 to Rs. 4,72,448. The area of wet lands at the end of the year was 582,299 acres, or 6,991 acres less than in the previous year. The decrease is apparent rather than real as it arises from the actual area by survey being compared with the rough measurements of former years. Out of

the total demand remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,26,052 against Rs. 1,07,213 in 1079. Of this sum Rs. 58,053 were non-seasonal standing remissions and Rs. 67,999 on account of perished crops and fallows. The net demand was thus Rs. 23,62,974 against Rs. 23,27,342 in 1079. The collections amounted to Rs. 22,57,636, the percentage of collection being 95·54 against 96·57 in 1079. The demand under old

Arrears. arrears was Rs. 2,00,429, of which Rs. 9,946 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a net demand of Rs. 1,90,483. Of this balance Rs. 41,684 were recovered, the percentage of collection being 21·88 against 29·23 in 1079. The aggregate receipts under

Receipts and expenditure. land revenue amounted to Rs. 22,99,320 against Rs. 23,88,994 in 1079, while the expenditure including survey and settlement rose from Rs. 6,51,602 to Rs. 7,16,113. The number of coercive processes increased from 53,388 to 68,471. Property was attached in only 834 cases against 1,677 in 1079, but was sold in 297 cases against 115 in that year.

Survey. 13. The area surveyed and made ready for settlement was 337·13 square miles against 425·59 in 1079. The boundary survey of the whole State and the field survey, excepting 1 village, were completed by the close of the year, but there was a decline in almost every branch of work. Out of 250 students trained in the Survey school 197 were declared qualified. A scheme for the maintenance of survey records is under consideration, and awaits the completion of the survey of the whole State. The cost of the department was Rs. 88,063 against Rs. 87,602 in the previous year.

Settlement. 14. The system of settlement hitherto in vogue having proved both unsatisfactory and unduly expensive, the department was reorganized during the year and a greatly simplified procedure introduced. The enquiry into titles was entrusted to officers of a higher grade than formerly and the system of appeal hitherto allowed was abolished, a general revisionary power being retained by the superior officers of the department. Enquiries into cases of escheat, the settlement of service inams and the registry of poramboke lands were transferred to the Revenue department. A programme of work was drawn up under which it is expected that the settlement of the whole State which has been in progress for more than 20 years will be completed in another 4. The work under the new scheme was only actually in progress during the last 4 months of the year. The cost of the department was Rs. 2,29,539 against Rs. 2,04,751 in 1079.

Protection.

Legislation. 15. There were 4 ordinary meetings of the Legislative Council during the year and 4 Regulations were passed :—Regulation I of 1080—To make provision for the care of the person and estate of lunatics : Regulation II of 1080—To amend Regulations I of 1040 and II of 1052 relating to Breaches of Contracts : Regulation III of 1080—To prevent loss to Government by the default or misconduct of Public Accountants : Regulation IV of 1080—To consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps. Two Bills were introduced—(1) Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue officers and the Land Revenue ; (2) Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Police. 16. The sanctioned strength of the police force was 1,738 against 1,751 in the previous year and the actual strength on the last day of the year was 1,728. Deducting the number employed in the reserve, jails, etc., the effective strength was 1,417, the ratio of police to population and area being 1 policeman to every 2,083 inhabitants and to 5 square miles. The number of departmental punishment fell from 1,316 to 1,008, the decrease being mainly under 'fines' and 'black-marks.' The number of desertions rose from 19 to 21, while the number of dismissals was 16 as in the previous year. Fifty-five policemen were prosecuted against 45 in the previous year. Of the 16 men prosecuted by the department, 5 were convicted, while out of the 39 who were prosecuted upon complaints laid before the magistrates only 1 was convicted. There was a fall in the number of cases reported from 4,578 to 4,391. Out of 4,494 the total number for disposal no less than 1,761 were referred as false. The percentage of convictions in the 2,564 cases charged by the police was 83·7 against 87 in the previous year. There was a large increase in the number of murders from 24 to 34, but a decrease under most other grave crimes except house-breaking. There was an improvement in the percentage of convictions under dacoity from 26 to 36 per cent. There was a further rise in the average duration of the investigation in cases prosecuted from 6·6 to 8·09 days. During the year there was some ill-feeling and friction between the Nair and the Ealava communities which led to various breaches of the peace and at one time caused some anxiety to the Government, but the intervention of the leaders of the 2 communities resulted in an understanding being arrived at. The total cost of the force increased from Rs. 2,38,186 to Rs. 2,49,302.

17. The total number of offences reported declined from 20,759 to 19,572. The fall was heavy in offences under special and local laws, while there was a slight increase in offences under the Penal Code. The percentage of conviction further declined from 32·32 to 28·79. The number of women prosecuted was 2,499 against 2,699 in the previous year, but the percentage of conviction was only 9·60. Fifty-seven juveniles were convicted, but none were sent to the Reformatory. The number of public servants prosecuted was 137, but only 20 were convicted. The arrears in the magistrates' courts increased from 138 to 270 though the number of new cases for disposal decreased by 1,187. The average duration of preliminary enquiries was 25 days against 20 days in the previous year, and of other trials 11 days against 9. Out of 46,372 persons accused, 248 were committed to the sessions for trial. The total number of convictions was only 6,782, or 15·31 per cent. against 17·52 per cent. in 1079. Of those convicted 66·94 per cent. were sentenced to fine only against 70·12 in the previous year. Less than 1 per cent. of the witnesses were detained more than 3 days. There was a fall in the number of appeals preferred before District Magistrates from 1,665 to 1,530 and the decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were upheld in 57·31 per cent. of the appeals against 52·82 per cent. in the previous year. One hundred and twenty-three cases were committed to the sessions courts. Out of these and the arrears of the previous year 126 cases were disposed of, leaving 4 cases in arrears. The percentage of convictions showed a further fall from 45·09 per cent. to 44·89 per cent. The number of witnesses detained for more than 3 days fell from 55 to 48. Two hundred and sixty-five appeals were preferred to the sessions courts against 261 in the preceding year and including arrears all but 2 were disposed of. The decisions of the lower Court were confirmed in 49 per cent. of the appeals against 56 in the previous year, but the percentage of reversal also decreased. In the High Court there were 10 cases for confirmation of sentence. The sentences were confirmed in 5 cases, reduced in 2, enhanced in 1 and in the other 2 the accused were acquitted. The number of appeals decreased from 137 to 122, while the percentage of confirmation rose from 54·9 per cent. to 64·8 per cent. The High Court disposed of 347 revision cases against 468 in the previous year. The decision of the lower Court was upheld in 66 per cent., quashed in 27·95 per cent. and modified in 6·05 per cent. of the cases. Judged by the result of the appeals there was considerable improvement in the work both of the magistrates' and Sessions Courts. The total amount of fines imposed by all courts was Rs. 41,475 and the unrecovered balance outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 19,991. Criminal Justice.

18. There were one central jail and 2 district jails as in the previous year. The average daily strength of the central jail rose from 438·34 to 482·75, the increase being attributable to the concentration there of long-time prisoners. There was a further fall in the sick rate from 1·86 per cent. to ·69 per cent., but these figures do not represent the actual state of affairs as patients are usually treated as 'under observation' for the first 4 days after admission and not entered in the return of sick. The death-rate also declined from 3·42 to 3·03. There was 1 death from suicide, and 2 prisoners were released on medical grounds. The large increase in the number of jail offences was due partly to the increase in the number of prisoners and partly to a stricter enforcement of discipline. The total expenditure on the central jail decreased from Rs. 46,814 to Rs. 42,494. The receipts from jail manufactures rose from Rs. 6,082 to Rs. 8,748 and the value of labour done outside the jail from Rs. 10,464 to Rs. 11,262. The average net cost of a prisoner was therefore Rs. 44 against Rs. 69 in the previous year. In the Quilon Jail the average daily strength fell from 67 to 23. The percentage of sick was only ·67 per cent., but there were 2 deaths. The average strength of the Alleppey Jail was 58 against 83 in the previous year and the sick rate was 2·84. There were no deaths. Jails.

19. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was 28 as in the previous year. The year's extension to the temporary Itinerant Munsif's Court having expired in the last quarter of the year, its continuance for another year was sanctioned to afford relief to some of the courts which still had heavy arrears. The total number of original suits instituted decreased from 40,589 to 40,313 and the appeals also decreased from 3,077 to 2,945. In the munsifs' courts 19,988 ordinary suits and 19,759 small cause suits were instituted. The disposals exceeded the number of suits instituted in both cases but including arrears the percentage of disposals to cases on file was 80·69 against 81·51 per cent. in the previous year. Arrears increased from 9,197 to 9,628. Suits pending for more than 1 and less than 2 years increased from 452 to 943 and suits pending for more than 2 years from 1 to 9. The average duration of contested suits Civil Justice.

showed a slight improvement from 6 months and 7 days to 6 months and 4 days. In the district courts 546 original suits were filed against 481 in 1079 and 20 small causes against 45. There was a large falling off in the percentage of disposals from 59·17 to 47·94 per cent. and the arrears under ordinary suits increased from 408 to 508 and under small causes from 8 to 11. The average duration of contested suits rose from 13 months and 7 days to 14 months and 1 day. Suits pending for more than 1 year increased from 55 to 123, and those pending for 2 years from 3 to 8. The total number of appeals in district courts was 2,051 against 2,286 in 1079. The percentage of disposals fell from 61·94 per cent. to 55·28 and the arrears increased from 1,216 to 1,475. The number of appeals for disposal in the High Court was 1,114 against 1,044 in the previous year, and the arrears increased from 318 to 485. There was a slight decrease in the number of appeals from the decisions of munsifs and the percentage of confirmation rose from 52·21 per cent. to 57·63. The percentage of appeals from original decrees of the district courts rose from 54·05 to 79·85 per cent. and the percentage of confirmation from 53·88 to 55·05. In the case of appellate decrees the percentage of appeals rose from 20·35 to 22·89 and that of confirmation from 68·12 to 71·65. Judged by the appellate results there was a slight improvement in the quality of the work of the courts of all grades. The receipts under Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 2,87,244 against Rs. 6,39,822 in the previous year, the expenditure was Rs. 3,43,219 against Rs. 3,43,358. The total expenditure under Civil and Criminal Justice exceeded the receipts by Rs. 1,73,124.

Registration. 20. The number of Registration offices was 51, the same as in the previous year. The number of instruments presented for registration rose from 180,445 to 186,703 and their aggregate value from Rs. 3,93,39,478 to Rs. 4,16,37,215. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation was 98·8. The number of wills registered rose from 190 to 205. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,19,826 against Rs. 3,01,173 and the expenditure was Rs. 1,08,530 against Rs. 1,08,863. Twenty-six companies were registered during the year against 6 in 1079.

Military. 21. The military force maintained in the State during the year consisted of 2 battalions of infantry and a detachment of artillery numbering 1,272 and 30 men respectively. The cost of the force was Rs. 2,22,917.

Marine. 22. The number of vessels which called at ports within the State fell from 577 to 554 and their aggregate tonnage from 470,972 to 396,642. The receipts of the Marine department increased from Rs. 28,867 to Rs. 30,768 and its expenditure from Rs. 22,363 to Rs. 26,769.

Production and Distribution.

Weather. 23. The season was unfavourable to agriculture in 3 out of the 4 divisions of the State and there was a rise in the prices of food-grains. In the Kóttayam division the season was normal and prices showed no appreciable variations. The average of the rainfall recorded at 39 stations was 74·10 inches against 111·16 in 1079 or 5·15 inches below the normal.

Forests. 24. The area of reserved forests under the Forest and Cardamom departments at the close of the year was 2,245 square miles and 416 acres and of reserved lands, 192 square miles and 290 acres, a total increase over the previous year of 44 square miles and 479 acres. Owing to the partial failure of the monsoon and the consequent drought there were several fires, the total area burnt being 85 square miles and 289 acres. In spite of the scanty rainfall the natural reproduction of the trees was reported to be satisfactory. The quantity of timber removed by State agency increased from 56,657 to 58,025 candies and that removed by private individuals from 2,901 to 5,150 candies. The number of forest offences reported during the year was 697 against 818 in 1079. The receipts of the Forest department decreased from Rs. 6,75,311 to Rs. 6,38,523, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 4,73,292 to Rs. 4,97,625. The chief reasons for the decrease in receipts were the abolition of the daily sale of timber in the depots and the slack demand for timber owing to the nature of the season. The total area under cardamom cultivation was 14,089·46 acres against 13,693·39 in the previous year. The receipts of the Cardamom department increased from Rs. 1,07,783 to Rs. 1,22,978 and the expenditure from Rs. 40,333 to Rs. 48,017.

Factories. 25. There were 44 factories, 1 more than in the previous year. They employed 3,501 hands, 532 of whom were women. The average daily wages were stationary at from 4 chs. to 14 chs. 4 cash per head. The number of boys and girls employed was 1,216 earning from 2 chs. 15 cash to 7 chs. per head.

26. The total exports from the State declined from Rs. 2,05,29,496 to Rs. 1,71,48,056 and the imports from Rs. 1,08,75,217 to Rs. 57,41,246, the shrinkage in the total value of the external trade being no less than 27·2 per cent. from that of the previous year. Of the external trade 36 per cent. was carried by sea, 49 by backwater and 15 by land. The most important articles of export were as usual the products of the cocoanut, but though there was a slight increase in the value of the coir exported which amounted to Rs. 39·12 lakhs against Rs. 38·1 lakhs, copra fell off in value by nearly 74 per cent., the total exported being only Rs. 15·45 lakhs against Rs. 44·96 lakhs. There was a falling off under almost all other exports. Among the imports there was an increase under cotton and thread and a most phenomenal fall under tobacco from Rs. 39·32 lakhs to Rs. ·84 lakh. 90·2 per cent. of the total external trade was with British India against 85·8 in 1079. Trade.

27. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 24,71,222 against Rs. 26,83,081 in the previous year, but its ratio to the whole revenue of the State remained the same at 26 per cent. The expenditure in the Chief Engineer's department was Rs. 20,41,900 and in the Maramat department Rs. 4,29,232. The amount spent on communications was Rs. 8,21,193, half of which was on new road works. The expenditure on irrigation works was Rs. 6,31,120, of which Rs. 6,25,775 were spent on the Kodayar Project. The total amount spent on the project up to date was Rs. 36¾ lakhs, but during the year very serious defects were discovered in the channel banks which will involve further heavy expenditure. The railway line from Shencottah to Punalore was opened and through communication between Tinnevelly and Quilon established on the 26th November 1904. The guaranteed interest at 3½ per cent. paid by the State during the year on the railway debentures amounted to Rs. 2,78,157. Public Works.

28. The number of anchal offices was 150 as in the previous year, while letter-boxes increased from 179 to 185. A branch line was opened during the year and the length of mail communication was 943 miles against 928. There was an increase of 553,006 in the number of covers dealt with, the total being 5,454,615. The postage on parcels was reduced from 4 to 3 chuckrams for the first 20 tolas. The money order transactions amounted to Rs. 10,38,029 and the number of orders issued increased from 67,315 to 72,961. Anchal or Post offices.

29. The total revenue of the State exclusive of debt heads amounted to Rs. 94,98,845 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,02,94,363, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 1,02,01,853 and Rs. 1,06,24,320. This reduction in both revenue and expenditure was due in part to the net profit only of the Salt department being credited to revenue, the gross receipts and expenditure being omitted from the accounts. The total expenditure thus exceeded the receipts by Rs. 7,95,518. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 77,53,718 against an opening balance of Rs. 85,49,236. There was a falling off in almost all branches of revenue, the large apparent increase under stamps of Rs. 3,55,927 being due to court-fees, which had formerly been collected in cash and credited to law and justice, being collected in stamps for the last five months of the year. The excise receipts decreased by Rs. 1,88,795, there being a fall of 1 lakh in tobacco duty and Rs. 90,000 in country liquor. The reduction in the salt duty in the latter half of the year resulted in a fall of Rs. 90,644 in the salt receipts. In expenditure there was a decrease of Rs. 0·84 lakh under palace expenses and of Rs. 1·77 lakhs under public works. There was an increase of Rs. 0·64 lakh under land revenue, of Rs. 0·53 lakh under medical and sanitary services, of Rs. 0·36 lakh under stationery and printing and of Rs. 0·35 lakh under charitable institutions. During the year various important reforms in the methods of accounts were introduced. The Central account and Audit office was reorganised and a Financial Secretariat created. A new set of Civil Service Regulations were drafted and sanctioned. A revised form of budgeting was introduced and adopted and general rules indicating the financial responsibilities of the various departments were laid down. **Revenue and Finance.** Gross revenue.

30. The consumption of home-made salt increased from 214,385 to 241,212 maunds and of Bombay salt from 530,865 to 538,136 maunds, but the outturn of home-made salt decreased from 257,201 to 178,461 maunds. The consumption of salt per annum per head of the population was 21·8 lb. against 20·8 lb. in 1079. The gross receipts were Rs. 14,93,003 and the expenditure Rs. 1,47,474. The net revenue however showed a decrease of Rs. 1,17,879 owing to a reduction in the selling price. A scheme for the establishment of a separate Excise department to administer the revenue under salt, abkári, customs, tobacco, ganja and opium Salt.

was under consideration during the year and its introduction was sanctioned with effect from the beginning of 1081. The total receipts from stamps increased from Rs. 4,49,674 to Rs. 8,05,601, the increase being mainly due to the introduction of Court-fee stamps during the year. The expenditure fell from Rs. 23,398 to Rs. 17,670. The sales of tobacco amounted to 12,196 candies, 5,110 candies coming from Jaffna, 4,865 from Coimbatore and the remainder from Tinnevelly. The net revenue declined from Rs. 11,81,411 to Rs. 10,78,667. The net receipts from abkári, opium and bhang were Rs. 7,20,093 against Rs. 8,08,996 in the previous year. The total customs revenue including Rs. 41,241 received from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention was Rs. 8,12,341. The net revenue decreased by Rs. 79,907 to Rs. 7,81,322, the fall being due to diminished exports owing to the unfavourable season. 94·1 per cent. of the revenue was from exports. The total receipts of the mint were Rs. 15,048 and the net profit Rs. 5,387. The operations were chiefly confined to copper and the 2 smallest silver coins.

Stamps.

Tobacco.

Abkári.

Customs.

Vital Statistics, etc.

Births and deaths.

31. The number of births registered was 58,657 against 54,292 in the previous year: the number of deaths was 42,243 against 42,293. The birth-rate rose from 18·58 per mille to 19·89, while the death-rate declined from 14·47 to 14·33 per mille. There was a considerable decline in the deaths attributed to fever from 15,585 to 12,341 and no important variation in the deaths from other causes.

Medical relief.

32. Exclusive of special institutions, there were 22 hospitals, 21 dispensaries, 5 bi-weekly dispensaries and 6 weekly dispensaries. The number of in-patients treated fell from 15,739 to 15,574 and that of out-patients rose from 607,904 to 615,861. The number of surgical operations performed was 26,944 against 26,682 in 1079. The number of labour cases attended fell from 1,604 to 1,507 though the number of midwives employed was 35 against 32. In the Lunatic Asylum 174 patients were treated, and in the Leper Asylum 275. Eight European institutions and 64 Vydiasala received grants-in-aid. The number of cases treated in the Veterinary hospital was 269 against 224 and 255 animals were discharged cured. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 2,82,232, an increase of Rs. 5,214 over that of the previous year.

Sanitation.

33. The expenditure of the Sanitary department was Rs. 58,383 against Rs. 61,141 in 1079. The Town Improvement Committees spent Rs. 60,972 in Trivandrum, Nagercoil, Quilon, Alleppey and Kóttayam and the health of the towns was fair.

Vaccination.

The total number of vaccinations rose from 150,117 to 155,655, of which 23,635 were revaccinations. The average cost of each successful vaccination fell from 4 chs. 13 cash. to 4 chs. 6 cash. The percentage of success was 93·35 in primary and 74·97 in revaccination cases. The percentage of infants vaccinated to births registered was only 23·53.

Instruction.

34. There was a decrease both in the number of schools and scholars in 1080, the schools numbering 3,631 and the scholars 195,999 against 3,727 and 197,385 in 1079. The decrease was entirely in unaided schools, State and aided schools having increased both in number and attendance. 27·3 per cent. of the scholars were in State schools, 31·4 in aided schools and 41·3 in private unaided schools. Of the total number under instruction 75·7 per cent. were boys and 24·3 per cent. girls. The percentage of the population of school-going age under instruction was among Christians 28·1 per cent. of the boys and 4·5 per cent. of the girls; among Hindus 38·9 per cent. of the boys and 10·8 per cent. of the girls; among Muhammadans 43·3 per cent. of the boys and 22·1 per cent. of the girls. There were 5 colleges with 373 students, 28 high schools with 3,624 pupils, 140 middle schools with 10,165 pupils and 3,422 primary schools with 180,340 pupils. The percentage of pupils in the primary stage was therefore 92. The net expenditure on education incurred by the State was Rs. 5,10,311. The proportionate expenditure was 25·3 per cent. on primary education, 27·9 per cent. on secondary education, 13·2 per cent. on special and 9·6 per cent. on collegiate education. In pursuance of the scheme formulated in the previous year for the State to educate all children, while in the primary stage, free of cost, full salary grants amounting to Rs. 17,124 were given to 201 schools. The State also managed 20 schools exclusively devoted to the education of backward classes. The amount spent in grants-in-aid was Rs. 1,65,087, an increase of Rs. 30,895. The percentage of teachers holding professional certificates showed a further improvement, 27·1 per cent. in Government schools and 12·8 in aided schools being thus qualified. The number of students in the Maharaja's College,

Trivandrum, was 200 against 189 in the previous year. Deducting fees which amounted to Rs. 9,379, the net average cost of each student was Rs. 275 per annum. There were 5 students in the Maharaja's College for girls, one of whom passed the F.A. examination during the year being the first Nair lady in Travancore to do so. The strength of the Law College fell from 120 to 102 owing to the absence of proper hostels or other accommodation for students and to the increased rate of fees. The receipts from fees were Rs. 13,036 and the net cost to the State Rs. 3,018. The number of students in the Sanskrit College rose from 180 to 197: the net cost was Rs. 8,563. The Industrial School of Arts sent various articles to exhibitions in Bombay and London which received medals. It was also fairly successful in the results of the Madras Technical Examinations.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1080—16TH AUGUST 1904 TO 15TH AUGUST 1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1080.*]

[His Highness Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Raja of Cochin, is a Kshatriya by caste. He is 53 years of age and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089 and maintains a military force of 319 men. According to the census of 1901 the population of the State was 812,025. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 33,32,966. The chief articles of trade are paddy, cocoanuts, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, arecanuts, hides, cocoanut-oil, coir yarn, coir mats and grass mats. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S., was Resident for the first 3 and Mr. J. Andrew, I.C.S., for remaining 9 months of the year.]

General and Political.

35. His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore visited Cochin in December 1904 and was the guest of His Highness the Raja for two days. The Maharaja of Benares also paid a visit to Cochin in March 1905 as the guest of the Raja. In February 1905 His Highness the Raja went to Madras to be present on the occasion of the investiture of the Hon'ble Sir James Thomson with the Insignia of Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. His Highness the Raja also made four tours in the State during the year.

Administration of the Land.

36. The current demand of land revenue (including devaswom) was Rs. 7,77,881, of which Rs 7,70,210 were collected and Rs. 2,994 were written off as irrecoverable. The collections were 99·014 per cent. of the demand. The arrear demand was Rs. 35,718, of which Rs. 25,253 were collected and Rs. 5,297 written off. From these figures are excluded a very large amount of disputed arrears. A special officer was appointed to enquire into the cases concerned with the result that Rs. 27,86,680 were ordered to be written off and a further sum of Rs. 46,046 ordered to be collected as arrears. Six hundred and ninety-eight acres of unassessed wet lands which had been occupied by ryots were brought to account during the year, making a total area under wet cultivation of 136,092 acres. Nine hundred and ninety-six gardens similarly occupied were also assessed, but figures for the total area of garden and cultivated dry lands are not available. The theodolite survey of 151 square miles was completed during the year at an average cost of Rs. 92–8–3 per square mile, and the field survey of 184 square miles at Rs. 301–4–3 per square mile against Rs. 62–4–0 and Rs. 365–10–2, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 83,736 against Rs. 74,852 in the previous year. The new settlement having received the approval of the Madras Government was introduced into the Kanaganur, Cochin and Cranganur taluks, and resulted in an increase in land revenue of Rs. 75,812. The ordinary expenditure under land revenue was Rs. 92,013 against Rs. 92,657 in the previous year, while that on survey and settlement increased from Rs. 94,241 to Rs. 1,13,846.

Land revenue.

Survey.

Settlement.

Protection.

Legislation.

37. Four Regulations were passed during the year:—A Regulation to amend Regulation I of 1062 on the subject of religious buildings, the Court Fees Regulation, the Forest Regulation, and the Companies Regulation. By a proclamation of the Raja, dated 2nd February 1905, the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 was brought into force in the State from the first of Meenom.

Police.

38. The strength of the police force on the last day of the year was 72 officers and 429 men, of whom 70 officers and 352 men were engaged exclusively on police duties. There was one effective policeman to 1,924 persons and to 3·2 square miles. The number of departmental punishments increased from 266 to 382 and the number of policemen rewarded for good work fell from 87 to 56. Out of 54 cases in the year in which policemen were criminally prosecuted, only 2 resulted in conviction while 45

were thrown out. Including pending cases from the previous year 594 cases of grave crime were investigated by the police against 521 in 1079. Three hundred and fifteen cases were eventually charged by the police, in 213 of which convictions were obtained. Thirty cases were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions in all cases charged rose from 73 to 80 per cent. The percentage of property recovered rose from 86 to 92·8 per cent. This very high percentage is said to be due to almost all the property involved in a heavy case amounting to Rs. 10,500 having been recovered. The average duration of investigation in cases charged fell slightly from 13·07 to 12·99. The number of known-depredators registered decreased by 87 from 389 to 302; the names of those in jail which were included in 1079 having been excluded from the register. The total cost of the police increased from Rs. 67,093 to Rs. 77,003, making the net cost 1 anna 5·8 pies per head of the population. The reason for the considerable increase in the cost of the police has not been explained. It is apparently partly due to the establishment of a finger-print bureau during the year and partly to the formation of a small body of military police to be employed on treasure escorts and other special duties.

Criminal Justice.

39. The number of cases for disposal in magistrates' courts declined from 4,127 to 3,302, of which 35 were pending at the close of the year. Out of 6,233 persons charged before magistrates, no less than 4,587 were acquitted or discharged, but compensation was only ordered to be given to 105 persons. In appeals to the District Magistrates the decisions of the subordinate magistrates were confirmed in 48 per cent. of the cases—a slight improvement over the previous year. Out of 11 appeals preferred to the Sessions Court 1 was summarily rejected, while the sentences were confirmed in 5 and reversed in the other 5 cases. No witnesses were detained for more than 3 days either by the magistrates or the Sessions Courts. The average duration of trials before first-class magistrates was high, being 25·94 days against 6·8 in the previous year; before second-class magistrates there was a slight increase in duration from 8·3 to 8·7 days. The Sessions Courts disposed of cases in an average of 5·25 days against 6·6 in 1079. Forty-seven persons were tried by the Sessions Court and 28 convicted. The Chief Court disposed of 15 appeals and 75 revision cases. The total amount of fines imposed by the magistrates and Sessions Courts was Rs. 13,188, out of which Rs. 8,462 were realised. Rs. 2,026 were written off as irrecoverable, but the amount pending realisation at the close of the year was Rs. 11,837, most of which had been brought forward from the previous year. The receipts under Criminal Justice were Rs. 7,605 against Rs. 7,683 in 1079. The expenditure was Rs. 43,996 against Rs. 39,697.

Jails.

40. One central jail and 9 subsidiary jails were maintained as in previous years. The average daily number of convicts in the central jail was 145·2 against 139·9. The number of deaths increased from 2 to 5. The proceeds of the jail manufactures and other convict labour were Rs. 4,265 against Rs. 3,862 in 1079. The net cost of each convict was Rs. 42 against Rs. 47, and the total expenditure Rs. 10,558 against Rs. 10,691. The Superintendent was dismissed for misconduct early in the year and subsequent to its close an experienced British jail officer was appointed. The expenditure on the 9 sub-jails was Rs. 2,515 against Rs. 2,263 in the previous year. The daily cost of dieting each prisoner remained stationary at 1 anna 8 pies.

Civil Justice.

41. The number of courts, original and appellate, was the same as in the previous year. There was a large decrease in the number of suits instituted and disposed of, the figures being 7,562 and 7,590, respectively, against 9,207 and 9,215 in 1079. The pendency at the end of the year was 502 against 530. The munsifs disposed of 6,652 suits out of a total of 6,849 for disposal. One thousand eight hundred and nine contested suits were decided with an average duration of 78·3 days in ordinary suits and 28·4 days in small cause suits. Twenty per cent. of appealable decrees were appealed against and in 54 per cent. of such appeals, the decrees were confirmed, the percentage of confirmation being the same as in the previous year. The District Judges disposed of 244 suits out of 271, the number of contested suits disposed of being 147. The average duration of contested suits fell from 172·5 days to 164·5. Fifty-two per cent. of the decrees of the District Courts were appealed against and their decrees were upheld in 44 per cent. of the appeals against 38 per cent. in 1079. The District Courts disposed of 458 appeals, the number pending at the end of the year being 40, the same as at the beginning. The average duration of appeal suits declined noticeably in both courts. The Chief Court decided 236 appeals out of 444 for disposal, the work of the court being hampered by the absence of some of the Judges on extraneous duties for varying periods. The

average duration of appeals rose from 136 to 177 days. His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal disposed of 1 of the 2 appeals for disposal. The total receipts on account of Civil Justice increased from Rs. 1,32,713 to Rs. 1,43,021, and the expenditure was Rs. 93,278 against Rs. 93,532 in 1079. The net receipts under Civil Justice exceeded the net expenditure under Criminal Justice by Rs. 13,352.

Registration.

42. The number of documents registered was 36,210 against 36,564 in the previous year. 99·6 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation. Registration was refused in 89 cases. The receipts amounted to Rs. 56,519 against Rs. 51,242 in the previous year: the expenditure was Rs. 26,087 against Rs. 26,616. The strength of the infantry and artillery at the end of the year was 290: the strength of the body guard was 16. The expenditure on the troops was Rs. 38,218, or Rs. 31 more than in 1079. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the port of Malipuram was 138 against 84 in 1079, and the increase in tonnage was from 76,930 tons to 150,113 tons. The port dues increased from Rs. 5,125 to Rs. 9,414.

Military.

Marine.

Production and Distribution.

Weather.

Forests.

43. The season was not unfavourable to agriculture, but was less favourable than in the preceding year. The mean recorded rainfall was 80·48 inches against 109·36, 112·02 and 93·32 inches in the 3 preceding years. The area under mature coffee decreased slightly from 3,557·5 to 3,493·5 acres, but the average yield per acre rose from 91 lb. to 156 lb. The area under the Forest department was the same as in the previous year, 605 square miles. The work of demarcation was continued, but not much progress was made. There were 20 convictions for forest offences against 24 in 1079 and 34 in the year previous. Large quantities of irul and teak-wood were supplied to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, for sleepers and bridge timber, and teak was also exported to the Kolar Gold Fields and the Calcutta and Madras markets. A further extension of the forest tramway for 15 miles was sanctioned and 2 self-acting inclines of 5,000 and 7,000 feet in length were under construction. The protection from fire continued to be efficient, the only fire which occurred being extinguished without damage. The people were allowed to remove head-loads of fuel, bamboos and thorns for fencing, and leaves for manure, free of charge, and free grazing was also permitted in the outskirts of the forests. There was a large increase in both the receipts and expenditure of the department: the increase in expenditure being chiefly on account of the tramway extension which cost Rs. 2,54,627. The receipts were Rs. 8,86,032 against Rs. 5,84,272 and the expenditure Rs. 8,15,757 against Rs. 4,99,152 in the previous year. Exclusive of the sums spent on the tramway extension and on the acquisition of a small teak area the net revenue for the year was Rs. 3,30,351. The only statistics of trade available are those of the port of Malipuram. The imports were valued at Rs. 4,800 against Rs. 3,130 in 1079 and the exports at Rs. 3,600 against Rs. 6,371. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 3,02,610 against Rs. 2,54,623 in the previous year. Four hundred and fifty miles of roads were maintained and including new works Rs. 68,995 were spent on communications. A further sum of Rs. 80,507 was expended on the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, raising the net capital expenditure to Rs. 68,10,437. The net receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,90,407 representing interest at 2·8 per cent. on the capital expenditure at the end of 1904. Two new anchal offices and 5 letter-boxes were opened during the year, making a total of 40 offices and 60 boxes. The length of mail communication increased from 284 to 287 miles. There was a very large increase in the number of articles dealt with, the increase being due to various increased facilities and to a general improvement in the work of the department. The total number of covers carried was 948,857 against 779,484 in the previous year. The receipts increased from Rs. 9,517 to Rs. 9,947 and the expenditure from Rs. 16,459 to Rs. 17,535. The average cost to the State of each official cover carried fell from 4 pies to 3·14 pies.

Trade.

Public Works.

Railway.

Anchal or Post offices.

Revenue and Finance.

44. The total receipts under service heads amounted to Rs. 33,32,966, an increase over the previous year of 4¼ lakhs. The total expenditure was Rs. 33,29,568 against Rs. 28,84,914, leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,398. The increase in receipts was mainly due to the increase in revenue from the forests and railway. The increased expenditure was principally in the Forests and Public Works departments and under miscellaneous heads which included the entertainment of distinguished visitors to the State. The whole amount of Rs. 2,54,627 expended on the forest tramway and connected works, which was practically a capital expenditure, was met from the current revenue. There was a decrease in the receipts from customs of Rs. 1,10,500 as compared with 1079, but in that year the collections covered 2 years' amounts due under the Interportal

Trade Convention. A temporary loan of 2 lakhs of rupees was raised towards the close of the year, bringing the total liabilities of the State to Rs. 22 lakhs. No further progress was made towards the establishment of the proposed sinking fund.

Salt. 45. The total quantity of salt imported during the year was 212,888 maunds. The quantity sold was 199,527 maunds, an increase of 674 maunds over the previous year. The average consumption per head of the population was 20·21 lb. against 20·15 lb. The receipts fell from Rs. 4,86,133 to Rs. 4,56,358 and the net revenue from Rs. 3,32,580 to Rs. 3,23,638, the decrease being due to the reduction of the duty

Excise. to Rs. 1–8–0 per maund. There were 17 convictions for salt offences. There was a small increase in the abkári revenue from Rs. 1,47,128 to Rs. 1,48,300. Thirty new licenses were granted, and 6 taverns opened for the sale of foreign liquor during the year. The Abkári Regulation was brought into force during the year and 128 convictions obtained. The revenue from opium and ganja was practically stationary at Rs. 26,232. The number of licenses for the sale of tobacco increased from 1,725 to 1,933 and the amount of the fees collected from Rs. 22,920 to Rs. 28,460. There were 147 convic-

Stamps. tions under the Tobacco Regulation. The receipts from stamps rose from Rs. 2,37,252 to Rs. 2,49,240 and the expenditure from Rs. 12,107 to Rs. 13,333.

Vital Statistics, etc.

Births and deaths. Medical relief. 46. The number of births registered was 7,975 against 7,419 in the previous year: the number of deaths was 8,455 against 7,193. The ratios of 9·82 per thousand for births and 10·41 per thousand for deaths point to very imperfect registration. The public health was fairly good, but the mortality from dysentery and diarrhœa was considerable and increased from 2,930 and 1,204 to 3,105 and 1,537. Ten hospitals and 5 dispensaries were working during the year. Four thousand and four in-patients and 204,930 out-patients were treated—an increase of 329 and 23,460 over the previous year's figures. There was a considerable increase in the number of women and children treated at the Mattancheri hospital. The number of women treated increased by 2,130 to 21,334 and the number of children by 2,714 to 15,841. The number of labour cases attended was 499 against 421. Ten in-patients were treated in the lunatic asylum. The expenditure on the Medical department decreased from Rs. 64,522 to Rs. 63,924.

Sanitation. The expenditure on sanitation and conservancy was Rs. 22,907 against Rs. 20,736 in

Vaccination. the previous year. There was a satisfactory increase in the number of vaccinations from 23,932 to 33,572 and the percentage of successful operations also improved from 79·9 to 83·5 per cent. Twenty-two per cent. of the children under one year of age were vaccinated. The cost of the department was Rs. 4,870, or Rs. 101 more than in 1079.

Instruction. 47. The total number of schools in the State decreased in the year from 1,510 to 1,501, and the number of pupils from 48,079 to 47,647. There were 34,024 boys under instruction, 56 per cent. of the male population of school-going age: the girls numbered 13,623 or 22 per cent. The one second-grade college in the State was attended by 111 pupils against 91 in the previous year, the average cost to the Darbar of each pupil, being Rs. 32·2 against 20·8 in 1079. There were 16 high schools, of which 7 were maintained by the Darbar, 7 were aided and 2 unaided. The number of primary schools was 1,193, of which the Darbar maintained 56 and aided 121. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,14,283 and the net expenditure Rs. 66,387 against Rs. 63,425 in 1079: 48·3 per cent. of the net expenditure being on primary education against 50·3 per cent. in thar year. A revised Grant-in-aid Code was introduced during the year, which is expected to increase the number of aided schools.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1315—1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.)

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 30 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440: the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 109 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The principal articles of production are paddy and other grains, red ochre and granite. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political. 48. His Highness the Raja paid a visit of State to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at Madras on the 25th January 1906 on the occasion of the Royal visit and in April 1906 he exchanged official visits with the Governor at Madras. The Raja went to Europe under medical advice shortly afterwards and did not return before the end of the year.

Administration of the Land.

49. There was an increase of 5,231 acres in the occupied area of the State which amounted to 344,973 acres. Nearly one-third of the increase was in wet land which was 38 per cent. of the total occupied area. There was a fall of Rs. 5,675 under miscellaneous items of demand, so that in spite of the increased area under cultivation, there was an increase of only Rs. 101 in the total land revenue demand which was Rs. 8,61,867. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,62,932 or 53·71 per cent. of the demand against 58·42 per cent. in the previous fasli. The small proportion of the collections to the demand was due to the unfavourable character of the season in both faslis. Of the total demand Rs. 28,674 were due as quit-rent on inam and jaghir land where the percentage of collections was only 44·63. The total arrears outstanding at the end of the fasli including quit-rents were Rs. 8,94,267. The collections only amounted to Rs. 31,304. The question as to how this large amount of arrears was to be collected was under consideration, the proposal of the Madras Government being that a reasonable percentage should be accepted by the Darbar in full satisfaction. Coercive processes were only resorted to in a very few cases during the year and the amount realised by sales was only Rs. 1,203. The chief work done by the Survey Department during the year was the theodolite and cadastral survey of the resumed Chinnarammanai Jaghir. The settlement operations were not commenced pending the completion of the training of a special officer.

Protection.

Legislation.

Police.

Criminal Justice.

Prisons.

Civil Justice.

Registration.

Military.

50. Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to amend the Revenue Arrears Recovery Regulation and the other to regulate the control of printing presses. The police force continued to be under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, assisted by a Chief Inspector. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 269 and the proportion of the force to the population and area was 1 policeman to 1,414 persons and to 4·4 square miles. The number of cases reported to the police was 1,702 more than double the number in the preceding year, and the number detected was 1,578, an improvement of more than 12 per cent. The conduct of the force was far from satisfactory judging by the number of punishments inflicted. The total number of cases for disposal in all Courts increased from 2,354 to 3,769, the increase being mainly under nuisance cases though there was also a large increase in cases under the Penal Code particularly in the offences of theft and insult. The percentage of disposals was 98·2 against 92·1, and there was a fall in the average duration of cases. Only 7 cases were committed to the Court of Session, all of which were disposed of. The number of appeals heard by the Chief Magistrate was 116 and the decision of the lower Courts was upheld in 73 cases. In the 4 appeals heard by the Court of Session all the sentences were confirmed. The Chief Court disposed of 9 out of 20 appeals and the original decision was only reversed in one case. As in the previous year there was one central jail and 7 subsidiary jails. The number of admissions were 481 males and 21 females against a total of 366 in fasli 1314. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 6,380 to Rs. 7,960 and the average daily charge for dieting from As. 1–6·9 to As. 1–9·9. The health of the prisoners was fairly good and the daily average of sick fell from 0·38 to 0·33. The value of jail labour was estimated at Rs. 2,190. The number of original suits for disposal in the Chief Court fell from 2,132 to 1,993, but there was a decline in the disposals from 1,909 to 1,732 and the arrears increased from 223 to 227, of which 34 had been pending for more than a year. In the Rural Small Cause Courts the number of suits increased from 2,450 to 3,140 and the percentage of disposals rose from 94·1 to 96·4. The number of appeals in the Chief Court was 135 against 124 in the previous year, but the disposals fell from 89 to 62. The receipts of the Civil Courts were Rs. 67,634 against Rs. 56,898 and the expenditure Rs. 32,590 against Rs. 32,483. The number of documents registered in the 13 registry offices rose from 22,079 to 22,795, an increase of 3·2 per cent. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation fell from 81·67 to 74·85. The aggregate value of the documents registered was Rs. 34·5 lakhs. The receipts of the Registration Department increased from Rs. 30,320 to Rs. 31,703 and the expenditure from Rs. 20,560 to Rs. 21,195. The strength of the military force remained unaltered, but there was a small increase in the cost which rose from Rs. 23,379 to Rs. 24,157. The infantry consisted of 19 officers and 90 men, and the Raja's body-guard of 3 officers and 16 men.

Production and Distribution.

51. The season was as unfavourable as in the preceding fasli though there was slightly more rain. The rainfall was 30·8 inches against 27·2 and 43·6 in the two previous years. Almost all the dry crops failed and the outturn of the wet crops was very meagre. The high prices of the previous year continued and were exceeded in

the case of the 4 principal food-grains. Cattle shows were held at Pudukkóttai and at the head-quarters of the 3 taluks. The receipts of the Forest Department decreased from Rs. 41,895 to Rs. 35,283 and the expenditure from Rs. 14,610 to Rs. 12,573. The total expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 2,54,318 to Rs. 2,70,230. There was a large increase in the expenditure on communications which amounted to Rs. 78,056. Twenty miles of unmetalled road were opened in the fasli, making the total length of communications, 210 miles of metalled and 110 miles of unmetalled roads and 250 miles of village tracks. The expenditure on irrigation rose from Rs. 73,418 to Rs. 76,900 and 384 tanks were repaired.

Revenue and Finance.

52. The total revenue of the State decreased from Rs. 12·84 lakhs to Rs. 10·66 lakhs. The receipts from land revenue were only Rs. 4,94,238 against Rs. 5,20,709 in the previous fasli and the excise receipts decreased from Rs. 97,536 to Rs. 96,512. The salt receipts were Rs. 38,000 or half those of the preceding year when the amount for two faslis, paid by the Madras Government under the Salt Convention, was brought to account. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 12·50 lakhs to Rs. 14·52 lakhs. There was an increase of a lakh of rupees on account of the Raja's visit to Europe and there was increased expenditure on the survey and settlement departments and on repairs to communications and irrigation works. Increased allowances to members of Raja's family accounted for Rs. 6,477. The closing balance decreased from Rs. 12·09 lakhs to Rs. 8·23 lakhs.

Vital Statistics, etc.

53. The number of births registered rose from 8,260 to 9,384 and the deaths from 4,943 to 6,978. The registered birth-rate rose from 21·4 to 24·67 per thousand and the death-rate from 12·99 to 18·34. There were 31 deaths from cholera against 2 in the previous year and there was a severe epidemic of small-pox resulting in 420 deaths, but the public health was otherwise fairly good. There was a decrease in the number of in-patients in the Town Hospital from 455 to 447 and in out-patients from 29,222 to 26,538. The attendance at the dispensary for women and children fell from 8,503 women and 4,375 children to 8,434 women and 4,187 children owing to the absence of the Lady Apothecary for a month. The patients treated at the rural dispensaries numbered 39,787 against 44,340 in the previous year. The total number of labour cases attended by the 8 midwives at the various institutions was 338. The expenditure in the Medical Department was Rs. 27,677 against Rs. 24,482. The number of vaccinations rose from 10,411 to 10,825, but there was a small fall in the percentage of successful operations from 99·4 to 99·3. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,884 against Rs. 2,859 and the average cost of a successful operation fell from As. 4–5 to As. 4–1.

Instruction.

54. The total number of educational institutions increased from 294 to 327, of which 53 were maintained by the State and 145 were aided. The total number of pupils rose from 9,202 to 10,148, but there was a decrease in the attendance at the State schools where the numbers were 2,129 against 2,474. The number of girls among the pupils was 989. The number of students in the F.A. classes of the Pudukkóttai College rose from 39 to 45 though there was a fall in the attendance in the other classes. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 40,520 against Rs. 37,799 in the previous year, and the net cost to the State was Rs. 28,122 against Rs. 24,830 : of the net outlay Rs. 15,265 were spent on primary education.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1905–1906.)

[Nawab Saiyid Ghulám Alí Khán Bahadur, Nawab of Banganapalle, is a Muhammadan of the Shiah Sect. His age is 32 and he has a male heir. He was educated privately and is acquainted with Urdu, Telugu and English. The Nawab pays no tribute and maintains no military force. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 32,264 : the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 2,50,000. The chief articles of production are cholam, cotton, korra, mangoes, cloth and lacquer work. The Collector of Kurnool is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

Political and General.

55. Nawab Saiyid Fatah 'Alí Khán Bahadur, C.S.I., who had been deposed on 1st February 1905, died on 21st April 1905, having been in failing health for some years. His son Saiyid Ghulám-i-Alí Khán Bahadur was recognised as the Nawab by the Government of Madras which however decided that the administration should be conducted for sometime further under its orders. In January 1906, Nawab Saiyid Ghulám-i-Alí Khán Bahadur paid a visit to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Madras. He also visited and received a visit from His Excellency the Governor of

Madras. The administration of the State continued throughout the year to be under the management of the special officer deputed for the purpose and entitled the Assistant Political Agent. Previous to his assumption of charge the affairs of the State were in a chaotic condition and as no proper returns and accounts were maintained, the figures in previous reports were inaccurate and untrustworthy. The statistics now given afford therefore the first authoritative statement of the actual condition of the State.

Administration of the Land.

56. Previous to the assumption of management by the Madras Government, no systematic village accounts were kept and the exact land revenue demand was unknown. Occupancy right was not recognised and land was leased out in lots for what it would fetch. Village accounts modelled on those in use in the Madras Presidency have now been issued to all villages and the holding of each ryot registered and the demand thereon fixed with reference to the survey numbers in his possession. Settlement operations on the Madras system have also been commenced. The total acreage in the State under cultivation during the year was 106,104 acres. The land revenue demand for the year, including quit-rents, was Rs. 1,73,970–12–1, but as it had been found impossible to adjust the accounts for the previous year during which the State was taken over, an arrear demand of Rs. 72,645–15–6 was brought forward, making the total demand for the year Rs. 2,46,616–11–7. Before the State was taken over 27 out of the 63 villages in it were enjoyed by various sub-jaghirdars mostly relations of the Nawab who enjoyed practically all the revenue from their villages and made little or no contribution to the general expenses of the State. All these sub-jaghirs were resumed by the State from 1st July 1905, the dispossessed sub-jaghirdars being granted pensions for one or more lives and certain other privileges. The pensions granted amounted to Rs. 1,200 per mensem.

Protection.

Police.

57. The police force at the close of the year consisted of 1 inspector, 4 head constables and 59 constables. One head constable was reduced during the year and 3 constables were removed. The police were assisted by 131 talayaries or village police. Out of the persons prosecuted by the police 76·6 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of stolen property recovered was only 5·2.

Criminal Justice.

There were 2 Criminal Courts, that of the Assistant Political Agent or Saddar Court, exercising the powers of a Sessions Court, and that of the Tahsildar-Magistrate, exercising the powers of a first-class Magistrate. Six cases were disposed of by the Saddar Court and 216 by the Tahsildar-Magistrate. In the latter Court out of 551 prisoners brought to trial, no less than 401 were discharged or acquitted, showing that the proportion of false or frivolous prosecutions was very high. Out of the 7 appeals heard by the Saddar Court the sentences were confirmed in 4 cases, modified in 1, and reversed in 2.

Civil Justice.

There were 2 Courts exercising Civil Jurisdiction, that of the District Munsif which exercise jurisdiction in suits not exceeding Rs. 3,000, and that of the Assistant Political Agent or Saddar Court with the powers of a District Judge. The Munsif's Court disposed of 125 original suits and 139 small causes against 77 original suits and 62 small causes in the previous year, showing a considerable increase of public confidence in the administration of justice. The Saddar Court disposed of 3 original suits, and 13 appeals in 7 of which the lower Court's decision was affirmed.

Registration.

The number of documents registered increased from 218 to 657 and the value of the property involved from Rs. 53,462 to Rs. 1,05,122.

Production and Distribution.

58. The season ultimately proved to be not unfavourable, but the weather was very uncertain and a serious failure of crops was apprehended at one time. The rainfall for the year was 21·86 inches against 11·15 in the previous year and an average of 18·63 for the past 5 years. Figures are not available for the areas under the various crops, the principal of which were korra, cotton and cholam. The 2 latter yielded an outturn of 8 and 12 annas respectively. There was a rise in the price of most food-grains particularly in korra which rose by 39·4 per cent. The money spent on repairing the long neglected roads afforded the necessary relief to the labouring classes which were considerably affected by the previous bad season. The principal exports of the State were skins, ghee, cholam, castors, cotton and mangoes; the imports consisted mainly of sugar, jaggery, cloth and kerosine-oil. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 16,800, about half of which was spent on repairing the roads and Rs. 1,148 on irrigation. The other principal items of expenditure were Rs. 33,250 on survey operations and Rs. 20,199 under allowances to the Nawab and his family.

Revenue and Finance.

59. The total revenue collected was Rs. 2,86,520–11–7. Of this total Rs. 1,89,892 was contributed by land revenue, Rs. 46,334 by various cesses, Rs. 23,828 by abkári,

opium, and salt and Rs. 10,769 by stamps. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 1,75,775 or sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenditure of the forthcoming year.

Vital Statistics. 60. The number of births reported in the year was 721 against 810 in the previous year and the deaths 577 against 513, but owing to the backward condition of the village officers little reliance is to be placed on these figures. The State maintained 1 hospital which was both efficient and popular, the number of out-patients being 14,145 and the number of in-patients discharged cured being 32 out of 38. Vaccination is said to be very unpopular in the State. The number of vaccinations was 684, of which 576 were successful.

Instruction. 61. At the beginning of the year there were only 2 schools in the State. Eight new primary schools were started and equipped and the 2 existing schools improved though the one at Banganapalle had to be reduced from the secondary to the primary grade. The total number of children on the rolls during the year was 343 and the average daily attendance 233.

SANDUR STATE. (1905–1906.)

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1905–1906.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorapade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892 and is being educated by a tutor. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 11,205. The estimated gross revenue is ·56 of a lakh of rupees. The chief articles of production are cholam, tobacco, betel leaves and forest produce. During the Raja's minority the State is admini tered by the Diwan under the control of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent.]

General and Political. 62. In January 1906, the Raja accompanied by the Political Agent went to Madras on the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and had the honour of being received by His Royal Highness.

Administration of the Land. 63. A land revenue settlement was introduced during 1905 under the orders of the Madras Government. * It did not result in any enhancement of the revenue, but equalised the existing rates which, under the renting system hitherto in force, had been very unequal. The total demand for the year was Rs. 20,081, which was all collected with the exception of Rs. 47. The total holdings including inam amounted to 9,457·8 acres, of which 8,431 acres were cultivated against 8,448 acres in the previous year. Three thousand and three hundred acres were let on a manganese prospecting license to a Calcutta firm for Rs. 825. There were 172 wells irrigating 494 acres.

Protection. 64. The police force was the same as in the previous year and consisted of one Inspector, 4 head constables and 25 constables. Its cost was Rs. 2,990. Twelve offences were reported during the year and resulted in convictions in 10 cases ; one was a robbery, the property involved being Rs. 51. The Diwan disposed of 83 cases against 106 in 1904–1905. There was no appeal from any of his decisions. There were 17 prisoners in the jail during the year, the dieting charges for whom amounted to Rs. 9–12–0. Eighty-eight documents involving property of the value of Rs. 26,646 were registered during the year against 64 in the previous year. The Diwan disposed of 23 civil suits against 24 in 1904–1905.

Production and Distribution. 65. The season was somewhat unfavourable, the rainfall in June and July being scanty. The total rainfall for the year was 25·4 inches which was 1·4 inches lower than the average of the last 5 years. The outturn of crops was fair considering the season, and cholam, which occupied 68 per cent. of the cultivated area, gave an average yield of from 8 to 12 annas. The prices of all food-grains showed a sharp rise towards the end of the year owing to large exportations to Bellary and other parts of India where there had been a shortage of crop. The price of cumbu and cholam in March 1906 was 100 per cent. higher than in the previous year and rice rose 16·6 per cent. The revenue from the forests under the control of the State was Rs. 4,467 against Rs. 4,639. The rental of the 40,000 acres leased to the British Government was Rs. 10,000. There was a general improvement in trade. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 1,802, the whole of which, with the exception of Rs. 376 spent on a school building, was devoted to the upkeep of the roads.

66. The total receipts for the year were Rs. 55,958. The expenditure was Rs. 46,071 against Rs. 44,504 in 1904–1905, the increase being due to expenses connected with the minor Raja's visit to Madras to see His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Rs. 7,576 were devoted to paying off the debts of the late Raja. The receipts from the moturpha or income-tax were Rs. 1,461 paid by 447 assessees against Rs. 1,475 in the previous year. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 16,594 against Rs. 15,908. **Revenue and Finance.**

67. The number of births registered was 384 against 400 in the previous year: the number of deaths was 349 against 309. The increase in deaths was due to cholera which carried off 61 persons out of 136 attacked. The measures taken to prevent the importation of plague were again successful and no case occurred during the year. The total admissions to the Sandur dispensary fell from 16,385 to 14,094 owing to changes in the medical subordinates in charge of the dispensary. The number of surgical operations performed was 175 against 96. The midwife attended 155 labour cases against 179 in the previous year. The number of vaccinations was 554 against 555 with a slight increase in the percentage of success. The average cost of the successful vaccinations was 3 annas 6 pies against 3 annas 4 pies. **Vital Statistics, etc.**

68. One lower secondary school was maintained at Sandur, the attendance at which fell from 131 to 122, the average daily attendance being 109·8. The State also maintained one primary school and aided 8 others, one of which, a girls' school maintained by the London Mission, received a fixed grant. The total number on the rolls of the primary schools was 133 boys and 37 girls. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,830 against Rs. 1,605. **Instruction.**

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1315—1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.) *

69. The season was generally unfavourable, the rainfall in most districts having been below the average during both the monsoons. The mean rainfall of the Presidency was 40·13 inches against 36·45 in the previous year and an average of 45·25 inches for the previous 35 years. The rise in the prices of the principal food-grains which had been considerable in the preceding year continued and prices were everywhere above the 'normal' rates as given in the Madras Famine Code of 1905, but the so-called 'scarcity' rates were either reached or exceeded in only four districts—Salem, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. As however these rates were fixed in 1896, their implication can no longer be considered as exact. There was a slight upward tendency in the wages of agricultural labourers which were returned at Rs. 4–14–8 in the middle of the year and Rs. 4–15–6 at the end against an average of Rs. 4–14–0 for the preceding year. As a very large proportion of agricultural labourers are paid in kind statistics as to their wages give no very exact criterion of their condition. The labourers paid in grain were probably not as much affected by the high prices as those paid in cash, but they undoubtedly suffered somewhat from a reduction in their wages. The wages of horsekeepers showed a considerable rise in the four districts of Guntúr, South Arcot, Tanjore and the Nilgiris. The increase was from Rs. 6–8–0 to Rs. 7–8–0 in Guntúr as the result of a largely increased demand for their services. The wages of carpenters, masons and blacksmiths rose from an average of Rs. 13–12–0 to Rs. 15 in each trade in South Arcot. There was a still larger rise in the wages of blacksmiths in Nellore, while in Madura the wages of masons rose from Rs. 15–12–0 to Rs. 16–6–0 in consequence of large building operations connected with the temples in the district. The recorded birth-rate for the year was 32 per thousand, the highest yet attained, but as there was a decrease in 8 districts, the improvement is to be taken as due to better registration rather than as a sign of prosperity. In Nellore the rate was 3·8 per thousand below that of the previous year. There was a decline in the death-rate from 22·5 per thousand to 21·4. The deaths from cholera were 6,221 less than those in 1904, but the mortality from small-pox nearly doubled. Plague was much less virulent and widespread and the number of deaths from it was 71 per cent. less than in the previous year. This partial abatement of plague was a very sensible **Rainfall and Prices.** **Wages.** **Births.** **Deaths.**

* The statements about vital statistics in this article relate to the calendar year 1905, and the information about education and taxation to the official year 1905–1906.

relief as the precautionary measures necessary to combat the spread of the disease cause a considerable amount of unavoidable hardship. The incidence of taxation per head of the population fell by 5 pies to Rs. 2–12–6. The incidence of the land revenue rose from Rs. 1–7–6 to Rs. 1–8–6 varying from Rs. 3–10–4 in Guntúr to Rs. 0–8–5 in Vizagapatam. There was a fall in the incidence of the salt duty from As. 6–7·8 to As. 5–1·6, but the incidence of the excise revenue increased by 2 pies to As. 7–8. The fall in the former was due to the reduction of the salt tax and the rise in the latter to the higher rentals obtained for liquor shops of all sorts. Altogether the year was not one of material improvement in the condition of the people. In education there was also little progress, there being a decrease in the number of children in the lower secondary stage which was not altogether counterbalanced by the small increases in the numbers in the upper secondary and primary stages. Of the male population of school age the percentage under instruction fell from 29·1 to 29·0, but the percentage of girls rose from 5·2 to 5·4.

Taxation.

Education.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1905.)

70. The amount of political pensions in force on the 1st January 1905 was Rs. 4,13,435. The amount newly sanctioned or transferred from other provinces during the year was Rs. 5,060. Pensions amounting to Rs. 28,467 either lapsed or were commuted or transferred to other provinces. Forty-two pensioners died during the year and 25 commuted their pensions. The amount of political pensions in force on the 1st January 1906 was Rs. 3,90,028 which was distributed among 692 pensioners. The amount paid during the year to the Carnatic stipendiaries was Rs. 2,67,896–2–0 and to those of the Tanjore family Rs. 63,041.

CHAPTER II.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF REVENUE.

(FASLI 1314—1ST JULY 1904 TO 30TH JUNE 1905.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1314.*]

Peshkash.

71. The total amount of peshkash, or revenue from permanently-settled estates, payable during the fasli was Rs. 49,91,515 or Rs. 283 less than in the preceding year. There was a reduction of peshkash amounting to Rs. 342 consequent on the acquisition of land for public purposes and of Rs. 184 as compensation to certain Zamindars on account of loss of jodi on resumed inams, while there was an increase of Rs. 268 in the peshkash of the Kotapad pargana. The total demand, arrear and current, was Rs. 51,80,237, of which Rs. 49,32,435 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,47,802 against Rs. 1,88,722 at the beginning of the fasli.

Shrotriyam Jodi.

72. The quit-rent payable on villages held on shrotriyam or favourable tenure amounted to Rs. 7,57,733 or Rs. 849 more than in the preceding year. The increase was mainly due to the enhancement of quit-rent in certain villages in Gódávari and to the inclusion under whole inam villages of 5 villages in Trichinopoly, which had previously been treated as minor inams. The total demand, arrear and current, was Rs. 7,69,825, of which Rs. 7,42,394 were collected and Rs. 288 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,143 against Rs. 12,092 at the beginning of the fasli.

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

73. The current demand for the fasli under ryotwar and miscellaneous was Rs. 5,17,79,395 against Rs. 5,51,15,285 in fasli 1313. There was an increase of Rs. 8·22 lakhs in the assessment on ryotwari holdings, 98 per cent. of which was due to the introduction of new rates of assessment into the districts of Guntúr and South Canara during the year.

Water-rate and second-crop charge.

Water-rate and second-crop charges decreased from Rs. 28·26 lakhs to Rs. 20·80 lakhs; Rs. 4·46 lakhs of the decrease relating to second-crop charges on wet land and the remainder to water-rate on dry land. The bulk of the decrease under water-rate occurred in the North Arcot, South Arcot, Cuddapah, Nellore, Anantapur and Salem districts and was caused by inadequate supply in the irrigation sources. The decrease in second-crop charges was mainly in Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. There was a large increase in the demand for and consequently in the revenue from canal water in Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr and Tanjore owing to the defective rainfall.

Remissions.

Owing to the unfavourable character of the season there was a very large increase in the season remissions granted which amounted to Rs. 39·22 lakhs against Rs. 4·72 lakhs in the previous fasli. The increase occurred under all classes of season remissions except that of "injury by flood." The amount remitted on lands left waste was Rs. 13,42,202, of which Rs. 9,805 referred to dry land and the remainder to wet. Wet remissions were granted in nearly all the districts, the largest amounts being in North Arcot (Rs. 2·21 lakhs) and Chingleput (Rs. 2·00 lakhs). The amount remitted for shavi or short crop was Rs. 19·06 lakhs against Rs. 1·67 lakhs in 1313. The largest remissions were those given in Chingleput (Rs. 4·85 lakhs) and Nellore (Rs. 3·56 lakhs). Tirwakammi remissions granted on wet lands cultivated with dry crops owing to the insufficiency or failure of the water-supply and representing the difference between the wet and dry assessments amounted to Rs. 5·57 lakhs. They were largest in Nellore, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem. Fixed remissions or abatements of the demand granted from year to year for various reasons amounted to Rs. 14·29 against Rs. 14·70 lakhs in the previous year. Rs. 1·03 lakhs were granted

for irrigation by lift and Rs. 24,491 for the maintenance of irrigation works. The most important item was the increment remissions or abatement allowed on the introduction of settlement or re-settlement rates. When such rates are more than 25 per cent. in excess of the original assessment the excess is imposed in annual instalments increasing every year and the increments not due in any year are treated as remissions. These increment remissions amounted to Rs. 12·68 lakhs, of which Rs. 12·53 lakhs were granted in the Guntúr, South Canara and Malabar districts. Miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 75·99 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 28,592 from the previous year. There was a decrease of half a lakh in the revenue derived from poramboke cultivation and of Rs. 1·35 lakhs from land occupied without the issue of patta, while the water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari village was lower by Rs. 61,071. Water charges in zamindari and inam villages increased by Rs. 1·81 lakhs and the penal charge for water on lands irrigated without permission by Rs. 76,476.

Cesses.

74. The total current demand under cesses was Rs. 83,11,556 against Rs. 81,86,135 in fasli 1313. The land cess on permanently-settled estates was Rs. 11,25,998 which was practically the same as in the previous year. The demand under land cess on whole inam villages was Rs. 3,34,484 against Rs. 3,15,629, the increase being due to the calculation of land cess in the Kistna district on the basis of the settlement rates of assessment. Under land and village cesses on ryotwari and miscellaneous revenue the demand increased from Rs. 67,45,876 to Rs. 68,51,074. This increase was chiefly due to the inclusion of railway cess in Salem and Kurnool and to the introduction of the settlement rates of assessment in Guntúr and South Canara.

Total Land Revenue.

75. The total current demand under land revenue and cesses amounted to Rs. 6,58,40,199, of which Rs. 6,40,18,974 or 97·2 per cent. were collected within the fasli and Rs. 924 written off as irrecoverable. The percentage of collections to current demand in the previous fasli was 98·4. The total arrear demand under all heads at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 12,40,333, of which 80·3 per cent. was collected within the fasli, and 5·9 per cent. written off. The balance outstanding at the end of the fasli under both arrear and current demand was Rs. 19,91,545, 70·8 per cent. of which had been collected by the end of October 1905. More than three and-a-half lakhs of the balance were due from the 4 districts of Bellary, Nellore, Guntúr and Kurnool. About half this amount represented sums the collection of which was postponed in Bellary and Kurnool on account of the unfavourable season. The demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue, including the balance at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 1,06,443, of which Rs. 13,681 were collected and Rs. 1,814 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,948.

Coercive Processes.

76. In spite of the unfavourable season and the fact that the percentage of collection to demand was only 1·2 per cent. less than in fasli 1313, the number of coercive processes fell from 6,770,837 to 3,783,319. The decrease was almost entirely due to the fall in the number of demand notices issued, the result of an order of Government that such notices should only be issued where there is good reason to believe that actual coercion will probably be necessary to enforce payment. There was however an increase in the number of demand notices issued in Trichinopoly owing to the order of Government not having received proper attention in that district. The number of distraints and attachments increased from 375,441 to 398,620 and the number of sale notices from 173,755 to 197,747, but in both cases the figures were lower than those of faslis 1312 and 1311. The principal increase in distraints and attachments was in Chingleput where they increased by 50,035. This was partly due to the comparatively heavier arrears which were outstanding at the beginning of the fasli, and partly to the fact that the ryots withheld payment in expectation of remissions on dry land and on portions of wet fields. Compared with the figures for fasli 1313, distraints and attachments increased in 10 districts and decreased in all the others. The attachments of immoveable property amounted to 38,901 or 6,540 more than in the previous fasli. In Madura the number of attachments of real property far exceeded that of distraints of personal property, one of the reasons being the continued increase in the number of non-resident pattadars in the area irrigated by the Periyár. In 200,873 cases out of the 398,620 cases in which property was attached, the arrears were paid up before the issue of sale notices. The increase in sale notices was most marked in the Chingleput district where they increased by 51,121. There was an increase in 10 districts and a decrease in all the others. The total number of cases in which property was sold was 8,259, a decrease of 1,220 from the previous year. Immoveable property of the estimated value of Rs. 1,27,957 was sold for the recovery of arrears amounting to

Rs. 66,109 and the amount realised was Rs. 93,020. The actual extent of land sold was 18,165 acres of dry land and 4,853 acres of wet. Of the lands sold to private individuals dry land sold for an average of 4·2 times the assessment and wet land for 3·5 times the assessment. The area of land bought in by Government for want of bidders was 1,679 acres of wet and 7,994 acres of dry land. The number of processes served by special agency declined from 172,140 to 81,038; special process-servers were only employed in 12 districts against 13 in the previous year and the number of processes served by them was 2·4 per cent. of the total number issued.

77. The advances made under the Loans Acts amounted to Rs. 5·01 lakhs against Rs. 2·43 lakhs in the preceding year. About half the amount was granted under the Land Improvement Act and the remainder under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The increase occurred mainly in the Kurnool, Chingleput, Bellary, Salem and Cuddapah districts, and was due to the increased demand for State help caused by the unfavourable character of the season. **Loan and Advances.**

78. The charges on account of district administration which were debited to land revenue, including the salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 46,16,028 or 7·1 per cent. of the land revenue and cesses realised, against 6·6 per cent. in fasli 1313. The increase of Rs. 93,485 compared with the charges of the previous fasli was mainly due to the constitution of the new Guntúr district. **Expenditure.**

SURVEYS. (1905–1906.)

[*G.O., No. 816, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1906.*]

79. The number of survey parties working during the year was 6 : one in each of the districts of Ganjám, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Guntúr, Salem and Tinnevelly. In May 1905 the party that had been working in Guntúr moved to Chingleput. The total outturn of the 6 parties was 2,983 square miles which fell short of the estimate by 699 square miles. It comprised the cadastral survey of 198 square miles of Government land and of 22 square miles of proprietary estates, the cadastral resurvey and revision of 2,762 square miles and the special cadastral survey of 1·35 square miles in the Municipalities of Madura and Karúr. The average cost per square mile was Rs. 152 against Rs. 136 in the preceding year. **Area Surveyed.** General.

80. In the Ganjám district the cadastral survey of the Goomsur taluk was completed, the area so surveyed being 180 square miles. Only 26 square miles of revision survey were completed against an estimate of 454 square miles, this very poor outturn being attributed to the inefficiency of the available staff, the unhealthy character of the climate, and the difficult nature of the country under survey. In addition to the regular survey party a special staff was employed in preparing a correct register of holdings for the surveyors to work upon. The outturn of the special staff was 167 square miles. In Cuddapah 789 square miles of revision survey were completed against an estimate for the year of 657 square miles. In Kurnool the revision survey of the Koilkuntla taluk was completed and 394 square miles in the Pattikonda taluk were re-surveyed. The demarcation of sub-divisions and field bends were also carried out over an area of 240 square miles. In Tinnevelly 521 square miles of cadastral re-survey were carried out, the taluks of Tenkási and Tinnevelly being completed and the work in 2 other taluks commenced. Sixteen square miles of resurvey were made in the Guntúr district completing the re-survey work in the Ongole taluk and 367 square miles of revision survey were carried out in the Saidapet and Chingleput taluks of the Chingleput district. The estimate of work to be done in these 2 districts during the year was 622 square miles. In Salem 475 square miles were re-surveyed and an initial cadastral survey of 22·75 miles carried out. By districts.

81. The area for which village maps were printed during the year was 3,414 square miles. Seven taluk maps were published and 4 tanah maps for the Vizianagram zamindari. Maps were also prepared and printed, on a scale of 10 inches to a mile, for 7 municipalities and ward maps on a larger scale for 5 other municipalities. **Maps.**

82. Seven Assistant Collectors and 1 probationary Assistant Director of Survey were instructed in surveying besides 76 Revenue Inspectors, 21 clerks and 40 court **Survey Training.**

amins. Thirty-two Land Records Inspectors attended a 6 months' course of survey training at Cuddapah and 1 Land Records Tahsildar and 26 Land Records Inspectors were similarly trained at Chingleput.

Expenditure. 83. The gross expenditure was Rs. 6,45,733, of which Rs. 6,23,343 was chargeable to Government and Rs. 22,390 to proprietary estates. Deducting recoveries from the proprietors of estates and other adjustments the net expenditure during the year was Rs. 5,78,840.

SETTLEMENTS. (1905–1906.)

[*G.O., No. 816, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1906.*]

Parties. 84. Six settlement parties were at work during the year in South Canara, Malabar, Guntúr, Nellore, Salem, Kurnool and Tinnevelly. The 2 parties working in South Canara and Malabar were abolished during the year on the completion of the settlement of those districts; the parties in the other districts worked throughout the year.

South Canara. Initial settlement. 85. The survey of mulpatta holdings in South Canara was completed and the remaining diglott registers and descriptive memoirs written. The Special Settlement officer's report on the introduction of the new settlement was submitted to Government and the settlement party was abolished in August 1905.

Malabar. Initial settlement. 86. In Malabar the remaining diglott registers and descriptive memoirs were completed and the Special Settlement-officer's report on the introduction of the new settlement submitted to Government. The new settlement rates were also introduced into British Cochin including Anjengo and Tangasséri. The settlement party was disbanded in June 1905.

Guntúr. Re-settlement. 87. The hearing of objection petitions in the Vinukonda taluk, Guntúr district, and in the reclassified delta tracts was completed. The sub-divisions ordered at the re-settlement were plotted into the re-survey fields and re-settlement registers for the whole district were written and fair pattas given to the Tahsildars for delivery to the ryots. The proposals of the Board of Revenue for the Settlement of the whole inam villages in the district were approved by Government and rough pattas were issued to 119 villages.

Nellore. Re-settlement. 88. The work done in Nellore during the year consisted mainly in the introduction of re-survey areas and the hearing of objections arising therefrom. The classification of waste land which had been left unclassified at the last settlement was also completed in 223 villages.

Salem. Initial settlement and re-settlement. 89. Settlement rates were introduced into all the hill villages in the southern taluks of the Salem district, rough pattas were issued and objection petitions disposed of. The preparation of fair accounts for all these villages and the writing of diglott registers and descriptive memoirs for 77 of them were also completed. In connection with the re-settlement of the 5 southern taluks the diglott registers of 955 villages and the descriptive memoirs of 681 villages were written. Objection petitions with regard to alterations in area and classification and transfers from wet to dry and *vice versâ* were heard and disposed of. In the 4 northern taluks the preparation of preliminary accounts was proceeded with and rough pattas were issued for 46 villages.

Kurnool. Re-settlement. 90. The new settlement rates for dry lands were introduced in 339 villages in Kurnool and fair accounts furnished for 194 villages. An extent of 308,126 acres or 481 square miles was classified in 4 taluks including the Banganapalle jaghire. Objection petitions were heard and disposed of in 339 villages. The preparation of a scheme for the settlement of the Banganapalle jaghire was postponed pending the orders of Government regarding the treatment of inams in the jaghire.

Tinnevelly. Re-settlement. 91. Irrigation sources were classified in 3 taluks of the Tinnevelly district during the year. Thirty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-four sub-divisions were measured and 488,150 palmyra trees were counted. Eight thousand four hundred and seventy-two applications for transfer of pattas were enquired into and disposed of in 51 villages. The Special Settlement-officer was chiefly engaged in the preparation of a scheme for the re-settlement of the 3 taluks of Tinnevelly, Tenkási and Ambásamudram

and in the tabulation of statements showing the financial results of the classification of irrigation sources and the adoption of the proposed wet and dry rates.

92. During the year 2,575 diglott registers were scrutinised in the office of the Board of Revenue and 2,322 registers were printed. The Commissioner inspected all the districts in which the work of settlement was in progress. **Miscellaneous.**

93. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 4,23,513 against Rs. 4,64,710 in the previous fasli. The expenditure on the various settlement parties was Rs. 2,37,934, on the controlling office Rs. 1,33,579, and the cost of printing registers Rs. 52,000. **Financial.**

LAND RECORDS. (1905–1906.)

[*G.O., No. 816, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1906.*]

94. The Land Records staff working at the end of the year consisted of 4 Superintendents, 18 Tahsildars and 109 Inspectors, all working under the control of the Deputy Director of Land Records. The additional staff which was posted during the year consisted of 4 Tahsildars and 24 Inspectors. **Staff.**

95. In Guntúr, Salem, Kurnool, Nellore and Tinnevelly the Land Records staff worked under the orders of the Special Settlement-officers and in Ganjám and Cuddapah the staff was employed on survey work. In the other districts it was mainly engaged in the preliminary operations connected with the correction and completion of field maps and in carrying out the maintenance rules. In all the taluks of Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore and Coimbatore, which were surveyed on the 'triangles' system, the plotting of the field maps from the original records was undertaken and where already plotted the maps were checked and inked. All sub-divisions for which plottable records of measurement were available were plotted into the field maps and lists made of all cases requiring re-measurement on the ground. Except in Anantapur where the number of qualified karnams was insufficient, the work was done by selected karnams working under the supervision of Land Records Tahsildars and Inspectors and some Inspectors specially appointed for the purpose. The work was completed in Tanjore and Bellary and was in progress in the other districts at the close of the year. In the taluks surveyed on the 'block map' system in Anantapur, Bellary, Gódávari, Kistna, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly, it was proposed to compare the field maps with the block maps, of which the former should be tracings, as the existing maps had been found for the most part to be inaccurately prepared. During the year copies of the block maps were supplied in Trichinopoly and some progress was made in the preparation of correct field maps. The work in the other districts had to be postponed pending a supply of the block maps. District Surveyors continued to work in North Arcot, Madura and the Nilgiris. **Work of the Staff.**

96. Out of 1,902,312 survey stones which were found to be missing or out of repair, 616,725 or 32 per cent. were replaced or repaired during the year. The work was hampered by the lack of a sufficient number of stone depots. Funds have since been placed with Collectors for the establishment of village stone depots and the necessary rules regarding maintenance under Act IV of 1897 have been issued. In districts where a re-survey is in progress, the missing stones will be replaced by the Survey Department. At the end of the fasli field measurement books had still to be completed in 3,598 villages and the number of sub-divisions to be measured was 2,699,016. The number of such sub-divisions was largest in Tinnevelly, Chingleput and Cuddapah. In almost all districts the village and taluk accounts were examined by the jamabandi officers and were generally found to have been well maintained. The progress made in the writing up and checking of village statistical registers and firka books was poor in most districts, except Gódávari, Tanjore and Vizagapatam. **Maintenance of Records.**

97. Forms of village accounts for Malabar, South Canara and the Nilgiris were under the consideration of the Board of Revenue during the year and have since been issued. The revised draft of the manual of village accounts for use in other districts was still under consideration at the end of the year. **Revision of Village Accounts.**

WASTE LANDS.

(FASLI 1314—1ST JULY 1904 TO 30TH JUNE 1905.)

98. Excluding zamindari and other tracts for which no returns exist, the net area of the Presidency as shown in the village accounts was 62,518,728 acres. Of this total the area included within forests was 12,860,038 acres against 12,470,094 acres in the previous fasli. The increase was mainly due to 353,980 acres in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam being classified as forests for the first time. In the Bellary district the forest area decreased by 40,000 acres and in Anantapur by 14,500 acres. There was a further fall in the area treated as not available for cultivation, but not included in forests, from 12,443,211 to 12,376,168 acres, the difference being due mainly to a fall of 40,000 acres in Cuddapah and of 36,000 and 33,500 in North Arcot and Malabar partially counterbalanced by an increase of 43,000 acres in Anantapur. The remaining area available for cultivation in the Presidency was 37,282,522 acres. The extent left fallow in patta holdings, minor inams and whole inam villages was 7,290,069 acres against 5,738,304 acres in the previous year. This large increase was due to the unfavourable character of the season and amounted to 225,000 acres in Cuddapah, 160,000 in Coimbatore, 144,000 in Anantapur and 142,000 in Nellore, the districts in which the untimely character of the rainfall was most felt. The extent of other cultivable waste land increased from 5,475,114 to 5,857,189 acres as the result of less land outside holdings being taken up for cultivation in consequence of the nature of the season. In Anantapur the increase amounted to 105,000 acres and in Cuddapah and Nellore to 61,000 acres each.

99. The reduction in the cultivated area which fell from 25,869,546 acres to 24,135,264 acres occurred in every district except South Canara which showed an increase of 34,000 acres. It was most marked in Anantapur and Cuddapah, in each of which districts there was a decrease of over a quarter of a million acres and in Coimbatore where there was a decrease of 160,000 acres. The percentage of area cropped to the total ryotwari holdings fell from 83·0 in fasli 1313 to 79. Compared with fasli 1285 the year preceding the great famine of 1876–1878, the total area under ryotwari holdings during fasli 1314 showed an increase of 3·33 million acres or 16·61 per cent. and, including the area occupied otherwise than on patta, the total increase was 4·05 million acres. The net increase in holdings for the fasli was 1,078 acres, but owing to the scanty rainfall the area of cultivable lands, including fallows, left waste increased from 11,213,418 acres to 13,147,258 acres.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

100. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1314—1ST JULY 1904 TO 30TH JUNE 1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1314.*]

Number of Estates.

101. The number of estates under wardship at the beginning of the fasli was 31. One of these, Sérugadá, was handed over to the proprietor on the 29th of August 1904, the date on which he attained majority. Two estates, Parlákimedi and Chundi, were taken under the Court's management during the year. Of the 32 wards who were under the Court at the end of the fasli, 1 was incapacitated by imbecility, 26 by minority, and 3 by sex. The other two estates, Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar, were taken under management owing to the financial embarrassment of the proprietors.

Estates Restored.

102. During the Court's management of the Sérugadá estate, which lasted a little over seven years and a quarter, the annual current demand of the estate rose from Rs. 30,186 to Rs. 42,825, an increase of 41·8 per cent. Debts due to the estate amounting to Rs. 46,985 were collected and debts due by the estate amounting to

over Rs. 22,300 were discharged. More than Rs. 16,700 were spent on repairs to irrigation works and other improvements, and a net surplus of Rs. 36,586 was handed over to the proprietor. The ward was educated at Newington, where he spent over 6 years. During the last year of his tutelage, the Court appointed a special guardian to instruct him in the details of the practical management of his estate and in Revenue law and accounts.

Financial.

103. The total cash balance of the estates at the beginning of the fasli, including that of Sérugadá, amounted to Rs. 9,65,544. The total cash receipts of the estates were Rs. 43,08,698, and the total assets for the fasli therefore amounted to Rs. 52,74,242. The expenditure, including a sum of Rs. 12,54,485 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 2,56,930 devoted to the repayment of debts, amounted to Rs. 44,75,839, leaving a balance at the close of the fasli of Rs. 7,98,403. The nominal value of the Government securities and Rangoon Municipal debentures held on behalf of certain estates was Rs. 52,18,300 and the estimated value of the grain on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 48,547, making the total balance to the credit of the estates at the end of the fasli Rs. 60,65,250. Deducting the sale-proceeds of property, the amounts borrowed and the debts recovered, the net receipts for the fasli were Rs. 31,18,950. The net charges after the deduction of the amounts invested in Government securities, and those devoted to the repayment of debts, were Rs. 29,64,424. The net receipts and charges in the previous year were Rs. 40,19,898 and Rs. 31,76,212 respectively.

Surplus Funds.

104. Excluding estates involved in debt and those handed over to their proprietors either during the year or after its close 12 estates had surplus balances of over Rs. 10,000 on the last day of the fasli. The largest surplus balance was that of the Pithápuram estate Rs. 14·19 lakhs, the Telaprole and Sivagiri estates coming next with balances of Rs. 9·26 and Rs. 4·64 lakhs respectively.

Investments.

105. In Pithápuram Rs. 1,11,462 were spent on the improvement of irrigation works and buildings. The Court lent Rs. 6,80,000 to the minor's maternal aunt at 5 per cent. per annum on the first mortgage of the estates of Kolaṇka and Víravaram. In Telaprole Rs. 45,118 were expended on reproductive irrigation works, repairs to estate buildings, sinking wells, and making roads, and a loan of Rs. 6,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum was advanced to the Guntúr Municipal Council. Rs. 12,835 was invested in Government securities on behalf of the Bodogodo estate. The Court purchased landed property at a cost of Rs. 1,000 for the V. U. Ayyanna estate. In the Arni estate over a lakh of rupees was spent in the restoration of irrigation works, which had been long neglected by the late Jaghirdar. After discharging the remaining debts of the estate the available balance in Sivaganga, Rs. 27,221, was invested in Government promissory notes. No further investments were made during the year for any of the estates in securities other than Government promissory notes.

Agricultural improvements.

106. Pending the appointment of an agricultural expert whose whole services will be at the disposal of the Court no detailed investigation into the agricultural conditions of and possible improvements in the estates was possible. An expert has now been secured and he is expected to arrive in Madras shortly. The operations at the farm started in Pithápuram during fasli 1313 were hampered by want of rain and a failure of freshes in the river Yeleru. To secure a constant supply of water an artesian well was sunk, but the results were unsatisfactory and another boring is to be tried. The veterinary dispensary on this estate continued to be both popular and successful. On the Komáramangalam estate the Court directed the establishment of an experimental farm and the installation of an oil-engine and pump is contemplated. It is also proposed to start a farm on the Kavalappara estate. The work at the home farms on the Marungapuri and Sivagiri estates was impeded by the unfavourable character of the season, but on the latter estate considerable purchases were made of winnowing machines and other agricultural implements.

Charges.

107. Taking all the estates together, the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 15·4 against 12 per cent. in the previous year. Excluding Kálahasti, Kárvétnagar, Marungapuri and Sivasamudram which have since been handed over the percentage only exceeded 20 in the Arni and V. U. Ayyanna estates. The general decrease in the net receipts accounted for the increase in the percentage of the establishment charges. The total expenditure on public works was Rs. 6,90,925, of which Rs. 4,58,787 were spent on irrigation works and Rs. 1,44,535

on buildings. The outlay on public works was 23·3 per cent. of the net charges for the year against 12·5 per cent. in the previous year and 10·09 per cent. in fasli 1312.

Debts due to the estates.

108. The total debts due to the various estates under management which were outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 4,35,743. Including loans newly granted and the interest which accrued during the year, the total sum due was Rs. 11,86,942. The amount collected in the year was Rs. 1,00,166 and Rs. 9,816 were written off. The largest outstanding debts were Rs. 7,21,129 in Pithápuram, Rs. 1,95,421 in Komáramangalam and Rs. 18,671 in Punnattúr. In Pithápuram the question of recovering the greater portion of the outstanding debt is reserved for the ward's decision on his attaining his majority. In Komáramangalam, over a lakh of rupees is covered by decrees which have not yet fallen due.

Debts due by the estates.

109. The total amount of debts due by the several estates at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,14,59,797. Adding debts newly contracted, debts newly brought to account, and the interest which accrued during the year, the total liabilities of the estates amounted to Rs. 1,24,56,754. Of this amount Rs. 2,53,225 were repaid and Rs. 53,075 disallowed after investigation, leaving a balance at the end of the year of Rs. 1,21,50,454 due from 13 estates. The largest outstanding debts were Rs. 43,78,330 in the Kálahasti estate, Rs. 70,66,175 in the Kárvétnagar estate and Rs. 3,68,377 in the Uttumalai estate. All these 3 are treated as encumbered estates. Schemes for the liquidation of the debts due by the Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar estates were submitted to Government during the year, but as the proprietors died while the schemes were under consideration the estates were subsequently handed over to their present proprietors with the liabilities undischarged. A scheme for the liquidation of the debts of the Uttumalai estate was under consideration at the end of the year.

Education of Wards.

Newington.

110. At the beginning of the fasli 13 wards were under the care of the Court's European tutor and his Assistant at Newington. The Bodogodo, Sálúru and Sivasamudram wards left Newington during the year to receive practical instruction in Revenue law, and in the details of estate management on their estates. The Marungapuri ward was prevented by ill-health from receiving similar training and had to spend most of the year in the favourable climate of Bellary which benefited him considerably. The conduct of all the wards at Newington was reported to have been satisfactory. The general education of most of the wards made satisfactory progress. Their physical development continued to receive special attention, gymnastics, bicycling, riding, tennis and cricket forming part of the daily routine. During the year 4 of the senior wards toured in Northern India under the escort of the Assistant tutor of Newington and 6 of the junior wards made a shorter tour in Travancore and Cochin escorted by another tutor. The Jarada and Parlákimedi wards joined Newington during the year. Other wards were taught in various local colleges and schools and with two exceptions their progress was favourably reported upon.

Encumbered Estates.

111. As already stated the Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar estates were handed back after the death of their former proprietors. Three claims relating to Kálahasti and 79 claims relating to Kárvétnagar were pending decision with the Decree Collector at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 45,221 was paid or adjusted towards the debts due to the creditors of the Kárvétnagar estate. The current demand in the Kálahasti estate was Rs. 2,56,400 against Rs. 5,58,512 in the previous year and in Kárvétnagar Rs. 3,86,350 against Rs. 6,36,714. In both cases the large decrease was due to the unfavourable character of the season. The collection amounted to Rs. 2,34,188 in Kálahasti and Rs. 3,80,255 in Kárvétnagar. In Kálahasti 409 irrigation sources had been repaired by the end of fasli 1314 at a total cost of Rs. 1,54,527 and 2,510 acres previously lying waste were assigned on reduced rates of assessment and 6,291 acres at full assessment. In Kárvétnagar works costing Rs. 1,14,183 had been carried out by the end of the year. Nearly the whole extent of arable land in this estate was already under occupation. In the Uttumalai estate enquiries were set on foot as to the feasibility of developing the resources of the estate in the following directions; firstly, by the substitution for the present assessment on dry lands, which varies with reference to the crops and to the actual areas cultivated, of equitable and fixed assessments on the lands payable whether they are cultivated or not; and secondly, by the substitution, for the sharing system, now in vogue in the case of wet lands, of a system of money rents.

Miscellaneous.

Forests.

112. The Marungapuri and Sivagiri forests continued to be worked under the rules sanctioned by Government under section 26 of the Forest Act and similar rules were introduced during the year in the forests of the Arni estate. The inspection of the Pithápuram forests was completed during the year and the entertainment of an

establishment of guards and watchers for their proper conservation was sanctioned by the Court.

113. The survey of 36 villages of the Komáramangalam estate was completed and that of the Kalyani Mittah belonging to the same estate was in progress. Survey.

114. Village accounts were reported to have been satisfactorily maintained in 13 estates. Owing to the adverse season it was not found possible to introduce in Sivagiri the proposed scheme for the substitution of fixed grain rents payable in cash in the place of the pernicious sharing system now in force. Village accounts.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Fasli 1314—1st July 1904 to 30th June 1905.)

115. Of the total land revenue demand for fasli 1314 which amounted to Rs. 575·28 lakhs, the peshkash on zamindaris or permanently-settled estates was Rs. 49·91 lakhs, the shrotriyam jodi or quit-rent on villages held on favourable tenure was Rs. 7·57 lakhs and the quit-rent on minor inams included in Government villages was Rs. 22·99 lakhs. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings was Rs. 483·50 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 8·22 lakhs over the previous fasli. Omitting water-rate, penal charges and other miscellaneous items 80·6 per cent. of the ordinary land-revenue demand fell upon lands held under ryotwari tenure. The most important zamindaris are situated in the Northern Circars, and in the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly. Inam villages are most extensive in the Tanjore, Salem, Cuddapah and Gódávari districts. **Revenue-paying Classes.**

116. The number of ryotwari villages in the Presidency at the close of the fasli was 24,125 against 24,340 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 59 villages in Guntúr and 158 villages in South Canara due to the clubbing of villages at the re-settlement of those districts. The statistics as to the number of single and joint pattas, their value and the average area of holdings are compiled every 5 years. The figures for the quinquennial rent-roll prepared in fasli 1310 are to be found in the administration report for 1903–1904. In fasli 1314 there was a small increase of 1,078 acres in the patta holdings, making a total area of 24,086,380 acres. The area cropped decreased from 19·39 million acres to 18·96 million acres though the latter figure included for the first time 738,732 acres in the South Canara district into which settlement was completely introduced during the fasli. The decrease was due mainly to the scanty rainfall. Including cases pending from the previous fasli the total number of patta transfer cases for disposal during 1314 was 165,859, a slight increase over the previous fasli. The number of applications presented through Registration officers was 60,422, a rise of 5·6 per cent.: the greatest increase occurred in Salem. The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers was 62,314, a rise of 8·8 per cent. The increase which occurred in 13 districts was largest in Tinnevelly. In Tanjore and South Arcot there was a considerable decrease. There was a large reduction in the cases taken up by Revenue officers on their own initiative, the number being 21,360 against 30,111 in the previous fasli. The decrease was most noticeable in Tanjore, South Arcot and Trichinopoly. Ryotwari Land.

117. The rent-paying classes of the Presidency consist largely of the tenants in permanently-settled estates, who pay the dues on their land to the zamindars in the shape of rent. The estimated income of the various zamindars from their rents was Rs. 191·25 lakhs, of which they had to pay Rs. 49·91 lakhs to Government as peshkash. The growth of sub-letting by pattadars in ryotwari tracts continued during the year in most districts. There is a considerable body of landowners of the higher castes who do not cultivate their own lands and wet land is a favourite form of investment for merchants and retired professional men. According to the census of 1901 the number of cultivating landowners was 6,970,515, while the number of tenants was 2,196,368 and since that date the proportion of tenants has apparently steadily increased. The ratio of tenants to cultivating landowners is largest in the 2 West Coast districts of Malabar and South Canara. The relations of tenants with their landlords were generally harmonious, but in 1 or 2 of the zamindaris there were complaints of the zamindar having attempted to raise the rents or having neglected the upkeep and improvement of irrigation works. The number of suits under the Rent Recovery Act of 1865 was 7,322 against 7,563 in fasli 1313. **Rent-paying Classes.**

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

118. *Vide* pages 131 and 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1905–1906.)

The Legislative Council.

119. The term of office of 4 official members and 6 non-official members expired during the year. The outgoing non-official members included 3 appointed on the recommendation of the Northern and Southern Groups of Municipalities and the Southern Group of District Boards, respectively. All the officials and 3 of the non-officials were reappointed. To the remaining 3 vacancies new appointments were made. Two officials resigned during the year—one prior to his proceeding on leave out of India, and the other owing to his retirement from service. The former was reappointed on his return from leave. The other vacancy as well as that caused by the elevation of an official member to the Executive Council was also duly filled up. Including 2 adjourned meetings, 4 meetings of the Council were held; the average attendance of additional members being 18 (10 officials and 8 non-officials).

Acts and Bills.

120. Only one measure was passed during the year, viz., the Madras City Police Act Amendment Act, 1905. The object of the Act is to secure the lighting of vehicles at night whether there be moonlight or not, and so to remedy a provision of the former Act which was found to result in various practical difficulties. The Madras Estates Land Bill was introduced and referred to a Select Committee on the 7th April 1905. No drafts of bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India with a view to their introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

POLICE. (1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VII. Police.*]

The Police Force. Strength.

121. During 1905 the policy of shifting District Superintendents of Police as little as possible was continued. In 12 districts out of the 23 there was no change, in 8 districts there was one change and in the remaining 3 two changes in each. Six sub-divisions were for a time without a separate Assistant Superintendent, but the vacancies did not last long except in 2 instances where they were due to want of officers. Excluding the punitive police and private guards the strength of the force at the end of 1905 was 3,182 officers and 20,577 men including 104 village watchers. This was a decrease of 767 from 1904 and was due to the reduction of the temporary plague establishment. Recruiting improved owing to prospects of better pay. In Bellary district, where the police force had generally been much under strength, most of the vacancies were filled owing to the grant of a local allowance of one rupee.

The improvement in all districts was however rather in quantity than quality. There was some improvement in the conduct of the force, the percentage of punishments for all offences, including absence without leave, being 33·8 against 37·5 in 1904. North Arcot, Madura and Anantapur were the worst districts in this respect, the percentage of punishments in them being 48·6, 48·4 and 46·5 respectively. The total number of dismissals showed a further increase from 504 to 537, 32 of the latter being officers, but the number of men judicially punished decreased from 309 to 268 and the percentage of those so punished for offences in their official capacity fell from 70·6 to 58·2 per cent. The most serious offence committed in the year was in Madura where a constable attempted to murder an inspector by shooting him with his carbine. He was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. There was a very satisfactory increase in the amount of rewards received for good work, Rs. 7,705 being so awarded against Rs. 5,584 in 1904 and the number of recipients being 1,328 against 927. The highest reward sanctioned by Government was Rs. 581 for the detection and arrest of a gang of expert coiners in Cocanada. The number of good-conduct stripes awarded was 2,998 against 3,017 in 1904. The percentage of illiterate constables declined from 15·8 to 12·7 per cent., but it was still found impossible to recruit many literate constables in the Ceded Districts with the consequence that the percentage of illiteracy in the Central Range was 22·2. The Police Training School at Vellore was made a permanent institution from October 1905 and reorganised upon a new system, the inspectors' and station-house officers' classes being abolished and a new class opened for the training of probationary sub-inspectors—the future investigating officers. The course of instruction was extended from 6 months to 1 year and a curriculum conforming to the recommendations of the Police Commission adopted. The probationary Assistant Superintendents who arrived in December 1904 were under training in the Training School until the latter part of the year when they were posted to various districts and their places taken by three other probationers. The Gudiyáttam division of the North Arcot district continued to be attached to the school for purposes of practical training. The total cost of the force was Rs. 46,00,280 against Rs. 47,77,336 in 1904, the decrease being due to the reduction of the temporary plague police and to a reduced expenditure under "clothing and arms," the supply of Martini-Henry carbines having been completed in 1904. There was very little improvement in the work of the village police which was unsatisfactory in almost all districts. First reports of crime were however sent in by village magistrates with fair promptitude. The issue of badges and staves to village talaiyaris was completed in 4 more districts and only 4 districts remained to be supplied at the end of the year. The ghát talaiyaris continued to do useful work except in Anantapur. There were no punitive police force employed during the year. The reserves at district head-quarters were mobilised in most districts and measures for strengthening them were taken on the lines indicated by the Police Commission. The Railway Police force was maintained at its sanctioned strength of 100 head constables and 715 constables, but these numbers have been found insufficient for the work required from the force.

Punishments.

Offences.

Rewards.

Vellore Training School.

Cost.

Village Police.

Reserve.

Railway Police.

122. The year was one of considerable agricultural depression with a rise in the prices of food-grains and a consequent increase of grave crime. It is not possible however to make a very accurate comparison of the statistics for the year with those of former years as under the orders of the Government of India they have been prepared in revised forms. Material changes have also been introduced in the classification of "true" and "false cases." Cases dealt with under section 157 (*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and cases which the Magistrate declined to strike off on police referred charge sheets and which he did not try are treated as "true" instead of "false," while cases which were referred by the police but in which the Magistrate sent for the accused, tried but did not convict are classed as "true" or "false" according to the Magistrate's order instead of all being classed as "false." The effect of these alterations in classification is to swell the number of "true" cases, and to prejudicially affect the results of police work as judged from statistics. This fact is to be borne in mind in judging the various statistics given below, especially those regarding detection and prevention. The number of cognisable offences under the Penal Code, excluding nuisance cases, returned as true was 49,167 against 43,843. There was little variation in the number of cases under Special and Local Laws which was 25,596 against 24,385 in 1904, but the number of nuisance cases increased from 120,901 to 130,144, the increase being chiefly in Madras City and Madura. The districts where grave crime was most prevalent were Tinnevelly, Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool, Bellary, the Nilgiris and

Crime.

Madras City, in each of which there was an average of one serious offence to every 1,000 to 1,500 persons. Ganjám showed the lowest percentage of grave crime, there being only 1 case to every 3,500 of the inhabitants. There was a slight decrease in the number of murders from 486 to 472; Coimbatore with 66 cases as usual heading the list, and Madura coming next with 43. In Tinnevelly a station-house officer was stabbed to death while trying to arrest a person charged with robbery and in Coimbatore another station-house officer was murdered by an ex-constable of the plague police whom he had failed to screen from a prosecution for theft though he had taken a bribe to do so. Four cases of infanticide ending in the conviction of the mothers were reported during the year. There was a serious riot in a village in Ganjám where an inspector and some constables were attacked by a mob while searching some houses in connection with a grain dacoity. The mob threatened to fire the house in which the police took refuge and were only dispersed after the Inspector had shot one man with his revolver. Forty-four persons were eventually convicted in connection with the dacoity and riot. In Salem a prisoner hanged himself in a police lock-up and a large crowd which is said to have numbered 2,000 persons collected outside the station hustled a police inspector and beat some constables. The mob could not be dispersed until the reserve police were called out. The number of dacoities reported was 539, an increase of 94, 19 of which were due to the new classification. Seventy occurred in Coimbatore and there was an increase in Nellore, South Arcot, Salem, Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool and Bellary. In the last 4 districts many of the dacoities are committed by gangs from the Nizam's Dominions, the frontier conditions facilitating their operations. In Bellary a constable shot a dacoit in self-defence with the result that there was a cessation of dacoity for some months and it is probable that if resistance was offered in more cases this class of crime would greatly diminish. Cases of house-breaking showed a large increase, the natural result of a period of high prices and the number of thefts also increased, but the

Thefts. new method of classification is partly responsible for the higher figures. Cattle thefts numbered 3,895, an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the previous year's figures. Seven hundred and eleven of the cases occurred in Coimbatore. The widely prevalent system of tuppukuli or cluehire makes this particular crime very difficult to combat. There were 86 cattle poisoning cases against 46 in 1904. The number of coinage offences reported was 52 against 90, the most important case being that in which the reward referred to above was granted.

Detection and Prevention of Crime.

123. The proportion of the total cognisable cases, excluding nuisances, detected was 32·9 per cent. according to the new classification. The lowest percentage was in Tinnevelly where only 14·8 per cent. of true cases were detected. The best results were in Madras City and the Nilgiris where the figures were 64·9 per cent. and 55·1 per cent., respectively. In murder cases the percentage of detection was 21·4 and in dacoity 17·8. The highest percentage obtained was 43·9 in cattle theft cases.

Recovery of property. The amount of property lost in the year was Rs. 12,82,510, of which only Rs. 3,04,072 or 23·7 per cent. was recovered against 25·4 per cent. in 1904. Excluding nuisance

Prosecutions. cases and cases under Special and Local Laws, the number of police cases decided was 15,788, of which 79·0 pet cent. ended in conviction, the proportion being practically the same as in the two previous years, though the number of cases increased by more

Arrests. than 3,000. The number of persons arrested by the police for offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice, or against person or property was 33,892 against 27,594 in 1904. The percentage of convictions to arrests rose from 50·7 to

Escapes. 58·5 per cent. The number of escapes from police custody was 148 against 125, but the percentage recaptured was 79·1 against 66·4 per cent. in the previous year. Excluding nuisances the number of cognisable offences under the Penal Code in which investigation was completed during the year was 43,638, of which 6,463 or 14·8 per cent. were proved or declared to be false. The total number of cases struck off as mali-

False cases. ciously and wilfully false was 4,535 against 4,050 in 1904. False complainants were eventually proceeded against in 351 cases and of the number prosecuted 28·8 per cent. were convicted against 25·8 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of cases prosecuted by the police but declared to be false after trial fell from 1·4 to 0·6 per cent. These figures do not, as in previous years, include cases declared after trial to be

Preventions. mistakes of fact or law. The number of known depredators, receivers of stolen property and suspected persons on the police registers, who were at large at the beginning of the year, was 21,494, of whom 323 were females. At the end of the year the numbers had increased to 22,487 males and 343 females. The increase was mainly under suspected persons. The number of known depredators slightly decreased owing to a large number

having been sent to jail. The registration of receivers was still defective in several districts. The proportion of bad characters who were out of view on the last day of the year was 13·8 per cent. as in 1904; the number of old offenders who were convicted during the year was 2,220 against 1,798. Five hundred and ninety-two persons were ordered to notify their residence after release from jail under section 565 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code against 478 in the previous year. There was a further increase in the number of houses of bad repute registered from 2,622 to 2,741, of which 1,561 were the houses of receivers. Wandering criminal gangs numbered 252 against 247 in 1904, but their strength declined from 2,008 males, 2,006 females and 3,381 children to 1,764 males, 1,615 females and 2,430 children. One hundred and twenty-six members of these gangs were in jail on the last day of the year, but during the year only 121 were convicted against 190 in 1904. The number of permanent gangs increased from 626 to 643. Their strength was 9,673 males, 9,441 females and 16,065 children: 460 of the males and 18 of the females were in jail at the close of the year, the number of convictions during the year being 342. There was considerable increase in the work of the Finger-print Bureau, 6,596 references being received against 4,941 in 1904 and 1,127 persons being thereby traced as old offenders against 815. The number of persons put before magistrates under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code increased from 2,979 to 3,501 and the percentage of those bound over in the cases disposed of was 66·1 against 65 per cent. Out of 1,974 persons bound over 1,333 were sent to jail. The average amount of security demanded by magistrates was Rs. 152 as in the previous year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IV. Criminal Justice.*]

Tribunals.

124. There was no change in the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the Presidency Town. In the mufassal 2 new courts were established during the year. The new revenue district of Guntúr was created a Sessions Division from the 1st October 1905 and a Court of Session established at the head-quarter station, Guntúr. A Magistrates' Bench Court was also established at Berhampur in the Ganjám district during 1905. The courts exercising criminal jurisdiction in the mufassal were those of 4,362 Village Magistrates, 59 Benches of Magistrates, 5 Cantonment Magistrates, 60 Special Magistrates, 478 Subordinate Magistrates, 91 Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers, 23 District Magistrates (including 1 additional District Magistrate in Madura), 21 Sessions Judges and 1 additional Sessions Judge. There were also as in previous years 3 Sessions Judges and 2 additional Sessions Judges for the Agency Tracts. The number of Village Magistrates who tried cases (4,362) was practically the same as in the previous year (4,370).

State of Crime.

125. Cognizable crime has already been dealt with in the sections dealing with the work of the Police. The number of cases of non-cognizable offences for disposal during the year was 144,329 against 140,974 in the previous year and was proportionate to the increase under cognizable offences. The number ending in conviction was 60,984 or 42·25 per cent. The number dismissed without trial was 17,330. There was a remarkable decrease of 2,071 cases in the number of offences, covered by Chapter XIV of the Penal Code, against public health, convenience, etc. The number of offences reported under Special and Local Laws increased considerably chiefly with reference to the Towns Nuisances Act, the City Police Act, the District Municipalities Act and the Forest Act. The increase is to be attributed in all cases to greater vigilance on the part of the authorities concerned. There was a slight improvement in the percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial under the Penal Code which was 23·32 against 23·06 in 1904. The percentage of convictions under Special and Local Laws was 87·22 against 86·13 per cent. The convictions were below the average of the previous 5 years in cases under the Penal Code and slightly above it in cases under Special and Local Laws. The percentage of convictions was highest in cases under the Abkári Act where they were more than 98 per cent.

Business in the Courts.

126. The total number of cases and appeals instituted during the year increased, the figures being 310,331 and 10,080, respectively, against 300,365 and 9,517 in 1904.

The district of Madura was responsible for the greater part of the increase. Eighty-six European British subjects were brought to trial during the year, 44 being convicted and 42 acquitted. Twenty-four were convicted under the Penal Code and 20 under Special and Local Laws.

Village Magistrates.

The number of cases instituted in the Courts of Village Magistrates again increased, the number being 11,073 against 10,533 in the previous year. The number of persons under trial was 18,315, of whom 5,850 were convicted, 4,203 being imprisoned and the rest confined in the stocks. At the end of the year 398 cases were pending against 324 in 1904.

Regular Magistrates in the mufassal. Original jurisdiction.

The number of cases instituted before regular Magistrates in the mufassal during the year was 231,579, an increase of 9,049. Two thousand three hundred and thirty-one cases were left pending at the end of the year against 2,256 at the beginning. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 398,638. The cases of 391,427 persons were disposed of. 193,114 were convicted and 3,627 were committed to sessions or sent to a superior court for enhanced punishment. Of the persons convicted 4,105 were juveniles (3,329 boys and 776 girls). The percentage of convictions was 49·79 in the cases tried against 48·57 per cent. in the previous year. Both the number of persons tried and the number convicted or committed were considerably higher than in 1904. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 7,211, of whom 730 were in custody. Of those in custody only one had been awaiting trial for more than 6 months and 34 for more than 2 months, an improvement on the figures of the previous year. As a natural consequence of the greater number of persons convicted there was an increase under each class of punishment, imprisonment, fine and whipping. The largest increase was under fines which were imposed in 8,573 more cases than in the previous year, but notwithstanding this the total amount imposed decreased from Rs. 7,64,198 to Rs. 7,50,551. The total sum collected was Rs. 6,48,006, of which Rs. 37,092 was paid as compensation to complainants. Nine hundred and sixty-two juveniles were sentenced to whipping and in all but 7 cases the whipping was in lieu of other punishment. The average pendency of cases was practically the same as in the previous 2 years varying from 1 day in the Courts of Bench Magistrates to 18 days in the Courts of Joint Magistrates. The highest average duration (82 days) was in the Court of the Assistant Magistrate, Trichinopoly. It was attributed to a change of Magistrates and the issue of various commissions for the examination of witnesses. In Guntúr, in the Court of the Joint Magistrate, the average duration was 44 days. The number of witnesses examined was 358,050 against 338,152 in 1904. No witness was detained for more than 3 days in any of the courts of South Arcot, Bellary, South Canara, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Gódávari, Guntúr, Kistna, Madura, Nellore, the Nilgiris and Salem districts, a fact very creditable to the courts concerned. The number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days in Tinnevelly and Tanjore was still high, viz., 218 and 118, but this was an improvement over the previous year when the figures were 360 and 125 respectively. The number of witnesses examined during the year was largest in Madura (27,318), where as already noted no witness was detained for more than 3 days. The amount of diet money and travelling expenses paid to witnesses during the year was Rs. 94,182 against Rs. 79,397 in the previous year.

Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

Seven thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven appeals were preferred by 14,991 persons during the year against 7,377 appeals from 14,343 appellants in 1904. The increase in appeals is partly to be accounted for by the increase in convictions. It was most noticeable in Madura and Nellore. In Madura it followed an increased institution of cases resulting in increased convictions and in Nellore an unusual number of appeals were filed against orders passed under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Arrears increased from 266 in 1904 to 288. The average duration of appeals before District Magistrates increased from 13 to 14 days, while that of appeals before Sub-Divisional Magistrates fell from 17 to 16. The percentage of appeals in which convictions were confirmed was 61·72 against 62·50 in 1904. The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was largest in the Vizagapatam Agency (83·05), Nellore (77·05) and the Gódávari Agency (73·53). Of the 665 revision cases dealt with by Magistrates during the year, 522 were applications from parties and the rest cases taken up by the courts *suo motu*.

Courts of Session. Original jurisdiction.

127. The number of cases committed to the sessions courts in the mufassal increased from 1,139 to 1,207, the increase being largest in the Salem and Nellore districts. The number in Salem, 123, was the highest since the famine year of 1877 and was attributed by the Sessions Judge to 2 successive years of drought. The number of persons tried was 2,974 against 2,793. One thousand four hundred and sixty-three were tried by jury, 1,196 with the aid of assessors and 15 partly by jury

and partly with assessors. The cases of the remaining 300 persons were disposed of without the aid of either jurors or assessors. Most of the Sessions Judges seem to have been satisfied with the working of the jury system during the year, but the Sessions Judge of Gódávari found that jurors took no interest whatever in their duties and gave the Judge no assistance and the Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly found that the juries in the district were very unequal, some being good and some quite useless. One thousand two hundred and forty-eight persons or 43·65 per cent. of those dealt with were convicted. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 5,120, out of which Rs. 2,153 were recovered. Fifty-six persons were sentenced to death, but the sentences were only confirmed by the High Court in 35 instances, and in 13 cases the sentences were commuted to transportation for life. The average duration of sessions trials was 33 days as in 1904. The duration was highest in Coimbatore (51 days), Kurnool (47) and Nellore (47). The number of witnesses detained more than 3 days increased from 1,311 to 1,791. The number so detained was high in Nellore (300) and Kurnool (293). Rs. 45,551 were paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses against Rs. 43,486 in 1904, the number of witnesses examined being 11,238 against 10,673. The number of appeals to sessions courts increased from 1,344 appeals by 1,886 appellants in 1904 to 1,508 appeals by 2,106 appellants in 1905. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 26 days as in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which the sentences appealed against were confirmed was 71·41 against 70·63. Four hundred and forty-nine revision cases were filed during the year and the number of persons concerned in them was 1,679. Eighty-one of these cases were taken up by the courts *suo motu* and the others at the instance of parties. The percentage of unsuccessful petitions was 72·01.

Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

128. The number of cases instituted before the Presidency Magistrates was 66,428 against 66,120 in 1904. The increase was mainly in cases under the City Police Act. Seventy-five cases in which 205 persons were concerned were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was 91·73 against 89·83 in 1904. The number of witnesses examined was 15,465 against 15,666 and the amount paid as batta decreased from Rs. 4,262 to Rs. 1,997. A sum of Rs. 6,209 levied as fines in cases of cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Presidency Magistrates.

129. In the High Court 44 sessions cases were received for trial against 43 in 1904. The number of persons concerned was 56. Forty-three cases were disposed of, 2 of which were tried with the aid of special jurors. The number of persons convicted was 41, the percentage of convictions being 74 against 77 in 1904. One case was left pending at the end of the year as the accused was a lunatic and 2 cases from 1903 were still pending for the same reason. The amount paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses was Rs. 1,801 against Rs. 2,268 in the previous year. Including 1 case from 1904 there were 18 references by Sessions Judges under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, for disposal, of which 16 were disposed of. Verdicts of "guilty" were upheld in 1 case and set aside in 2 cases; verdicts of "not guilty" were upheld in 6 cases and set aside in 7 cases. Out of 58 persons whose death sentences were referred to the High Court for confirmation, 10 were acquitted, 13 had their sentences commuted to transportation for life and in the cases of the remaining 35 the sentence of death was confirmed. Excluding 51 appeals from sentences of death, 654 appeals were filed during the year, of which 32 were appeals against acquittals. Including cases pending from the previous year, 23 appeals against acquittals and 598 appeals against convictions were disposed of. Forty-seven per cent. of the appeals against acquittals were dismissed and 88 per cent. of the appeals against convictions. Twenty-five revision cases were taken up by the court *suo motu*, 131 cases were reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates and 393 applications for revision were received from parties. The figures for 1904 were 40, 117 and 461 respectively. The proceedings of the lower courts were not interfered with in 73 per cent. of the total number of cases decided. In 64 per cent. of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, the proceedings were quashed or modified, while in only 17 per cent. of the cases in which the parties moved the High Court were the proceedings of the lower courts disturbed. Two thousand five hundred and five calendars of trials and appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates were perused during the year. Two hundred and ten miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

High Court.

References.

Appeals.

Revision Cases.

Miscellaneous.

PRISONS. (1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—V. Jails.*]

Accommodation.

130. There were 8 central and 9 district jails at the close of the year against 7 central and 10 district jails in the previous year, the Bellary district jail having been converted into a second-class central jail in December 1905. The number of subsidiary jails remained unaltered at 304. There was accommodation in the central and district jails at the end of 1905 for 12,126 prisoners against 11,959 in 1904; 164 cells for male prisoners and 3 for females having been added during the year. The total number of cells available was 3,518. To avoid overcrowding transfers had to be made from the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Cuddalore, and Madura jails during the year, while the excess of prisoners in the Madras Penitentiary where there was an outbreak of cholera had to be confined in temporary sheds outside the walls.

Prisoners.

131. The number of prisoners admitted either on direct committal or by transfer from other jails was 96,363, the highest figure since 1901. The daily average number of prisoners was 12,264 against 10,976 in the previous year. The increase is to be attributed to the high prices which prevailed and to the generally unfavourable nature of the season. The total number of prisoners under trial was 44,987 against 35,915 in the previous year, but the average period of detention was the same, 15·5 days, which shows that cases were more promptly disposed of by Magistrates. Thirty-six under-trial prisoners escaped, all from sub-jails, and 20 died against 33 escapes and 25 deaths in 1904. The number of civil prisoners was 2,143 against 1,659, the daily average being 215, while that of the previous decade was 175·5. Two died during the year, 1,818 were released and 2 were transferred, leaving 321 civil prisoners in jail at the end of the year. Of the 2 State prisoners in jail at the end of 1905, 1 was released and placed under police surveillance in Nellore. The other remained in jail.

Convicts.

132. The total number of convicts admitted was 29,643, an increase of 25·5 per cent. over 1904. More than a 1,000 convicts were received from 13 out of the 23 districts in the Presidency, the largest number 3,683 coming from Madras. All districts except Anantapur, Malabar and the Nilgiris contributed to the increase. The percentage of Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians among the convicts was 89·7, 8 and 2·3, respectively, the percentage being slightly above that of the population outside the jails in the case of Muhammadans and Hindus and slightly below in the case of Christians calculating on the basis of the census figures of 1901. The number of juvenile convicts was 605 against 507 in 1904, but the percentage of juveniles to total admissions fell from 2·15 to 2·04 per cent. The number of girls convicted was 181 against 164. Of 441 youthful offenders under 15 years of age and eligible for admission to the Reformatory school, only 57 were sent there. The percentage of previously convicted offenders showed a further fall from 10·81 to 10·72 per cent., though the total number of old offenders convicted was 2,651 against 2,047 in 1904. Of the convicts sentenced to imprisonment under the Penal Code no less than 43 per cent. were convicted of theft and 29·4 per cent. of other offences against property. The percentage of convicts sentenced to 1 month's imprisonment or less was 41·1 per cent. against 42·2 in 1904, showing a progressive decline from 1898. Among the longer sentences imposed the most noticeable increase was in those of above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year, which increased from 4·39 per cent. in 1898 to 9·57 per cent. in 1905. Twenty-eight convicts escaped during the year, 18 of whom were recaptured.

Conduct.

Though there was a large increase in the jail population, the total number of jail offences committed by convicts fell from 14,346 to 11,326. There was a general reduction under all forms of punishment with the exception of 'handcuffing.' Minor punishments declined by 20·6 per cent. and major punishments by 25·6 per cent., but discipline was not relaxed as is seen from the facts that the exaction of tasks and the outturn of work for the year were fully maintained. The mark system continued to work satisfactorily. There was a large increase in the number of convicts who earned the special good-conduct remissions and 2,673 were released under the remission rules against 2,620 in 1904. The number of warders in receipt of good-conduct allowances increased from 63 to 75.

Vital Statistics.

133. The vital and medical statistics show a continued improvement in the health of the jail population. The death-rate of 15 per thousand and the daily sick-rate of 19 per thousand are the lowest on record. There were 33 attacks and 13 deaths from

cholera, mostly in the Rajahmundry jail where most of the prisoners had to be taken into camp. No deaths from plague were reported. A special hospital for the treatment of tubercular diseases was under construction at Bellary. 61·3 per cent. of the prisoners discharged during the year had gained in weight, 18 per cent. had lost and 20·7 per cent. had maintained their original weight.

134. The gross expenditure of the department, excluding the outlay on buildings, was Rs. 13,70,077, an increase of Rs. 1,75,274 over that of the previous year. The increase was due partly to the large increase in the prison population and partly to the high prices which prevailed during the year. The average annual cost of dieting a prisoner was Rs. 27–4–2 against Rs. 23–9–9 in 1904, while the total cost of each prisoner increased from Rs. 65–6–10 to Rs. 65–10–10. The net cost per prisoner was Rs. 54–15–0 against Rs. 53–6–0. The net cash earnings from manufactures were Rs. 1,31,757 as compared with Rs. 1,32,652 in 1904, but the value of supplies made by the jail to the public departments increased from Rs. 3,04,414 to Rs. 4,01,703. The Coimbatore jail was supplied with a new weaving shed and with certain finishing plant to complete the weaving apparatus. There was a large increase in the value of supplies made by the jail for the use and consumption of prisoners, the total value being calculated at Rs. 72,936 against Rs. 46,637 in 1904. The total expenditure by the Jail and Public Works departments on jail buildings was Rs. 1,85,848. **Financial.**

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—III. Civil Justice.*]

135. During the year a new District Court styled the District Court of Guntúr was established, and located at Guntúr with effect from 1st October 1905 with jurisdiction over the local limits of the revenue district of Guntúr. The local limits of the jurisdictions of the adjoining District Courts of Gódávari, Kistna and Nellore were in consequence made conterminous with their respective revenue districts which had been affected by the creation of the Guntúr revenue district. This change necessitated several alterations in the subordinate civil courts in the districts concerned. In the Kistna district, the Subordinate Judge's Court of Masulipatam was abolished as such, but was established at Ellore instead with jurisdiction over the local limits of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Narasápúr, Tanuku and Ellore and was empowered to exercise small cause jurisdiction up to Rs. 500 within the local limits of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifs of Narasápúr, Bezwada and Gudiváda. The court was also empowered to entertain appeals from the decrees and orders of the courts of the District Munsifs of Narasápúr, Tanuku and Ellore. In the Gódávari district, the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Cocanada was curtailed by withdrawing the munsifi of Amalápuram from its jurisdiction. The additional Subordinate Judge's Court of Gódávari at Rajahmundry was abolished as such, but it was established at Trichinopoly instead, to afford much needed relief to the District Court, with local jurisdiction over the whole of that district and small cause jurisdiction over the Trichinopoly and Srírangam Munsifis. The number of District Munsifs' Courts in the Gódávari district was reduced from 8 to 4 and of those in the Nellore district from 5 to 4 and the number of District Munsifs' Courts in the new Guntúr district was fixed at 5. The District Munsif's Court of Bhímavaram was abolished and a new District Munsif's Court styled "The additional District Munsif's Court of Masulipatam" was established at Masulipatam in order to afford relief to the Principal District Munsif of the Kistna district. With a view to a more even distribution of civil work and in order that, as far as practicable, each Munsif's jurisdiction might consist of one or more complete revenue taluks, the local limits of the jurisdictions of the District Munsifis of Guntúr, Bápatla, Narasaraopet and Tenali in the Guntúr district were also altered. The additional Subordinate Judge's Court of Tanjore continued to work till 20th December 1905 and was then abolished. The additional District Munsif's Court of Nellore continued to work till the end of the year when the period for which it had been sanctioned expired. The number of Village Courts which exercised civil jurisdiction increased from 5,236 in 1904 to 5,340 in 1905. There was a total increase of **Tribunals.**

144 courts over those of the previous year in the district of Malabar which is attributed to the growing popularity of the system of trial by village munsifs and also to the interest taken by the Revenue Department in the district in the efficient working of these courts. There was a decrease of 78 and 58 in the number of Village Courts which exercised civil jurisdiction in the districts of Chingleput and Nellore, respectively, for which no satisfactory explanations have been adduced.

Litigation.

136. The number of suits instituted during the year was 359,116 or 24,775 suits more than in 1904. The increase occurred in all classes of courts (except Revenue Courts), but chiefly in Village Munsifs' Courts where 11,450 more suits were instituted than in the previous year and in District Munsifs' Courts where the increase amounted to 9,493 suits. The increase occurred in 16 districts and was noticeable chiefly in Coimbatore where the number of suits filed was 5,906 more than in the previous year. In many cases the increase is ascribable mainly to local causes. The abatement of plague in certain districts tended to an increase in institutions, while in others the prospects of a bad season led money-lenders to file suits with a view to the prompt realization of their debts. The number of appeals preferred decreased from 12,419 in 1904 to 10,371 in 1905.

Value of litigation.

The total value of the subject-matter involved in suits increased from Rs. 4,00,53,860 to Rs. 4,10,38,440 and the amount involved in appellate litigation decreased from Rs. 57,77,000 to Rs. 42,89,107.

Village Courts.

The number of suits instituted in Village Courts increased from 82,478 in 1904 to 93,928 in 1905. The increase was most marked in Madura, Malabar, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. The increase in Madura is attributed to the fact that the people are becoming aware of the benefits of getting suits tried by Village Courts particularly as regards facility of institution and speed of disposal. In Malabar and in the Nilgiris the increase is explained to be due to increased efforts in the Revenue Department to rouse village munsifs to a sense of their responsibilities in the disposal of civil cases. The increase in Coimbatore is attributed to the subsidence of plague.

Revenue Courts.

The number of suits filed in Revenue Courts again decreased from 8,171 in 1904 to 7,330 in 1905. The Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar Estates in the North Arcot district which in 1904 contributed largely to the litigation in Revenue Courts in that district contributed only a few suits in 1905. This accounts for the greater part of the decrease of 895 Revenue suits filed in the North Arcot district. There was an increase of 513 suits filed in the Tanjore district which is accounted for by the fact that a large number of patta suits were filed during the year by the Receiver of the Tanjore Palace Estate.

District Munsifs' Courts.

The numbers of ordinary and small cause suits filed in District Munsifs' Courts were 82,995 and 128,811, respectively, an increase of 3,308 and 6,185 over those instituted during 1904. The increase in the number of ordinary suits was considerable in Kistna (908) and South Arcot (814), while there was a decrease of 905 in Coimbatore. The increase in Kistna was largely due to the changes in tribunals and their jurisdictions in that district, of which mention has already been made. The increase in South Arcot is attributed to the fact that the District Munsif's Court of Cuddalore was presided over from 8th December by an officer who had only ordinary small cause powers and so had to try all suits over Rs. 50 on the original side. The expansion of the groundnut trade, enhanced prices obtainable for paddy and the improvement in the weaving industry at Chidambaram are also reported to have given rise to an increase in the number of suits filed. In Coimbatore the decrease in ordinary suits was largely due to the fact that certain of the District Munsifs in 1905 had extended small cause powers, while in 1904 their predecessors only exercised ordinary powers up to Rs. 50. The increase in the number of small cause suits was very considerable in Coimbatore (3,482). Probably this increase was mainly due to the cause which brought about a decrease of original suits before District Munsifs in this district, viz., the fact that certain of the munsifs were invested with extended small cause jurisdiction in 1905. The decrease of small causes instituted in Chingleput (1,959) and Nellore (1,258) is noticeable and is attributed in the latter district to absence of rent suits from the Venkatagiri estate and in the former to the unfavourable season.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

The number of ordinary and small cause suits instituted in Subordinate Judges' Courts rose from 833 and 20,534 in 1904 to 974 and 22,510, respectively, in 1905. The increase in the number of small causes was marked in Madura (632) and Kumbakónam (523). The increase in Madura was due to the District Munsif of Dindigul who took charge of the court from 3rd July and the District Munsif of Periyakulam not being invested with extended small cause powers.

District Courts.

The number of ordinary suits instituted in the District Courts increased from 438 to 519, while the number of small causes decreased from 636 to 629. There was a decrease in the number of

regular appeals filed from 10,277 in 1904 to 8,347, while the number of miscellaneous appeals increased slightly from 358 to 371. The decrease in regular appeals in Ganjám was 1,169 and was due to the fact that, while in the previous year, large batches of rent appeals were filed, in 1905 such batches were conspicuous by their absence. There was a noticeable increase of regular appeals in Tanjore (397) which is explained as being due to an increase in the disposal of contested ordinary suits and also to the filing of a greater number of rent appeals. The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes increased from 17,964 to 19,655. The average value of suits was Rs. 78 as against Rs. 72 in the previous year. The number of applications for ejectment of tenants also increased from 398 to 599. In the City Civil Court the number of suits instituted during the year was 330 or 46 more than in 1904. The average value of suits fell from Rs. 823 to Rs. 704. In the High Court there was a still further increase in the number of suits filed from 251 to 273, the average value of suits being Rs. 11,770 as against Rs. 11,581 in the previous year. The number of appeals of all kinds preferred to the High Court was 2,268 against 2,360 in the previous year and an average of 2,473 for the preceding five years. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were Rs. 38,35,044 and Rs. 10,773, respectively, against Rs. 36,97,216 and Rs. 9,289 in 1904 and the corresponding values of appeals from appellate decrees were Rs. 4,54,061 and Rs. 327 against Rs. 5,29,113 and Rs. 360 in that year.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

High Court.

137. In Village Courts 93,392 suits were disposed of. Arrears increased from 5,970 to 6,506, but both the pendency and disposal were in proportion to the increased number of suits filed. The number of suits disposed of in Revenue Courts was 7,587 against 9,259 in 1904 and the arrears decreased from 2,286 to 2,113. The average duration of uncontested suits was high in Kistna (148 days) and Salem (176) and of contested suits in North Arcot (208 days). The high duration in Kistna is attributed to the disposal during the year of many old suits which awaited the decision of the High Court in similar cases. The number of suits disposed of in the Agency Courts increased from 856 to 959; but notwithstanding the greater number of suits disposed of during the year the arrears at the close of the year increased from 141 to 188 The duration of the one contested suit disposed of by the Government Agent, Gódávari, was very high (984 days) and is attributed by him to prolonged correspondence with the Government in connection with the suit and long adjournments granted at the request of the parties. The District Munsifs disposed of 81,232 ordinary suits and 127,504 small causes against 81,362 and 124,544 respectively in the previous year—a decrease of 130 ordinary suits and an increase of 2,960 small causes. Thirty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-seven ordinary suits and 25,890 small causes were disposed of after contest as against 38,782 and 25,327, respectively, in the previous year. Thirteen District Munsifs exercised extended small cause powers up to Rs. 100 and disposed of 2,758 suits between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. Twenty District Munsifs exercised extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200 and disposed of 9,405 suits between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200. The average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded a year in only 2 courts, namely, Bhímavaram (391 days) and Tenali (375 days); but it exceeded 300 days in 7 courts, namely, Mangalore, Peddápuram, Alattúr, Srírangam, Masulipatam and Bezwada. The disposal of old suits or suits remanded on appeal is said to account for these high averages. The average duration of contested and uncontested small causes was very high in Anjengo (227 and 193 days respectively). It is explained that there was no presiding officer in that court for 4 months in the year. The duration of contested small causes was high in Gudiváda (131 days) and Masulipatam (125 days). This is accounted for in Gudiváda by the disposal of 20 small causes of 1903, along with the ordinary suits connected with them, and in Masulipatam by the District Munsif insisting on personal service of summonses on the parties concerned. The number of ordinary suits and of small causes pending at the end of the year increased from 24,390 and 9,104 in 1904 to 27,979 and 11,337 showing an increase in arrears of 3,589 ordinary suits and 2,233 small causes. The increase of arrears of ordinary suits was most marked in South Arcot (693) and Kistna (671). The increase in the number of pending small causes was very large in Coimbatore (663). The number of ordinary suits disposed of in Subordinate Judges' Courts decreased from 1,049 to 960, while the number of small causes disposed of increased from 20,483 to 22,553, the numbers disposed of after contest being 684 ordinary suits and 7,045 small causes as against 769 and 6,599, respectively, in 1904. The average duration of ordinary contested suits exceeded a year in Palghat, Tinnevelly and Mangalore. In

Disposal of Business.

Village Courts.

Revenue Courts.

Agency Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

5 other courts the average duration exceeded 300 days. As in the case of District Munsifs, the explanation for these high figures showing average duration is chiefly that preference was given to the disposal of old suits. In ordinary suits arrears increased from 576 to 668, while the number of pending small causes was reduced from 3,576 to 3,461. The number of ordinary suits pending for over a year and the number of small causes pending for over 3 months were reduced from 112 and 757 in 1904 to 94 and 459 respectively. The increase in the arrears of ordinary suits was most noticeable in Madura (East), Kistna and Cocanada. In Madura (East) 1 ordinary suit occupied the Judge for 62 working days and so tended to increase arrears. In Kistna, it was partly due to the removal of the court from Masulipatam to Ellore. The average number of days available in District Courts for civil work during the year was 133 against 136 days during the previous year. The District Courts disposed of 360 ordinary suits and 650 small causes as against 479 and 648, respectively, in 1904, a decrease of 119 in the number of ordinary suits disposed of during the year. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was very high in Kistna (792 days), Kurnool (595), Trichinopoly (585), Nellore (578) and Tanjore (509) and of uncontested suits in Kurnool (215). The high average in Kistna is attributed to the disposal of 3 suits remanded by the High Court. In Trichinopoly it was due to the pendency of a suit of 1900 which awaited the result of a connected appeal to the High Court and to a complicated partnership suit of 1901. The number of ordinary suits pending at the end of the year increased from 400 to 553, while the number of pending small causes was reduced from 100 to 78. The number of applications for disposal during the year in all the courts in the mufassal was 268,623, of which 239,979 applications were disposed of. There was an increase in the number both of institutions and disposals in all the classes of courts except Revenue Courts and the Cantonment Court of Small Causes where there was a decrease both in the numbers instituted and disposed of. The number of applications which are described as wholly infructuous (179,858) bears a large proportion to the total number disposed of, but under this head are included 110,814 applications which were withdrawn, not prosecuted, or rejected, indicating either that the claims were settled out of court or were not legally supportable or else, that the applications were made merely to keep the decrees alive for execution at a more favourable time. Arrears increased from 23,332 to 28,644. The number of insolvency applications for disposal was 935, of which 710 were disposed of. There were 338,228 miscellaneous applications for disposal and 326,126 were disposed of. In Agency Courts 52 out of 61 appeals were disposed of. Of the 2,278 appeals in Subordinate Judges' Courts 1,714 were disposed of, of which 1,562 were contested. The average duration of appeals exceeded 6 months in Cocanada and in the additional Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry. The number of appeals disposed of in District Courts was 7,060, of which 5,958 were contested. The average pendency in the appeals disposed of both in contested and uncontested appeals, exceeded 6 months in North Arcot, Gódávari, Bellary, Vizagapatam, South Canara and Coimbatore, and in contested appeals in Kistna and Salem. The high duration in Bellary is ascribed to the disposal of old appeals and heavy sessions work, in Coimbatore to heavy sessions work, and in Vizagapatam to the trial of the Vizianagram succession suits.

District Courts.

Execution.

Insolvency.

Appellate Jurisdiction—

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

District Courts.

138. In the Presidency Court of Small Causes out of 21,786 suits for disposal, 19,743 were disposed of, the number contested being 2,672. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 78 and 36 days respectively. The arrears were reduced from 2,068 to 2,043. There were 14,914 execution applications for disposal, of which 13,483 were disposed of. The number of wholly infructuous applications increased from 9,658 to 10,758, but of these, 4,301 were either withdrawn, not prosecuted or rejected. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 391. There were 5,019 miscellaneous applications for disposal, including 636 for ejectment of tenants, of which 4,573 were disposed of. The average pendency was 19 days. The number of suits for disposal in the year in the City Civil Court was 416 and of these 332 were decided. The average pendency of contested and uncontested suits was 121 and 28 days respectively—a very satisfactory reduction from 180 and 41 days in the previous year. Out of 516 execution applications for disposal, 443 were disposed of. Two hundred and seventy-seven applications were wholly infructuous, 267 being withdrawn, not prosecuted, or rejected. There were 958 miscellaneous applications for disposal, against 1,068 in 1904 and 930 were disposed of. The number of original suits for disposal by the High Court was 451, or 45 more than in the previous year; 233 were disposed of, leaving 218 pending at the end of the year as against 173 in

Courts in the Presidency Town. Presidency Court of Small Causes.

The City Civil Court.

High Court, Original side.

1904. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 344 and 195 days respectively. One hundred and thirty-nine applications for execution were disposed of, the number left pending at the end of the year being 54. Six judgment-debtors were imprisoned during the year. The number of miscellaneous applications disposed of was 1,185. The number of first and second appeals for disposal was 1,068 and 4,996, respectively, as against 936 and 6,022 in 1904, the number disposed of being 328 and 2,229 respectively. The arrears in second appeals were reduced from 3,390 to 2,767. This reduction is however only nominal as the arrears in 1904 included 5 large batches of appeals aggregating about 800 cases and other smaller batches, most of which were disposed of in 1905. In 43 out of 614 second appeals in which the decrees of the lower appellate courts were reversed, the decrees of the courts of first instance were restored. Fifty-five appeals from the orders of a single Judge of the High Court were disposed of during the year. The number of revision petitions filed during the year was 538 as against 634 in the previous year, of which 373 were petitions for the revision of the proceedings of courts of small causes. The total number of revision petitions for disposal was 1,084 and the number disposed of 632. The decision of the lower court was upheld in 410 cases, reversed or varied in 191, and in 31 cases a fresh trial was ordered. The arrears of revision petitions decreased from 546 to 452: 346 were pending for more than 3 months. The number of referred cases disposed of was 30, of which 15 were references under the Civil Procedure Code, 5 under the Divorce Act, 1 under the Stamp Act, 3 under the Legal Practitioners' Act, 3 under the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1 under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act and 2 under the Rules of Procedure of the Presidency Court of Small Causes. The number of miscellaneous applications filed during the year was 2,899, an increase of 1,019 over 1904. Including cases pending from 1904 the number of applications for disposal was 3,252, of which 2,643 were disposed of. Three hundred and fifty-six applications (including batches of 12, 126, 125 and 75 cases) for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received during the year. Including 11 pending from 1904 the number for disposal was 367, of which 266 were disposed of, leave to appeal being granted in 14 cases. The number of cases in which leave to appeal was not granted appears large, but it included 2 batches of 124 and 123 cases respectively. In the 101 cases pending were 3 batches of 75, 12 and 6 cases. There were in all 11 cases pending before the Privy Council, of which 4 cases were disposed of. In 3 cases, the appeals were dismissed, and in the other, the decree of the High Court was reversed and that of the District Court restored. Owing to the congested state of the files, especially of appeals and second appeals the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Judges found it necessary to address Government with a view to the appointment of 1 permanent additional Puisne Judge and 1 temporary Judge for 2 years in order to clear off arrears. The matter is still under the consideration of the local Government. There were 172 applications filed for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors during the year. The total number for disposal was 473, of which 141 were disposed of. Relief was granted in 65 cases. Of the 193 persons who applied for relief in the year, 10 were Government servants, 12 Government pensioners, 71 employees of private individuals or companies, 54 traders and the remaining 46 unemployed. The total amount of debts in respect of which relief was sought was Rs. 9,69,847. Protection was granted in 99 cases. Two hundred and fifty-four applications were filed by the Official Assignee and 60 miscellaneous applications were also disposed of. The High Court had for some time under consideration the desirability of revising the rules regulating the procedure of the Insolvent Court and introducing several important changes in practice which had become necessary. The rules were accordingly redrafted and brought into force from 1st August 1905. They were submitted to His Majesty the King-Emperor for approval and correction and the Royal approbation was received in May 1906.

Appellate side.

Revision and reference.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Insolvent Court.

139. As given by the Accountant-General the total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 65,75,564 and Rs. 52,82,313, respectively, against Rs. 64,20,149 and Rs. 53,68,292 in 1904. The process fee receipts in the mufassal after deducting discount for the sale of court-fee stamps amounted to Rs. 12,59,734. The charges of the process service establishment amounted to Rs. 7,12,776. There was thus a very large surplus of process fee receipts over the charges during the year, viz., Rs. 5,46,958. The net receipts from the sale of copy stamp papers in mufassal civil courts after deducting the cost of sale at 20 per cent. was Rs. 1,97,176 and the cost of the copyist establishment amounted to Rs. 1,63,847.

Financial.

Miscellaneous.

140. During the year 6 advocates and 35 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, the enrolment fees under the Stamp Act and under the Court Fees Act amounting to Rs. 20,500 and Rs. 820 respectively. Two hundred candidates were admitted to the pleadership examination, of whom 20 passed in the first grade and 78 in the second grade. Pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court to 178 pleaders, the stamp and admission fees amounting to Rs. 2,233 and Rs. 1,122 respectively. Two thousand four hundred and eighty-one pleadership certificates were renewed during 1905, the renewal fees amounting to Rs. 46,066. Eighty-eight Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs out of a total of 139 were inspected by District Judges during the year. No Subordinate Courts were inspected in the Coimbatore district either in 1905 or 1904.

REGISTRATION. (1905.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IX. Registration; G.O., No. 732, Judicial, dated 30th April 1906.*]

Registration offices.

141. Four new sub-registry offices were opened during the year, 2 in the South Malabar district, 1 in North Arcot, and 1 in Tinnevelly. The total number of registration offices at the end of the year was 454, of which 22 were under Registrars, 421 under Sub-Registrars, and 11 in charge of Revenue officers.

Registration.

142. The number of registrations in the year was 1,061,594 against 986,632 in 1904. This total is the highest on record. The increase took place in all districts except Chingleput, North Malabar, and the Nilgiris and was largest in Madura, Coimbatore and South Arcot. It is to be attributed chiefly to the adverse nature of the season in the latter part of 1904 and the beginning of 1905. The fall in registrations in Malabar was due to an abnormal increase in the previous year in the renewals of leases which were in abeyance pending the completion of the settlement operations. In Chingleput the fall was attributable to the liberal grant of State loans to ryots. The increase in registration was mainly under mortgages and sales. Mortgages of values below Rs. 100 increased by no less than 19 per cent., this large increase being the result of the Transfer of Property (Amendment) Act VI of 1904 which rendered the registration of such documents compulsory. Mortgages of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards increased by 9 per cent. and sales of value below Rs. 100 and of Rs. 100 and upwards increased by 5 and 8 per cent. respectively. The number of leases and wills registered declined. The number of documents registered whose registration was compulsory increased by 103,331 to 936,862, while the number of optional registrations declined from 111,498 to 79,553. The aggregate value of the documents registered increased from Rs. 21·89 crores to Rs. 23·54 crores, but the average value of each document remained the same, namely, Rs. 223.

Prosecutions.

143. Eight prosecutions under section 82 of the Registration Act were instituted during the year by officers of the department. Five resulted in convictions, 1 in acquittal, and 2 were pending disposal at the end of the year.

Documents copied.

144. There was a further decline in the percentage of documents transcribed in the registers on the day of presentation from 62·03 to 60·00 per cent. This decrease was due to heavy registrations in most offices. One thousand six hundred and three documents were refused registration against 1,497 in 1904.

Financial.

145. The total income for the year increased from Rs. 15·65 lakhs to Rs. 15·85 lakhs and the expenditure from Rs. 10·67 lakhs to Rs. 10·86 lakhs.

Inspections.

146. During the year the Inspector-General inspected 75 offices. All the sub-offices were inspected by the District Registrars and 150 were inspected by officers of the Revenue Department.

Notaries Public. (1905–1906.)

147. The number of registering officers appointed as Notaries Public during the year increased from 219 to 220. The number of instruments dealt with during the year was 109 (88 bills of exchange and 21 promissory notes) against a total of 140 instruments in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to a large fall in the operations in Tellicherry and Cochin which was ascribed at Tellicherry to the depressed condition of trade during the year. No special cause was assigned for the fall in Cochin. Out of the 109 instruments dealt with, only 3 bills of exchange and no

promissory notes were protested. Seventy-eight of the instruments were for non-payment and 31 for non-acceptance against 122 and 18, respectively, in 1904–1905. The aggregate value of the transactions fell from Rs. 1·48 lakhs to Rs. 1·08 lakhs. The amount of fees realised was Rs. 307–10–0 and the total charges were Rs. 36–15–6. There were no inspections by District Judges under rule 4 of the Notarial Rules.

Registered Companies. (1905–1906.)

148. Four hundred and forty-two companies were registered during the year, 112 of which were limited by shares and 330 by guarantee. This is the largest number of companies ever registered in a single year and is more than three times as many as were registered in the previous year. No company with unlimited liability was registered. Fifty-four of the newly registered companies, limited by shares, were insurance companies, 32 were banking and loan companies and 14 were trading companies, the nominal capital of 2 of the latter being Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs. The total nominal capital of these 112 companies was Rs. 72,61,428 and the paid-up capital Rs. 18,11,389. Of the 330 companies limited by guarantee which were registered during the year, 281 were either life insurance or life insurance and marriage endowment funds, while 48 were exclusively for the purpose of marriage endowments. The one remaining company was the Madura College Board, the object of which was to manage the Madura Native College and the Setupati High School with their branches. The great increase in this class of company was mainly in the districts of Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Kistna, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly. They are reported to be for the most part worked on utterly unsound principles and to be lacking in all the conditions essential for stability. The total membership of these companies registered during the year was 225,281. Fifty-six companies were wound up during the year, of which 52 were companies limited by shares. Their total nominal and paid-up capitals were Rs. 43,79,305 and Rs. 25,29,183 respectively. Two-hundred and sixty companies increased their nominal and paid-up capitals, the total increase under nominal capital being Rs. 13,53,080 and under paid-up capital Rs. 33,03,335. The total number of companies working at the close of the year was 975, 528 of them being limited by shares and 447 limited by guarantee. Their total nominal capital was Rs. 7,60,38,863 and their total paid-up capital Rs. 3,53,69,234. The average paid-up capital of the joint-stock companies was Rs. 66,987 which was less than the average of 1904–1905, but was greater than in any of the three preceding years. The amount of fees received during the year increased from Rs. 28,025 in 1904–1905 to Rs. 68,298.

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION. (1905–1906.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVIII. Local Boards.*]

Local Boards and Union Panchayats.

149. In all the Districts of the Presidency except Madras where the Madras City Municipal Act III of 1904 was in force, the Madras Local Boards Act (V of 1884), as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, continued to be in operation. There were 23 District Boards or two more than in the previous year, the District Boards of Guntúr for the district of Guntúr and Koraput for the Koraput division of the Vizagapatam district having been newly constituted at the beginning of the year. Each Board consisted of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* member and President and (except in the Nilgiris) not less than 24 other members, the officers in charge of Revenue Divisions being *ex-officio* members. In the Nilgiris the minimum number of members, excluding the President, was 12. On the last day of the year, the total strength of these District Boards was 727 or 92 more than in the previous year, while the maximum strength rose from 699 to 747. Of the total number, 109 were *ex-officio* members, 276 (74 officials and 202 non-officials) were nominated by Government and the remaining 342 (112 officials and 230 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards. One-half of the sanctioned number of members of each District Board were elected by the Taluk Boards in all the districts except the Nilgiris and Koraput, in which there were no Taluk Boards, and Gódávari where the number of elected members had been fixed at less than one-half. The number of meetings held by the District Boards was 254 or 25 more than in the previous year, and the average attendance of members at each meeting rose from 17 to 18 (7 officials and 11 non-officials) out of an average strength of 32. The number of Taluk Boards was 82 or 2 more than in 1904–1905, each Board consisting of the Revenue Divisional Officer as *ex-officio* member and President and not less than 12

District Boards.

Taluk Boards.

other members appointed by Government; but on the Berhampur, Guntúr and Gudiváda Taluk Boards there were 2 Divisional Officers, of whom the Berhampur, Guntúr and Gudiváda Divisional Officers were, respectively, *ex-officio* members and Presidents and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of Ganjám and the Deputy Collectors of Tenali and Masulipatam were members. The sanctioned strength of the Taluk Boards rose from 1,214 to 1,223, and on the 31st March 1906 there were 1,206 members or 59 more than in the previous year. Of these, 369 were officials. The total number of meetings held by the Taluk Boards was 1,043 or 29 more than in 1904–1905 and the average attendance of members continued to be 9 (3 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 15. The Presidents of District Boards continued to exercise the powers of reappointing members of the Taluk Boards originally appointed by Government and of accepting the resignations of the members of the District and Taluk Boards.

Union Panchayats. In all the districts, except South Canara, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Koraput, the Taluk Boards had Union Panchayats working as their agents. There were altogether 381 Union Panchayats, one more than in the previous year, each of which consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages wholly or partly included in the Unions being *ex-officio* members, and the other members being appointed by the Presidents of District Boards to whom the power of appointing and removing members had been delegated by Government. The number of members on the Panchayats at the close of the year rose from 3,559 to 3,589, of whom 802 were village officers, 289 other officials and the remaining 2,498 non-officials. The number of meetings held by the Panchayats also rose from 4,978 to 5,070. The work done by these bodies was generally confined to the making of sanitary arrangements in the Unions and the construction, repair and lighting of the roads lying within their jurisdiction; but in some cases the management of choultries and markets was entrusted to them by the Taluk Boards together with the funds required for their maintenance. On the whole, the working of the Local Boards and Union Panchayats continued to be satisfactory.

Receipts. 150. The land cess was levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of the South-East Wynaad where the rate was 1 anna), at rates varying from As. 1–4 to As. 2 in Malabar, at As. 1–6 in South Canara, and at 1 anna in the remaining districts. In Tanjore, one-fourth of the receipts under this head continued to be set apart for railway construction. In the districts of South Arcot, Coimbatore, Guntúr, Kistna, Kurnool, Salem, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly a special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all districts except Gódávari, and the number of toll-gates was 307 or 6 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all the Unions. The maximum rates were in force in 288 Unions, three-fourths rates in 60, two-thirds rates in 5, and half rates in the remaining 28. Excluding the transactions under debt heads and the contributions made by one District Board to another, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 31,49,875 or Rs. 4,35,019 less than in 1904–1905. The actual receipts increased from Rs. 1,01,05,396 to Rs. 1,27,99,292. Excluding the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes rose by Rs. 6,47,447 as the result of increases of Rs. 5,98,756 in land cess, Rs. 19,243 in house-tax, and Rs. 29,448 in tolls. The increase under land cess was due to the realisation of a sum of Rs. 4,51,574 by the newly-constituted District Boards of Guntúr and Koraput and a rise of Rs. 4,42,907 in 17 districts, which was partly counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 2,97,225 in the remaining 4. The decrease occurred chiefly in Gódávari (Rs. 2,54,635) owing to the transfer of a portion of this district to Kistna. The larger collections under tolls was the net result of an increase of Rs. 36,028 in the revenue realised from the Local Fund toll-gates and a decrease of Rs. 6,580 in the contributions paid by Municipal Councils as the Local Fund share of the tolls collected by them. The increase occurred chiefly in Malabar (Rs. 15,454) and Coimbatore (Rs. 10,711), but it was also partially accounted for by the collection of tolls in the two new districts of Guntúr (Rs. 16,290) and Koraput (Rs. 10,034). The larger receipts under house-tax, which occurred in all districts except Bellary, Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore and Salem, were due to the levy of the tax in the new district of Guntúr, to the revision of house-tax registers in Madura and to the collection of the arrears of previous years. The grants received from Provincial Funds amounted to Rs. 26,49,624 or Rs. 18,95,593 more than in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 13,67,528 were contributed, mainly for roads and bridges, from the special grant of Rs. 14 lakhs made by the Government of India, Rs. 2,14,873 for roads and other public works, Rs. 9,12,789 for education, Rs. 52,877 for hospitals

and dispensaries, Rs. 33,889 for choultries, Rs. 44,668 for general purposes and Rs. 23,000 paid to the Nellore and Salem District Boards to wipe off the deficits with which the accounts of those Boards closed at the end of the year. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Boards of Ganjám (Rs. 81,462) and Koraput (Rs. 32,690) for the upkeep of the roads taken over from Government on the constitution of Local Boards in the Agency tracts, to the District Board of the Nilgiris (Rs. 59,290), in consideration of the smallness of its revenue and to that of Kistna (Rs. 18,371) for the construction of a road from Masulipatam to the Salt Factory at Manginapudi. Of the grants paid on account of education, Rs. 1,38,207 were disbursed by the Director of Public Instruction under the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code as grants to Board schools and the Local Boards received subsidies to the extent of Rs. 2,08,582 to enable them to continue the grants to the schools aided by them on the same scale as in the previous year, while a sum of Rs. 5,66,000 out of the 6 lakhs grant given by the Government of India in aid of Primary education was granted to Local Boards for the construction of rural school buildings. The grants paid on account of hospitals and dispensaries represented chiefly the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates employed in the institutions maintained by the Local Boards. The grants for choultries were paid to the Local Boards in 10 districts in lieu of lands originally assigned for the maintenance of choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. Of the grants for general purposes Rs. 39,710 were given to the District Board of the Nilgiris in consideration of the smallness of its revenue.

Expenditure.

151. The total expenditure of the Local Boards rose from Rs. 1,05,40,415 to Rs. 1,16,45,525 and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 43,03,642. Information in regard to the expenditure on education will be found in Chapter VII.

Public works.

152. The outlay on public works increased from Rs. 45,50,899 to Rs. 56,43,634, of which Rs. 21,78,935 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, school-houses, dispensaries and markets, and the remaining Rs. 34,64,699 on repairs to existing works. The length of new roads constructed was 269 miles against 169 miles in the previous year, and the expenditure thereon rose from Rs. 2,14,305 to Rs. 4,25,541. The length of roads repaired was 22,846 miles against 21,457 in 1904–1905 and the expenditure was Rs. 30,20,530 against Rs. 30,37,336. Except in Koraput where the supervision of public works was left to the Taluk officials, the Local Boards maintained their own engineering establishments, but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department.

Medical institutions and Vaccination.

153. One hundred and twenty-seven hospitals and 239 dispensaries were maintained by the Local Boards against 124 and 235, respectively, in the preceding year. The cost of maintaining these institutions rose from Rs. 5,59,108 to Rs. 6,69,429 and the number of patients treated in them from 3,232,086 to 3,278,365. Including 9 locally-trained nurses in the Cuddapah district, the number of midwives employed by Local Boards was 271 at a cost of Rs. 37,681 against 265 at a cost of Rs. 36,851 in the previous year, and the number of cases attended by them rose from 21,269 to 22,167. Seven hundred and sixty-four vaccinators including probationers were employed by the District Boards. The average cost to the Boards of each successful operation by the vaccinators increased from As. 2–3 to As. 2–6.

Sanitation.

154. The expenditure on sanitation rose from Rs. 5,83,104 to Rs. 6,01,023, the increase occurring chiefly under improvement of water-supply.

Tanjore District Board Railway.

155. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 1,52,300 in cash. The gross earnings of the District Board's railway rose from Rs. 5,47,235 to Rs. 5,99,484. The expenditure incurred in surveying the Kumbakónam-Mannárgudi and the Tirutturaippúndi-Védaranniyam lines was Rs. 14,400 and the working expenses of the District Board's railway amounted to Rs. 3,28,393. In addition to this, the District Board repaid a sum of Rs. 1,08,723 to Provincial Funds on account of the Government share in the railway, which is treated as a loan, and Rs. 23,418 to the debenture holders as interest. The profit derived by the District Board from the working of the railway during the year was Rs. 2,71,091 or 5·7 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of the Guarantee Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 7,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 3,27,105 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1905–1906.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVII. Municipalities.*]

General.

156. The number of municipalities administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, continued to be 60. The number of elected members on the Srírangam and Cuddalore Municipal Councils was increased from 8 and 7, respectively, to 12 in each case, a corresponding reduction being made in the number of nominated members. The Municipal Council of Kumbakónam having been found unequal to the task of administering its affairs in an efficient manner, the number of elected councillors was reduced from 18 to 12 and the council itself was superseded under section 4-B of the Madras District Municipalities Act for a period of seven months from 1st September 1905 to 31st March 1906. A Special Officer was appointed to exercise all the powers and duties of the council during the period of supersession. Leaving this council out of account, the other 59 Municipal Councils had, on the 31st March 1906, a total strength of 905 members, of whom 70 were *ex-officio* councillors, 415 were nominated by Government and 420 were elected by the rate-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 67, 417 and 421. The number of European and Eurasian members fell from 163 to 159. The four Municipal Councils of Adóni, Ellore, Kurnool and Chidambaram consisted entirely of native members. The total number of meetings held by the Municipal Councils was 1,591 or 9 less than in 1904–1905, but the average attendance at each meeting rose from 8·5 to 8·7. The system of electing councillors continued to be in force in 58 municipalities; of these 50 were divided into wards for electoral purposes and in the remaining 8 the elections were made by the town as a whole. The privilege of electing the Chairman was withdrawn from the Municipal Council of Kumbakónam in consequence of the inefficiency of the administration of the council as then constituted. Thirty-five councils were thus empowered to elect their Chairman against 36 in the previous year.

Receipts.

157. The total opening balance of Municipal funds was Rs. 9,74,496, against Rs. 7,00,444 in 1904–1905. The current receipts fell from Rs. 40,90,055 to Rs. 38,34,977. The decrease occurred chiefly under fines, grants and contributions from Government, sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans; but it was partly counterbalanced by increases under the tax on buildings and lands, the water and drainage tax, income from markets and slaughter-houses, recoveries for services rendered to private individuals and advances recovered. As in previous years, the principal taxes levied were those on buildings and lands, the water and drainage tax and the tax on arts. The revenue from these sources was Rs. 10,07,207, Rs. 2,13,151 and Rs. 2,19,058, respectively, against Rs. 9,67,031, Rs. 1,94,916 and Rs. 2,14,956 in the previous year. There was an increase from Rs. 4,25,106 to Rs. 4,35,322 in the income from tolls and from Rs. 2,41,799 to Rs. 2,59,632 in that from markets and slaughter-houses, while the revenue from fines fell from Rs. 96,912 to Rs. 10,064. The fees and revenue from educational institutions amounted to Rs. 1,46,424 against Rs. 1,46,893 in 1904–1905. The total amount of grants from Provincial Funds was Rs. 2,29,576 against Rs. 4,29,421 in 1904–1905, and of this sum Rs. 36,826 were paid for schools, Rs. 54,917 for hospitals and dispensaries and Rs. 1,37,833 for other purposes. The loans received from Government by municipalities also decreased from Rs. 3,30,880 to Rs. 2,60,700. Of this sum, Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 1,20,000, respectively, were taken by the Municipal Councils of Gudiyáttam and Vellore for expenditure on their water-works, Rs. 62,000 by the Coimbatore Municipal Council for the improvement of insanitary areas, Rs. 2,000 by the Chicacole Council for the repair of damages caused by a cyclone, Rs. 11,400 by the Municipal Council of Coonoor for the acquisition of lands for the provision of house-sites and Rs. 20,000 by the Mangalore Municipal Council for plague expenditure.

Incidence of Taxation.

158. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population continued to rise. Including tolls, the incidence was Rs. 1–1–10 against Rs. 1–1–2 in the previous year; excluding tolls, it was As. 14–2 against As. 13–8. In Ootacamund the incidence was Rs. 5–10–9, in Kodaikánal it was Rs. 4–11–2, and in Coonoor Rs. 3–11–0. Among other municipalities, taxation, including tolls, was heaviest in Adóni where it was Rs. 2–1–11 per head of the population and lightest in Parlákimedi where it was As. 8–3.

159. The total expenditure of municipalities amounted to Rs. 36,83,673 against Rs. 38,10,052 in the previous year. There were decreases under public works, sanitation, repayment of debt and investments, which were partly counterbalanced by an increase under hospitals and dispensaries, compensation for lands and advances. The expenditure on public works was Rs. 9,88,122, or about 1·33 lakhs less than in the previous year. The outlay on the construction and repair of roads was Rs. 3,53,825, or 81·7 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The water-works for Guntúr and Coonoor were completed within the year, and schemes for the water-supply of Vellore and the drainage of Ootacamund were being carried out by the Public Works Department. Each municipality had at least one hospital or dispensary, for the maintenance of which a contribution was received in most cases from Local Funds. The number of in-patients treated in these institutions rose from 23,198 to 25,736, and the number of out-patients from 1,537,594 to 1,548,950. The total cost of their maintenance was Rs. 3,64,425, or Rs. 14,317 more than in the previous year. The expenditure on conservancy fell from Rs. 9,76,343 to Rs. 8,91,794. The cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 1,27,022 against Rs. 1,27,705 in 1904–1905. Information regarding the expenditure on education will be found in Chapter VII.

Expenditure. **Public Works.** **Medical Relief.** **Sanitation.** **Lighting.**

160. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 23,41,582, towards the repayment of which there were sinking funds amounting to Rs. 1,28,320.

Debt.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1905–1906.)

161. The following is an abstract of receipts and charges for the year 1905–1906 :—

Financial.

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance	3,29,652
Municipal rates and taxes	11,99,782
Revenue derived from municipal property, etc.	3,74,021
Grants and contributions	3,65,510
Miscellaneous	86,787
Extraordinary and debt	7,86,197
Advances recovered	5,954
	28,18,251
Grand Total ...	31,47,903

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	13,75,294
Education	23,127
Sanitation and medical services	6,14,244
Miscellaneous municipal purposes ...	2,14,364
Supervision and management	1,02,728
Repayment of debt	74,990
Interest on loans	2,64,320
Advances recoverable	15,761
Refunds	46,972
Discount	1,165
Pensions and gratuities	22,335
	27,55,300
Closing balance	3,92,603
Grand Total ...	31,47,903

The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 17,14,919, and the charges to Rs. 23,36,149. The income from municipal rates and taxes was Rs. 51,311 in excess of that of the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 2–5–8 against Rs. 2–3–0 in 1904–1905. The revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation decreased by Rs. 24,032. In addition to the usual yearly contribution of Rs. 32,050, the Government gave a free grant of Rs. 3 lakhs for the improvement of the water-supply and the new drainage for the City, and Rs. 25,000 for the plague charges, making a total of Rs. 3,57,050 for the year exclusive of the subsidy of Rs. 8,460 paid for educational grants. The receipts from miscellaneous sources rose from Rs. 74,351 to Rs. 86,787. As usual Rs. 50,000 were contributed to Provincial Funds. The expenditure on supervision and management was Rs. 1,02,728, or 3·65 per cent. of the total receipts in the year. The debt at the close of the year inclusive of Rs. 7 lakhs raised for drainage works and Rs. 50,000 for plague charges amounted to Rs. 67,90,000 and Rs. 2,64,320 were paid towards interest against Rs. 2,63,851 in the previous year. Government promissory notes and Madras municipal debentures to the value of Rs. 1,01,000 were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,01,199, bringing the total amount of the Sinking Fund of the several loans to Rs. 19,43,600 in Government promissory notes and Madras municipal debentures and Rs. 1,762 in cash.

Public Works.

New Works.

162. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 13,75,294, or 49·91 per cent. of the total expenditure against Rs. 12,21,596 in 1904–1905. Of this amount Rs. 8,30,510 or 60·38 per cent. were spent on new works, Rs. 4,53,027 or 32·94 per cent. on repairs and Rs. 59,113 or 4·29 per cent. on establishment. A double vent culvert in Sullivans Garden street at the junction of Apparsawmy Covil street was constructed, and the combined incinerator and pumping station at Lang's Gardens, Egmore, was completed. Pumping at all stations built for the new drainage system was begun immediately after the close of the year. The laying of sewers was completed in South Triplicane, Egmore and Periamet, and good progress was made in North Triplicane and Chintadripet. Lands for the extension of the sewage farm at Tondaiyárpéttai were acquired and taken possession of. In all the sections 153,060 feet or 28·9 miles of pipes, stoneware and cast iron, of different sizes, were laid during the year as against 20·17 miles in the previous year. The water-supply of the City was extended by laying 9,070 feet of new pipes. Several fountains, stop-cocks, hydrants, metres and pumps were also fixed.

Repairs.

163. The outlay on repairs to communications was Rs. 1,75,963 against Rs. 2,48,582 in the previous year. 28·17 miles of roads were re-formed against 48·74 miles, and 2 miles 4 furlongs of roads were metalled for the first time. A reinforced concrete bridge was constructed in place of the old Barbers Bridge and the water main relaid at a cost of Rs. 4,560. On repairs to buildings Rs. 5,827 was spent against Rs. 6,364 in the previous year. Drain cleaning and pumping charges amounted to Rs. 1,62,699, or Rs. 72 less than in 1904–1905. The length of pipes taken out, cleaned and relaid was 8,704 feet. Pumping at the Red Hills started on 29th January 1905 and was continued till 21st October 1905 when the level of the lake rose to 36·87. The quantity of water supplied to the City was 593,079,057 cubic feet against 625,387,933 cubic feet in the previous year. The cost of maintaining the water-supply was Rs. 82,906 against Rs. 60,935 in 1904–1905.

Education.

164. During the year Rs. 23,127 were spent on education. On the 31st March 1906 there were 139 primary schools aided from Municipal funds with 7,222 boys, against 111 with 7,004 boys on the corresponding day of the previous year. The two Corporation Night schools were abolished after the close of the year owing to the unsatisfactory progress made by them.

Medical Relief.

165. The Royapettah Hospital, Georgetown and Baliah Naidu Dispensaries were maintained at a cost of Rs. 26,620 against Rs. 26,522 in 1904–1905 and the number of patients treated was 111,114 against 107,321. The usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 was made towards the cost of the Government Hospitals in the City, and the St. Thomé Dispensary, St. Thomas' Convent and the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital received their usual contributions of Rs. 1,100, Rs. 240 and Rs. 500 respectively. A grant of Rs. 780 for Sembium Dispensary was paid after the close of the year.

Vaccination.

166. The total number of vaccinations during the year was 53,426, an increase of 14,689 cases over the previous year. The percentage of success obtained in primary and re-vaccinations was 99·16 and 71·28, respectively, against 99·50 and 77·87 per cent. in 1904–1905. The number of vaccinations among children rose from 16,408 to 19,255.

Births and Deaths.

167. During the calendar year 1905 the number of births registered was 23,263 against 20,439, the ratio per thousand being 45·6 against 40·1 in 1904. The total number of deaths registered was 30,060 against 19,305 in the previous year. The death-rate rose from 37·9 to 59·0 per thousand which was the highest recorded since 1877, the year of the great famine. There were 22 deaths from plague, of which 21 were indigenous and 1 imported. There was a severe epidemic of cholera which resulted in 3,684 deaths.

Conservancy.

168. Rs. 5,43,779 or 19·74 per cent. of the total expenditure were spent on conservancy against Rs. 3,40,519 in 1904–1905. The maintenance of bullocks in 3 departmental depots and the epidemic charges, consequent on the outbreak of cholera and the occurrence of indigenous plague, were the chief causes of the increased expenditure.

Lighting.

169. Twenty-seven additional lamps were erected during the year, bringing the total number of lamps to 6,192. The cost of lighting amounted to Rs 73,498 against Rs. 74,464 in the previous year.

170. The cost of maintaining the People's Park, Napier Park and Robinson Park decreased from Rs. 33,107 to Rs. 27,352. **Parks.**

171. The steam and manual fire-engines were maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,379 against Rs. 8,049 in 1904–1905. There were 9 fires during the year. **Fire.**

172. In commemoration of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales the name of the quarter of the City formerly known as Black Town was changed to Georgetown with the permission of His Royal Highness. **Miscellaneous.**

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1905–1906.)

173. The Company of Electrical Engineers attached to the Madras Artillery Volunteers which was temporarily disbanded in 1904 was re-formed during the year and a Sergeant Instructor was appointed to the Company. The head-quarters of the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles were transferred from Coimbatore to Ootacamund and an additional first-class Sergeant Instructor appointed to the corps. This corps held its first camp-of-exercise at Bangalore in February 1906. A second Adjutant and an additional Sergeant-Major were appointed to the Madras Railway Volunteers. "D" company, East Coast Rifle Volunteers, was transferred from Cuttack to Berhampur. There were in all 5,694 extra-efficients and 824 efficients in the various corps under the control of the Madras Government against 5,142 and 973, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the number of extra-efficients was chiefly in the Madras Railway Volunteers which was the largest corps in the Presidency.

MARINE. (1905–1906.)

174. The most important enactment introduced during the year was the Madras Port Trust Act (II of 1905) which came into force from the 1st July 1905. The Act constituted the former Harbour Trust Board into a Port Trust Board which was given extended powers of expenditure. The rate of interest on money borrowed from Government was also reduced from 4½ to 4 per cent. The properties vested in the Trust were somewhat reduced from those held by the Harbour Board, but the exact limits were for the first time clearly defined. The provisions of section 7 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880) were extended to the port of Cuddalore and withdrawn from the port of Bimlipatam and the Landing and Shipping Fees Act (III of 1885) was introduced at Cuddalore, Hangerkotta and Ponnáni. Dredging work was carried out at the ports of Tuticorin, Negapatam, Cocanada and Cuddalore. At Tuticorin 153,821 tons of silt were removed mostly by the dredger "Manar" at an average cost of As. 3–3½ per ton. The amount of silt removed at Cocanada was 131,163 tons and the average cost As. 1–6. The hull of the dredger "Havelock" which was working at Negapatam was condemned early in the year. The number of European seamen shipped and discharged at the various minor ports in the Presidency was 20 and 11 respectively: the number of native seamen was 304 and 2,356. At Madras 8 European and 55 native seamen were engaged, while 17 Europeans and 184 natives were discharged. The statistics of trade and shipping are given in Chapter IV in the article on Sea-borne Trade. The total number of passengers arriving at the 17 principal ports of the Presidency was 273,346 and the departures 369,259. Both arrivals and departures were most numerous at Tuticorin where they numbered 104,066 and 156,198 respectively. They exceeded 20,000 in each case at Madras, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Negapatam. Next to Madras, Cochin had the largest import trade in the Presidency, while Tuticorin ranked second in the export trade and Cochin third. **Ports.**

175. The shipping casualties in the year were 15, the same number as in 1904–1905. Only one of the vessels was a steamer which grounded and was refloated. The rest were all country craft and boats. There was no loss of life. **Wrecks and Casualties.**

176. The coast lights were regularly exhibited throughout the year and worked satisfactorily. Pulicat lighthouse was struck by lightning in October, but no damage was done. No alterations or improvements to the lights were carried out during the year. The port lights also worked fairly satisfactorily throughout the year and no important alterations were made in them. **Lighthouses.**

Financial.

177. The combined income of the various marine funds in the Presidency was Rs. 8,74,429 against Rs. 18,29,200 in the previous year, but the latter figure included a special item of Rs. 6,61,543 repaid on account of expenditure in former years on coast-lights. The charges for all the funds amounted to Rs. 8,04,890 against Rs. 19,07,013. The receipts of the Pilotage Funds were Rs. 63,647 and the expenditure Rs. 1,50,613. The receipts from the landing and shipping fees in minor ports were Rs. 1,76,977 against Rs. 78,857, while the charges increased from Rs. 89,637 to Rs. 1,72,680. The collections under the Coast-lights Act, which was only introduced in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,55,640.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1905.)

Arms and Explosives.

178. During the year 75,379 licenses were issued under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) against 73,535 in 1904. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display further declined from 66,374 in 1904 to 62,558. Licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting increased from 5,683 to 10,477, the increase being chiefly in the Coimbatore, Madura and Trichinopoly districts. The number of licenses issued in the year for single-barrelled muzzle loading percussion cap-guns decreased by 2,796 to 50,569. There was a slight increase in the number of licenses under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) from 2,566 to 2,587. The inspection of licensed shops both by the Police Inspectors and by the superior officers of Police were insufficient. This was particularly the case in the districts of North Arcot, Malabar, Salem, Gódávari and Trichinopoly. There was an improvement in the number of inspections by magistrates. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts, and the rules framed thereunder showed a further increase from 1,005 in 1904 to 1,164 in 1905; but the percentage of convictions remained the same at 86 per cent.

Sulphur Licenses.

179. During the year 233 sulphur licenses were issued, 27 of which were issued for the first time in 1905. The total quantity of sulphur covered by the licenses was 592 tons, 109 tons of which were in excess of the actual requirements. The stock of sulphur at the beginning of the year was 115 tons, 366 tons were purchased or imported during the year and 372 tons sold, leaving a balance of 109 tons. The most important transactions in sulphur were in Madras where 200 tons were sold during the year. The chief uses to which sulphur was put were in the manufacture of gunpowder and fire-works, for medicinal and sanitary purposes and in the bleaching of cardamoms.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1905–1906.)

[*Report on the operations of the Agricultural Department, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1905–1906.*]

Scientific and Local Enquiry.

180. There was a steady expansion in the operations of the department during the year, but many of its undertakings were still in the preliminary stage. The great need of the department was additional staff, and a scheme for the recruitment of experts in Europe was under the consideration of the Secretary of State. The experimental farms at Bellary and Koilpatti continued to be worked during the year, and another farm was opened during the later months of the year at Hagari, 9 miles from Bellary, for the investigation of various problems connected with the irrigation of paddy and cotton on black-cotton soil. There were 3 agricultural stations under the Government Botanist at Sámalkóta, Palúr and Taliparamba. The two latter which had hitherto been only temporary were made permanent stations during the year.

Bellary.

181. The chief experiments at Bellary were with regard to various methods of tillage and the relative value of different sorts of manures when applied to cotton and sorghums. Experiments in the selection and crossing of cotton seeds were also continued and the adaptability of various exogenous varieties tested. Similar experiments were undertaken at the Koilpatti farm where the value of an Australian drought resisting fodder plant was also tested and several varieties of garden crops experimented with. On both farms the failure of the north-east monsoon seriously affected the value of the work done. The area of the Sámalkóta station was considerably extended during the year and much of the time and energies of the staff were expended in reclaiming the additional land and making it fit for cultivation. Most of the land on the farm continued to be devoted to experiments with regard to the productivity and immunity from disease of different varieties of sugar-cane and the comparative value of various methods of planting and manuring. An outbreak of disease among the canes was made the opportunity of a careful study of the mode of distribution of the chief pests and their effect on the different varieties of cane. The Palúr station was also extended during the year. The principal objects of this farm were the study and improvement of the ground-nut and the introduction of better class sugar-canes. All the varieties of ground-nut available in India have been collected at the farm and during the year varieties were imported from Japan, the United States, the West Coast of Africa and Mauritius. The diseases of the ground-nut were carefully examined and trials made with various insecticides. A few canes were distributed during the year, but the farm is not yet in a position to meet the demands on it in this direction. The Taliparamba station in Malabar was established for the study of all varieties of the pepper vine and to promote its cultivation in the district. Various experiments in manuring, pruning and methods of training were carried out and observations as to the effect of shade, aspect, soil, and moisture recorded. The various local methods of cultivation were also enquired into.

Koilpatti.

Sámalkóta.

Palúr.

Taliparamba.

Pumping experiments.

182. In addition to the 6 pumping stations already in existence 2 Government installations were made at Attúr and Villupuram during the year and loans varying from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 2,000 were advanced to 7 private persons for the purchase of oil-engines and pumps. As most of the pumping installations are of very recent date and water what was formerly dry land no very exact information as to the value of this form of irrigation is available since the process of converting dry into wet land or into land bearing garden crops takes about 2 years and sometimes longer.

Botany.

183. The Government Botanist made a tour in the Wynaad for the study of cultivated and indigenous peppers and his assistants made special studies of the

various pests of the cotton plant, of a disease of horsegram, and of the root parasites prevalent in the Presidency. Further collections of balsams, sandals, and peppers were made for the herbarium and a large number of sheets were mounted. A fine collection of germination stages of *Ochlandra travancorica* was made in the Travancore hills and forwarded to Dr. Stapf at Kew. The work of naming the various varieties and sub-varieties of lemongrasses, peppers, and Mauritius canes was undertaken. A serious outbreak of disease among the palmyras in the Gódávari district was investigated by the Government Botanist. The disease appeared to be caused by a species of parasite new to science and the study of appropriate remedial measures was undertaken. Considerable additions were made to the photographic collections of the Botanical library.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Madras Veterinary College.

184. The new buildings of the Veterinary College were opened in October 1905. The total strength at the end of the year was 75 students, of whom 30 were in the senior class, 25 in the second and the remainder in the third class. The annual examinations in the two higher classes resulted in 25 passes in the first class and 21 in the second. All operations connected with the hospital were performed in the presence of the students, the senior students themselves performing some of the operations under the supervision of members of the college staff. Various additions were made to the Library and Museum during the year in the shape of books and veterinary models.

Cattle disease.

185. The total number of cattle protected during the year was 35,674 against 20,688 in 1904. Twenty-two thousand one hundred and fifty-two of the inoculations were for anthrax and 12,689 for rinderpest. Serum was obtained for malignant sore throat for the first time during the year and 833 cattle were protected with it. Most of the inoculations both for rinderpest and anthrax were in Ganjám, Tanjore, Nellore, Guntúr and Kistna, but there was a serious outbreak of anthrax among sheep in Tinnevelly, during which 2,521 sheep were inoculated. The percentage of deaths reported among inoculated animals was only ·37. Including a hospital opened at Bellary in January 1906 there were 6 veterinary hospitals in the Presidency at the end of the year. The total number of operations performed on horses, cattle and dogs was 527 against 453 in the previous year, and the total number of cases treated was 7,794, of which 1,521 were in-patients.

Pony-breeding.

186. There were 14 stallions for pony-breeding at the beginning of the year—9 in Coimbatore, 4 in Salem and 1 in Madura. Two were sold during the year and another had to be destroyed. Four new stallions were purchased in December at a cost of Rs. 2,000, bringing the number at the end of the year up to 15. The total number of coverings was 356. Results were reported in only 167 cases, 52 of which were successful. The number of ponies castrated was 73 against 63 in the previous year. There were 2 casualties in one of which compensation was claimed and paid.

Cattle shows.

187. Three important cattle-shows were held during the year at Anakápalle, Ongole, and Pithápuram, at which 1,634 cattle were exhibited and Rs. 4,212 distributed in awards. Smaller shows were also held at Bellary and at Kottacheruvu in the Anantapur district.

Publication of Agricultural Information.

188. Notes on sugar-cane cultivation in delta tracts and on the cultivation of the sunflower were translated into Tamil and Telugu and were circulated with District Gazettes. Bulletins were published on the work of the experimental sugar-cane farm at Sámalkóta, on the agathi plant in connection with the cultivation of the betel vine, on the cultivation and curing of tobacco as practised at Dindigul, on irrigation by pumping at Melrosapuram, and on the great millet or sorghum. The cotton soil plough in use at the Koilpatti farm was lent out to local cultivators and Agricultural Inspectors were lent to the Anantapur and Tanjore agricultural societies to assist in promoting the objects of those societies.

Agricultural Education.

189. During the year it was decided to close the Agricultural College at Saidapet and to open in its stead an Agricultural College and Research Institute in conjunction with a central farm. A suitable site was selected and acquired near Coimbatore and steps were taken to bring the land into order and equip the farm with live-stock and agricultural implements. Building operations have since been commenced and when the college is erected and the necessary staff entertained it is hoped that the Agricultural Department will be in a position to train a satisfactory supply of Agricultural Inspectors and so to meet the demands for skilled guidance and advice that are now received.

Chrome Tanning.

190. The Chrome Tanning industry continued to be carried on during the year in the School of Arts buildings, but was under the control of the Board of Revenue.

Not much progress was made in pushing the sale of chrome leather kavalais among the agricultural population, but the success of the leather for boots, shoes and sandals was considerable and the sales showed a continuous increase and the general progress made in the development of the industry was satisfactory.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(FASLI 1315—1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1905–1906.*]

Rainfall.

191. The rainfall was more favourable to agricultural operations than in the previous year, but was considerably below the normal, the deficiency being most marked in the north-east monsoon. There was a good fall of rain in the latter half of June in most districts, but the rains in July were light and there was a considerable diminution in the area under both wet and dry crops which had been sown by the beginning of August. The rainfall in August was in excess of the normal in the majority of the districts which enabled large areas to be brought under cultivation in the following month with the result that the total cultivated area under first crop up to the end of September exceeded the average of the previous five years in several districts. The fall in September on the other hand was far below the normal in most districts and the outturn of early crops was much less than had been expected in the Deccan districts. In the third week of September a disastrous cyclonic storm visited the north of the Presidency and caused serious damage to crops and to many irrigation sources in Ganjám and Vizagapatam. Good showers were received everywhere in the first fortnight of October except in parts of the Circars, but they were succeeded by a spell of dry weather. In the last week of November there were good rains in the Carnatic and southern districts, but they were followed by another break which lasted till the middle of January. This caused some anxiety in several districts which however was removed by the abnormal rainfall in the third week of January in Cuddapah, the Carnatic, the Central districts and Tanjore. In the Chingleput district, however, a certain amount of distress occurred among the labouring classes and small land owners, in consequence of which 3 poor houses and 6 test works were opened between August and October. The largest number of persons relieved at any of the poor houses was 460 on the 1st October. The highest average attendance at any of the test-works during the $2\frac{1}{2}$ months they were open was 50. The rain during the second monsoon was unevenly distributed and the outturn of crops was in consequence much below normal in several districts. The maximum flood level of the Gódávari was on the 11th September 1905 when the river rose 8·6 feet above the crest of the anicut. The Kistna reached its maximum height of 11·5 feet above the anicut on the 30th July 1905.

Cultivation.

192. The total area under wet and dry, first and second crop, was 28,391,800 acres which was 780,745 less than the normal, but the total cultivated area was 1,197,700 acres more than in the previous year as the season was much better. The area under first crop was 666,000 acres below the normal, the deficiency occurring in all districts except Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kurnool, Malabar and South Canara, while the total deficiency for the year and both first and second crop was shared by all districts except Kurnool, South Arcot, Malabar and South Canara. The four principal food-grains, paddy, cholam, cumbu and ragi occupied 56 per cent. of the total cultivated area. There was a small increase in the area under cholam, but a decrease under the other three grains which in the case of paddy was more than a quarter of a million acres. The reduction in the area under paddy took place in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura and Tinnevelly, in that under cumbu in Anantapur and Coimbatore and in that under ragi chiefly in Coimbatore. The increase under cholam was partly due to its being cultivated instead of paddy in three districts where the rainfall was deficient. Among oil-seeds, the area sown with gingelly diminished by 5 per cent., while that under castors decreased by 22 per cent. The falling off was generally due to deficient rainfall, but in the case of the castor crop it was accentuated by a decreasing demand for the oil. The cultivation of groundnut on the other hand rose by nearly 40,000 acres on account of the increased demand. A rise in the price of jaggery led to an increase of 14,800 acres, or 27 per cent. in the area under sugarcane, a crop which is largely raised under wells. The area under cotton which was much the most important industrial

crop increased by 17 per cent. to 1,802,899 acres as the result of high prices and a favorable season for the crop in the Kurnool, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts where the increase mainly took place. The extent cultivated with indigo was less than half that of the previous year partly as a result of a fall in the demand for the dye and partly through the want of timely rains.

Outturn of Crops.

193. The outturn of crops was in no case above the normal. Paddy varied from 75 to 100 per cent. in most districts, but the yield was only 67 per cent. in Vizagapatam. Sugarcane was the most generally successful crop and varied from 83 per cent. to normal. The outturn of the other crops ranged generally between 67 and 92 per cent. of the normal.

HORTICULTURE. (1905–1906.)

[*G.O., Nos. 717, Revenue, dated the 26th July 1906, and 555, Revenue, dated the 18th June 1906.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

194. The Botanical Gardens, the Government House Gardens and St. Thomas' Cemetery at Ootacamund, Sim's Park, Benhope Nursery, and the Burliar Garden at Coonoor continued to be maintained under the direction of the Curator of Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris. A block of land measuring 138 acres lying between Church Hill road and Wenlock road and along Post Office Hill was transferred during the year to the Curator for conservation as a Government Park. In the Botanical Gardens the tank between the entrance and the office was cleared of silt and a number of shrubs and trees were removed from the vicinity with the object of widening the lawn. Further progress was made in the work of improving the 'Cape gooseberry' and the results obtained were very satisfactory, the size of a fruit of the seventh generation being 134·7 per cent. greater than that of the original stock at the commencement of the experiment in 1897. Several varieties of potatoes were imported from England, the produce of which is to be sold to the public. Four hundred shoots of 'Manilla hemp' were sold in the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of starting an experimental plot and practical demonstrations in the methods of extracting the fibre were given to all who desired to see them. A considerable quantity of seeds of the Khasia Oak were sown in the Government House Gardens and about 1,500 seedlings were eventually handed over to the District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris, to be planted on the Ootacamund downs. During the year a survey of the various species of Eucalyptus to be found at Ootacamund and Coonoor was commenced with a view to planting some of the more valuable species of Eucalyptus on the Nilgiris so as to render India independent of Australia for the supply of railway sleepers. A supply of nitrogen-fixing bacteria from the United States Department of Agriculture was experimented with at Sim's Park on various species of clover and peas. Owing to an unusually heavy fall of rain most of the seed plots were washed out and no determinate results were obtained. At Benhope some Parā rubber trees were planted with the view of testing their utility as shade-giving avenue trees which would also yield a revenue from tapping. Some of the Parā, Ceará, and Castilloa rubber trees were tapped at Burliar during the year and satisfactory results both in the quality and quantity of rubber yielded were obtained.

Finance.

195. The expenditure on the gardens was Rs. 27,593 against Rs. 29,602 and the receipts increased from Rs. 5,098 to Rs. 5,725.

The Agri-Horticultural Society. (1905.)

196. The income of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras increased from Rs. 15,173 in 1904 to Rs. 20,648, including Government grants amounting to Rs. 4,000. The expenditure was Rs. 19,334. The number of members at the close of the year was 180. A large number of new plants were introduced and various experiments were initiated with regard to nitrogen-fixing bacteria and the different varieties of cotton plants.

Cinchona Plantations.

197. The Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker cinchona plantations were maintained during the year, but on the last two plantations the drought which prevailed from November to March caused the death of a large number of young plants. The rainfall was sufficient however in the planting season and the necessary renewals as well as the extensions on all three plantations were successfully carried out. The total number of young plants and seedlings at the end of the year in the nurseries on the three

plantations was 2,850,000. The number of young trees planted out during the year was 218,560 and the number of trees permanently planted on the 31st March 1906 was 2,531,729, of which 80 per cent. were *Cinchona officinalis*. Experiments with castor poonac manure were continued on the Nedivattam plantation with very successful results in the case of young plants on old land. The use of lime to counteract the acidity of the soil in the extensions on the Hooker plantation was not as successful as was anticipated. The total crop of bark harvested was 410,164 lb. against 161,956 lb. in the previous year. The crop was abnormally large owing to the clearance of plots for replanting. The average cost of the bark harvested was As. 2-5·6 per pound, excluding the expenditure on replanting. The average cost in the two previous years was As. 6-9·3 and As. 7-2·29.

198. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory was 563,000 lb., of which 260,216 lb. were estate bark and 302,784 lb. were purchased from private growers. The purchased bark yielded 9,839 lb. of quinine and 3,320 lb. of febrifuge and the estate bark 6,489 lb. of quinine and 3,254 lb. of febrifuge, the total yield being 16,328 lb. of quinine and 6,574 lb. of febrifuge. The purchased bark gave 3·24 per cent. of quinine and 1·09 per cent. of febrifuge, compared with 2·49 per cent. of quinine and 1·25 per cent. of febrifuge yielded by the estate bark. The total expenditure on the factory was Rs. 1,06,985 and the cost of manufacture calculated on the output of quinine was Rs. 1-9-9·56 per pound of quinine against Rs. 1-8-5·67 in the previous year. The quantities of quinine and febrifuge issued were 17,446 lb. and 1,756 lb., respectively. Quinine was sold to medical depots at Rs. 12-6-0 per pound and to Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals and Native States at Rs. 13 per pound. The number of packets of quinine and the total weight of the drug sold at post offices fell by about 50 per cent. This was apparently the result of an increase in the price of each packet from 2 to 3 pies, though the weight of the packets was raised from 5 to 7 grains. **Quinine factory.**

199. The total expenditure on the cinchona plantations and factory was Rs. 1,82,790 : the receipts were Rs. 2,41,258, leaving a balance of Rs. 58,468 against Rs. 68,206 in the preceding year. The value of the stock in hand on the 31st of March 1906 was Rs. 4,33,659 against Rs. 4,15,285 on the 1st of April 1905. **Finance.**

FORESTS.

(FASLI 1315—1ST JULY 1905 TO 30TH JUNE 1906.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the 12 months ending 30th June 1906.*]

200. The total area under the control of the Forest Department fell during the year from 19,626 to 19,585 square miles, some of the areas previously proposed or selected for reservation having been given up to allow for the extension of cultivation. During the year 188 square miles were constituted reserved forests and 2 square miles were disafforested being required for cultivation, while on a more accurate computation of areas it was found that the area already notified was less by about 5 square miles than previously calculated. There was therefore a net addition of 181 square miles of reserved forests. The area of reserved lands was 1,297 square miles, a reduction of 235 miles as the net result of the transfer of 188 square miles to reserved forest, the abandonment of 36 square miles for cultivation, the deduction of 11 square miles on account of revision of area and the addition 13 square miles newly taken over. **Area.**

201. The total area for Forest Settlement during the year was 1,496 square miles, of which 188 square miles were constituted reserved forests, 3 square miles were abandoned, 4 square miles were deducted on a more correct computation of area and 28 square miles were excluded during settlement. Of the remainder 23 square miles were notified under section 16 of the Forest Act, their reservation to take effect after the close of the year, 16 square miles were notified after the end of the year and in 802 square miles the settlement was practically completed, leaving 432 square miles to be settled. The latter area was left for settlement by Revenue Divisional officers, the services of the Special Forest Settlement officers having been dispensed with from the 1st April. **Settlement.**

Demarcation.

202. During the year 608 miles of boundary lines were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 10,851 against 1,753 miles at a cost of Rs. 18,749 in the previous year. The shorter outturn was due mainly to the fact that the work in several districts was approaching completion. The average cost of demarcation was considerably increased by the use of stone slabs instead of cairns in Gódávari, Kurnool and Bellary. At the end of the year there were 965 miles remaining to be demarcated. The length of lines cleared free of cost by forest subordinates was 6,341 miles against 6,618 miles, but 5,981 miles were cleared at a cost of Rs. 21,631 against 5,552 miles for Rs. 13,958 in 1904-1905.

Surveys.

203. During the year Party No. 19 of the Survey of India worked by sections in 5 districts and surveyed 2,220 square miles by triangulation, 173·7 miles by traversing and 831·7 square miles topographically. There was a large increase in the area surveyed, but the total cost decreased from Rs. 1,10,424 to Rs. 93,901 and the amount debitable to the Forest Department from Rs. 77,296 to Rs. 66,499. A conference was held at Bangalore in September 1905 to discuss the future programme and scale of Forest Surveys in the Presidency. A considerable amount of survey work was done departmentally in 7 districts.

Working-plans.

204. During the year working-plans for 110 square miles were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue and plans for 1,064 square miles were under preparation. The outturn was much smaller than in the previous year, one of the reasons being that the District Forest officers were fully employed with their other duties and another that several working-plans were being tested by actual working before being submitted for sanction. The area for which plans had still to be prepared at the end of the year was estimated at 9,723 square miles.

Communications and Buildings.

205. The expenditure on roads and bridges increased from Rs. 41,650 to Rs. 47,857 and on buildings from Rs. 70,747 to Rs. 88,534. On miscellanous works the expenditure decreased from Rs. 13,691 to Rs. 8,407. The mono-rail introduced in the Gódávari district in the previous year worked at a profit of Rs. 792 compared with the former system of cooly-transport. The number of ton-miles run was 1,192 and 1,232 tons were carried. In the Nellore district the total weight carried on the Sríharikóta and coast range tramways was 15,581 tons against 18,083 tons in the previous year and the number of ton-miles run was 42,125 against 49,631. In South Coimbatore the quantity of timber carried increased from 1,461 tons to 1,612 tons. The tramways were worked at a profit in Nellore as in previous years and at a loss in Coimbatore.

Protection.

Offences.

206. The total number of forest offences reported during the year rose from 21,930 to 23,021 which was higher than the average of the three preceding years by 708. The increase was chiefly caused by cases of unauthorised felling. The number of cases compounded was 13,288 against 12,287 in fasli 1314. The percentage of conviction in cases prosecuted fell from 91·78 to 89·17. Undetected cases decreased from 1,651 to 1,427. The compensation fees realised amounted to Rs. 1,16,858 against Rs. 1,02,444.

Fire.

207. The system of fire-protection adopted in most districts was as in previous years the fire-tracing of boundaries, internal fire-line clearing and the appointing of fire-patrols. In Cuddapah, the system of burning somewhat more than half the area of the forest, in strips of varying width, in order to secure the protection of the remainder, and with a view to providing fresh grass on the area burnt, was tried. The total area for which precautionary measures were taken was 7,208 square miles against 6,509 in the previous fasli. The area actually protected was 6,772 square miles against 6,350, but the proportion of success fell from 97·6 to 94 owing to the comparatively long period of dry weather. The proportion of failures in specially protected areas rose from 3·5 to 5·5 per cent. The total number of fires was 1,164 against 857 and the area burnt increased from 226,875 acres to 447,663 acres. The average cost of each successfully protected square mile was Rs. 9–1–8 against Rs. 8–10–11.

Cattle.

208. The area closed against all animals throughout the year was 1,503 square miles against 1,621 in the preceding year; 38 square miles were closed for a portion of the year against 89 in fasli 1314. Of the total forest area 87 per cent. was open to grazing and 8·8 per cent. to browsing. The number of animals of all classes impounded was 230,796 against 228,322 in the previous year and an average of 280,234 for the past 3 years.

Pests.

209. The spike disease in sandalwood which appeared in Coimbatore and the fungus *Trichosporium vesiculosum* which attacked the casuarina plantations in Nellore,

South Arcot, Ganjám, Kistna and North Arcot were the two pests which caused most damage during the year, the latter being particularly destructive in Nellore. No remedy has been discovered for the spike disease in sandal. The rooting out of all diseased trees appears to have been the most efficacious method of dealing with the fungus. A new boring insect which attacked the Agastinowgam was discovered in Ganjám, but was not identified during the year. In Salem, Malabar, Tanjore and Tinnevelly a considerable area was cleared of various creepers and parasites. Notes on the various injurious *lepidoptera* which were found to attack several varieties of trees in Coimbatore were collected with a view to the study of remedial measures.

Sylviculture.

210. The natural reproduction of forest growth was as usual satisfactory in the moist west coast districts, but among the deciduous forests of the east coast and central inland districts it was considerably retarded by the scanty rainfall and unusually prolonged hot weather. In Ganjám the year was particularly unfavourable and the profuse seeding of the sâl trees in the previous year left no traces. In Vizagapatam and Gódávari natural reproduction was fairly good except in the Rékapalle range. The growth from coppice was satisfactory in Kistna and Guntúr, but the majority of seedlings did not fare well. In Kurnool seedling reproduction was fair in most ranges, but in Bellary it was decidedly poor. Coppice reproduction was good in Cuddapah, Nellore, and North Arcot, but in Chingleput and South Arcot there was little reproduction of any sort. In South Canara and Malabar seeds of most species did well and reproduction was excellent in the Nilgiris. Most of the plantations in the northern circle suffered a good deal from the drought and a large number of transplanted seedlings perished. In most districts the chief operations were the planting out of casuarinas, but in Salem a large number of silver oaks were transplanted. In the southern circle a good deal of teak was planted out in Malabar and Coimbatore, but a considerable proportion of the young plants perished. In South Canara rubber planting was started in one of the reserves and in Tinnevelly a large number of bamboo clumps and mahogany seedlings were planted, but only the former showed much signs of success. Among the exotic trees planted in previous years the mahogany and divi-divi have been most successful and the experiments made during the year with camphor in Vizagapatam and Madura produced very promising results.

Exploitation.

211. The felling of timber continued to be classified according to the object or method adopted as regeneration felling, selection felling, improvement felling, coppice felling and unregulated felling by permit-holders. About one-fifth of the timber was felled and more than half the fuel was removed by departmental agency. The right of collecting minor produce was usually leased to contractors. The departmental system of working was, however, considerably extended during the year and the value of the produce so removed increased by 37 per cent. The hay-making operations continued to be more or less on an experimental scale. The amounts collected were nowhere very large and the prices realised were low. The fees for grazing and the removal of grass increased from Rs. 6,27,474 to Rs. 6,62,837. The number of cattle licensed to graze was 3,521,895 against 3,285,579 in the previous year. Forest produce was also removed under various rights and privileges to the value of Rs. 84,657 and free grants, mainly of timber, fuel and bamboos to poor ryots for rebuilding houses and huts destroyed by fire and in Bellary for the construction of health camps in places evacuated on account of plague, were made to the extent of Rs. 14,970.

Outturn of forest produce.

212. The total outturn of timber from the forests, including sandalwood, was 2,563,161 cubic feet against 3,128,500 cubic feet in the previous year, while the amount of fuel removed decreased from 20,903,817 to 20,044,660 cubic feet. There was also a fall in the number of bamboos cut from 35,826,887 to 32,083,686, but the gross value of minor produce of all sorts rose from Rs. 13,13,314 to Rs. 14,02,744.

Financial.

213. The total receipts of the department increased from Rs. 28,30,542 to Rs. 30,36,892. The expenditure on conservancy and works was Rs. 13,79,831 against Rs. 11,78,153 and the cost of establishments rose from Rs. 9,06,327 to Rs. 9,36,900. The surplus for the year was Rs. 7,20,161, or Rs. 25,901 less than in the previous year. There was an increase in the surplus in the Southern Circle, but a decrease in both the Northern and Central Circles.

Miscellaneous.

214. During the year the Cuddapah district, which had hitherto formed one charge, was divided into 3 charges. Measures for the encouragement of the growth of trees and shrubs yielding leaves suitable for manure were undertaken in several districts, but without much success owing to the want of seasonable rains. Further arrangements

were made in several districts for the supply of forest produce to meet the wants of the people and in Kurnool and Coimbatore implements for agricultural and domestic use were manufactured departmentally and distributed at convenient centres for sale. In Tinnevelly headloads of fuel and leaf manure were allowed to be removed at a small charge and at the Baindur reserve in South Canara similar permission was given free of charge. Twenty-two elephants were captured in Malabar and Coimbatore and the number in charge of the department deducting losses increased from 70 to 86. Considerable additions were made to the Forest Museum at Coimbatore and a new building for it was completed at the end of the year.

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1905.)

215. The following statement shows the districts in which mining operations were carried on during the past two years and the output of the minerals worked :—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output.	
	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
			TONS.	TONS.
Corundum	Salem	.....	7	*Nil.*
Graphite	Gódávari	Gódávari	$67\frac{1}{5}$	$63\frac{3}{5}$
Manganese	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	53,649	62,495
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	1,315	$2,063\frac{1}{4}$
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	238	$410\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{0}$
	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris	$2\frac{7}{10}$	$2\frac{3}{5}$

Compared with the previous year there was a slight fall in the output of graphite and an increase in the output of manganese, magnesite and mica. The increased production of manganese in Vizagapatam, and of mica in Nellore was due to the opening of new mines during the year. Two of the manganese mines in Vizagapatam were inspected by the District Magistrate. The graphite mine in Gódávari was inspected by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and also by the Divisional Officer. In Nellore 40 mines were inspected by Magistrates and 3 of the most important by the Collector. The District Medical and Sanitary Officer also inspected 14 mines. The magnesite mines in Salem were inspected by the Collector. The general health of the employees in the mines was good except in some of the graphite mines in the Gódávari district where the unhealthy character of the locality produced malaria. The condition of the mine in Nellore, which was reported to be insanitary in 1904, was improved. Operations in one of the mines in Nellore had to be stopped in the latter part of the year owing to the dangerous condition of some of the tunnels. Children were employed above-ground in the mines of Vizagapatam, Nellore and the Nilgiris and also underground in the mines in Nellore. Women were employed both above and below ground in the mines of Vizagapatam, Nellore and Salem and above-ground in those of the Nilgiris. The total number of persons employed in the mines during the year was 11,531, of whom 4,879 were men, 4,448 women and 2,204 children. There were 10 accidents in the year—3 in Vizagapatam and 7 in Nellore. Two persons were killed and one seriously injured in Vizagapatam and in Nellore 2 persons were killed and 12 seriously injured. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1905.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIX. Factories.*]

Industries.

216. The chief industries carried on in the Presidency during the year were, placing them in the order of the number of operatives employed, cotton-weaving and spinning, coffee-curing, tile-making, cotton-ginning and pressing, printing, sugar-refining, tobacco-curing, tanning and rice-dressing. Of these, cotton-weaving and spinning were by far the most important, the average daily number of operatives at work in the 7 mills which carried on weaving or spinning and weaving combined

being 8,543, while the 8 mills which carried on spinning only employed an average of 7,883 hands. Seventeen coffee works employed a total of 4,676 operatives and the number working in the 57 cotton-ginning and pressing factories was 3,208. No other industry gave employment to a daily average of more than 3,000 hands. These details only refer to factories employing a daily average of 25 work people, of which there were 310 working during the year. The number of hands employed in the various railway workshops in the Presidency was 5,489.

Factories.

217. The number of factories coming within the scope of the Indian Factories Act (XIV of 1881) increased from 91 to 94 and the average number of operatives employed from 36,975 to 41,457. The number of women employed fell from 2,805 to 2,642, but the number of children increased from 2,035 to 2,371. The wages earned in the factories compared favourably with those of agricultural labourers. The pay of a cotton spinner varied from Rs. 4–8–0 a month in Madura to Rs. 40 in Madras and that of an engine-driver from Rs. 6–8–0 a month in a Gódávari sugar refinery to Rs. 50 in a Madras cotton spinning mill. The inspections of factories during the year by medical officers were adequate, but the inspections by non-medical officers fell short of the required minimum in several districts. The sanitary condition of the factories was generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives was on the whole good. The fencing of machinery was sufficient in most cases and carried out in accordance with the regulations. The total number of accidents increased from 242 to 302. Four persons were killed in 4 different accidents and 12 persons were seriously injured. There was one prosecution during the year, at Bellary, where the manager of a ginning factory was convicted of neglecting to fence machinery properly and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 30.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1905–1906.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1905–1906; Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXX. Foreign Trade and Shipping.*]

Total Trade.

218. The total sea-borne trade of the Presidency during the year amounted to Rs. 3,632·40 lakhs against Rs. 3,519·10 lakhs in 1904–1905. Interportal trade within the Presidency contributed Rs. 242·90 lakhs of the total, but the real value of the interportal trade is to be taken as half of this amount, as the same articles appear twice in the trade returns, under exports from one port and imports at another. Of the total increase of Rs. 113·30 lakhs, 89 per cent. or Rs. 100·78 lakhs was contributed by the external coasting trade.

Foreign Trade.

219. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Presidency was Rs. 2,428·87 lakhs including treasure and Government stores and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 6·96 lakhs or ·29 per cent. The imports were valued at Rs. 852·13 lakhs and the exports at Rs. 1,576·74 lakhs, the balance of trade in favour of the Presidency being Rs. 724·61 lakhs. Excluding Government transactions, the import trade amounted to Rs. 777·47 lakhs under merchandise and Rs. 38·10 lakhs in treasure, and the export trade to Rs. 1,559·51 lakhs in merchandise and Rs. 16·61 lakhs in treasure. The imports of private merchandise decreased by Rs. 68·09 lakhs, while the exports showed an increase of Rs. 81·14 lakhs. The decrease in imports was chiefly in kerosine oil, manufactured copper, cotton piece-goods, unrefined sugar, arms and ammunition and betel-nuts. In kerosine oil the decrease was as much as 46 per cent. and was due to the great contraction in the imports from Russia, the chief source of supply, as a consequence of the closing of the oil works in the Baku district during a local revolution. The decrease in cotton piece-goods imported was 17 per cent. and was due mainly to the impaired purchasing power of the people as a result of the unfavourable character of the agricultural season, and to the local market being well stocked at the beginning of the year. In exports the increase was due to expansion in the exports of coffee, tea, pepper, hides and skins, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods. The exports of coffee were the largest on record since 1875, and the prices, taking the year as a whole, were satisfactory. The greater demand for Indian coffee was due to the serious shortage in the Brazilian crop of the two previous years. The export of tanned skins and hides was also the largest on record and their total value was nearly double that of the previous year. The demand was very strong both on the continent and in America and led to

keen competition, which was accentuated by exceptional demand from Japan for leather and leather goods. There was an improvement in the exchange market and the amount of money brought into the country in gold increased. There was also less stringency in the money market, a condition favouring the improvement in trade. Freight rates were easier throughout the year.

Imports.

220. The following statement shows the value of the import trade of the Presidency with foreign countries in the last two years. Government stores are not included in the statement:—

Articles.	1904–1905.	1905–1906.	Increase or decrease in 1905–1906 as compared with 1904–1905.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I. Animals, living	6·93	7·04	+ ·11
II. Articles of food and drink	76·45	68·94	— 7·51
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	20·86	19·90	— ·96
B. Metals	77·00	72·46	— 4·54
C. Machinery and millwork	29·02	29·07	+ 0·5
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	60·98	65·29	+ 4·31
Total, III ...	187·86	186·72	— 1·14
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	30·14	28·12	— 2·02
V. Oils	50·17	29·41	— 20·76
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	15·00	15·04	+ ·04
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	350·62	311·25	— 39·37
B. Apparel	34·84	31·54	— 3·30
C. Other articles	93·55	99·41	+ 5·86
Total, VII ...	479·01	442·20	— 36·81
Total of merchandise ...	845·56	777·47	— 68·09

Animals, living.

221. Of the total value of the imports of living animals, Rs. 6·89 lakhs represented the value of horses, 1,539 of which came from Australia, and the remainder Rs. ·15 lakh, that of wild animals imported for menageries. The average value of the horses imported rose from Rs. 434 to Rs. 444.

Articles of Food and Drink.

222. The principal articles of food and drink imported and their value in the two years 1904–1905 and 1905–1906 were as follows:—

	1904–1905.	1905–1906.
	RS.	RS.
Spices	28,18,190	24,00,192
Liquors	22,62,259	22,19,099
Provisions	14,72,562	15,99,361
Sugar	10,18,841	5,65,660

The item spices consisted almost entirely of betel-nuts, the imports of which amounted to Rs. 23·49 lakhs. The imports of spices, though lower than in the previous year by Rs. 4·18 lakhs, were slightly above the average of the past ten years. The value of the liquors imported has remained practically stationary for the last ten years. The imports of ale, beer and porter decreased by 44,142 gallons. Among potable spirits, brandy, gin, rum and Colombo arrack, all showed a decrease while whisky was stationary. Among wines, champagne and claret accounted for a total increase of 4,177 gallons while port and sherry showed a decrease. Methylated spirits, which had been practically ousted from the market in the two previous years by the local product, increased from 8 to 4,345 gallons, of which 3,900 gallons came from Germany. The low rate at which German potato spirit can be placed on the Madras market is responsible for this result. The value of foreign provisions imported increased by Rs. 1·27 lakhs. The increase was principally in biscuits, farinaceous foods and condensed and preserved milk, for which there is a growing demand among the native population, especially the travelling public. The United Kingdom supplied 60 per cent. of the provisions against 63 per cent. in the previous year. There was a total decrease of Rs. 4·53 lakhs in the value of sugar imported which was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 5·15 lakhs under unrefined sugar and an increase of Rs. 0·83 lakh in refined sugar. The decrease in the imports of unrefined sugar was due to an increased proportion of

the imports of Mauritius sugar being received through Bombay and so not appearing among the imports from foreign countries as far as this Presidency is concerned.

Metals.

223. There was a decrease of almost a lakh in the value of the hardware and cutlery imported during the year though the value of the tools and agricultural implements imported increased by 17 per cent. Out of a total value of Rs. 19·9 lakhs, the value of the cutlery and hardware imported from the United Kingdom was Rs. 14·61 lakhs and from Germany Rs. 2·27 lakhs. The total quantity of unwrought metal imported increased by about 10 per cent. to 918,150 cwts., but there was a fall in value of Rs. 4·53 lakhs. The chief decrease was in copper, the imports of which fell off by 23,185 cwts. and in value by Rs. 9·47 lakhs. The trade in copper was comparatively small owing to the stock in hand at the beginning of the year in ingots, cakes and sheets being sufficient to meet the demand of the greater part of the year. The total imports of iron of all descriptions increased in weight by 97,528 cwts. or 16 per cent. and in value by Rs. 4·88 lakhs. Steel increased in weight by 6 per cent. and in value by 1·3 per cent. Imports were stimulated by a drop in the prices in the European markets and by cheaper freights. The imports of English iron bars increased by 127 per cent., but there was a decrease in the imports of steel bars from the United Kingdom by 31 per cent., while those from Belgium and Germany increased by 19 per cent. The imports of cast steel rose from 293 cwts. in 1904–1905 to 8,240 cwts. in 1905–1906 in consequence mainly of the demand for boring implements from the Kolar Gold fields. There was a phenomenal increase in the imports of tinned plates from 7,129 cwts. to 34,400 cwts. due to the extended local manufacture of kerosine oil tins. The imports of aluminium increased by over a 100 per cent. and it now heads the list of the softer metals imported as a result of the development of the aluminium industry in Madras, which now supplies a large native demand for cooking and other utensils. There was a decrease in the quantities of tin, zinc and German silver imported in consequence of the high prices which prevailed during the year. There was a small increase of Rs. 5,000 in the value of the machinery imported, an increase of Rs. ·25 lakh under "locomotive engines" and of Rs. 1·62 lakhs under "other sorts of engines" being counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 1·84 lakhs under "other sorts of machinery." The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 26·28 lakhs, from Germany to Rs. 1·77 lakhs and from Belgium to Rs. ·91 lakh. The imports of railway rolling-stock decreased by Rs. 13·85 lakhs owing to the large importations of the previous year, but construction materials increased by Rs. 18·16 lakhs through the increased requirements for renewals on the Madras Railway. The imports from the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 59·86 lakhs and wood sleepers to the value of Rs. 4·08 lakhs were imported from Australia.

Chemicals, Drugs and Narcotics.

224. The total value of the chemicals imported rose from Rs. 6·97 lakhs to Rs. 7·23 lakhs and the amount supplied from the United Kingdom was valued at Rs. 4·99 lakhs against Rs. 5·50 lakhs in the previous year. The chemical, for which there was the greatest demand, was cyanide of potassium for use in the Gold Mining industry. The quantity imported was valued at Rs. 2·4 lakhs, of which Germany supplied Rs. 1·02 lakhs and the United Kingdom the remainder. The imports of camphor decreased by Rs. 3·13 lakhs as a result of a rise in the price of nearly 53 per cent. consequent on the establishment of a Government monopoly of the product in Japan. There was a slight rise in the value of the tobacco leaf imported and an extraordinary increase in the value of cigarettes which was more than double that of the previous year and seven times greater than in 1901–1902.

Oils.

225. The imports of mineral oils decreased from Rs. 48·70 lakhs to Rs. 27·16 lakhs. Kerosine oil decreased in quantity by nearly 46 per cent. from the causes already noted, though the amounts imported from Burma and Sumatra increased in each case by more than half a million gallons. Vegetable oils increased in value by Rs. ·79 lakh mainly as the results of the increased imports of cocoanut oil from Ceylon.

Raw materials.

226. In raw materials there was a total increase of Rs. 1·19 lakhs in the value imported. There was a small decrease under coal, coke and patent fuels, but increases under gums, skins and wood. The rise in the value of wood imported was more than a lakh and a half of rupees and was due to a considerable increase in the supply of teak from Siam and of other woods from both Ceylon and Siam.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

227. There was a very large shrinkage in the import trade in cotton goods, the reasons for which have already been given. The total imports were valued at Rs. 412·20 lakhs, a decrease of Rs. 36·81 lakhs as compared with the total of the previous year.

Piece-goods decreased by Rs. 43·05 lakhs while imports of twist and yarn increased by Rs. 6·89 lakhs. The increase was entirely in coloured twists and yarn and the decrease in piece-goods was mainly in shirtings and coloured cloths. Out of a total import of piece-goods of Rs. 207·60 lakhs the United Kingdom supplied Rs. 206·07 lakhs. The value of the twist and yarn imported was Rs. 89·29 lakhs, of which Rs. 86·99 lakhs came from the United Kingdom. There was a small increase in the imports of flax and a considerable decrease in jute, silk and wool. Jute fell from Rs. 6·06 lakhs to Rs. 5·56 lakhs as a result of the decrease in the export rice trade to Ceylon, the jute imports consisting mainly of empty rice bags. In silk the decrease from Rs. 2·08 lakhs to Rs. 1·07 lakhs was chiefly in the silk yarn received from Italy. The decrease in the imports of woollen goods from Rs. 6·14 lakhs to Rs. 5·05 lakhs was due to overstocking in the previous year and to general high prices. In apparel the imports fell off by Rs. 3·30 lakhs as a result of the abnormally heavy importations in 1904–1905. The imports of gold thread amounted to Rs. 20·73 lakhs, almost the whole of which was supplied by France. The other principal item under apparel was boots and shoes, the value of which was Rs. 4·46 lakhs. The imports from the United Kingdom under apparel amounted to Rs. 6·93 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 31·54 lakhs. There was a decrease of about 50 per cent. in the value of arms and ammunitions imported, chiefly under dynamite and other explosives, which decreased by Rs. 6·20 lakhs. The United Kingdom supplied arms and ammunition to the value of Rs. 7·13 lakhs. Paper and paste-board increased from Rs. 9·22 lakhs to Rs. 10·70 lakhs and glass and glassware from Rs. 8·37 lakhs to Rs. 9·55 lakhs. There was an increase in the imports of carriages and carts from Rs. 4·37 lakhs to Rs. 6·16 lakhs, of which Rs. 1·64 lakhs was contributed by motor cars and motor cycles and Rs. 1·70 lakhs by cycles. The large increase in the imports of cement from Rs. 3·05 lakhs to Rs. 4·57 lakhs was due to the greater quantity required in connection with the Madras Harbour works.

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

228. The value of the foreign merchandise re-exported rose from Rs. 11·94 lakhs to Rs. 13·94 lakhs. There was an increase of Rs. 1·27 lakhs in the cotton goods reshipped, the total value of which was Rs. 4·87 lakhs. The other principal item was a consignment of old iron rails valued at Rs. 2 lakhs which was shipped to Italy. Re-exports of camphor, books, apparel, instruments and carriages amounted to Rs. 1·81 lakhs.

Exports of Indian Produce.

229. The statement given below shows the value of the export trade of the Presidency with foreign countries in Indian produce and manufactures during the past two years. Government stores are excluded from the statement :—

—	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Increase or decrease in 1905-1906 over 1904-1905.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Animals, living	15·91	16·54	+ ·63
II. Articles of food and drink	455·81	463·71	+ 7·90
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	·99	1·11	+ ·1
B. Metals	4·25	5·32	+ 1·07
C. Machinery and millwork	·03	·01	− ·02
Total, III ...	5·27	6·44	+ 1·17
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	40·46	31·23	− 9·23
V. Oils	32·31	25·03	− 7·28
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	527·41	537·85	+ 10·44
VII. Articles, manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	108·61	116·97	+ 8·36
B. Apparel	2·48	2·68	+ ·20
C. Other articles	278·16	345·11	+ 66·95
Total, VII ...	389·25	464·76	+ 75·51
Grand Total ...	1,466·42	1,545·56	+ 79·14

230. Out of the total value of the exports of living animals Rs. 10·11 lakhs were contributed by cattle and Rs. 5·88 lakhs by sheep. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements were the principal buyers.

Articles of Food and Drink.

231. The exports of coffee increased in value from Rs. 165·66 lakhs to Rs. 171·67 lakhs. The reasons for this increase have already been mentioned. There was an increase of 36 per cent. in the shipments to France and a decrease of 8 per cent. in those to the United Kingdom. There was an increase in the exports of cocoanut kernels and fresh vegetables from Rs. 25·04 lakhs to Rs. 31·58 lakhs, but the shipments of cocoanut kernels were only about 50 per cent. of what they were in 1903–1904. Germany took Rs. 19·69 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 21·65 lakhs presumably for the manufacture of vegetable butter. The trade in fresh vegetables was almost exclusively with Ceylon and the Straits Settlements and the exports consisted chiefly of onions, garlic and potatoes. The exports of grains and pulses amounted to Rs. 80·99 lakhs which was 28 per cent. less than in the previous year and the quantity exported was lower by 37 per cent. These figures were the lowest since 1900–1901. Rice and paddy were the main factors in the decrease which was due to the strong home demand. There was little variation in the value of the provisions exported, a decrease of Rs. 2·74 lakhs under salted dry fish being counterbalanced by increases under dried fruit and vegetables and unsalted dry fish.

232. The exports of spices increased by Rs. 17·56 lakhs to Rs. 67·37 lakhs. The recovery in the pepper trade was mainly responsible for the increase, but there was a slight improvement in chillies and cardamoms. 14·88 million pounds of pepper valued at Rs. 50·90 lakhs were exported, the figures for both quantity and value being the highest on record. The ginger trade suffered from a decreased demand and also from a shortage in the crop on the West Coast. The export trade in sugar was practically stationary, the value of the 210,219 cwts. exported being Rs. 12·86 lakhs against exports to the value of Rs. 12·43 lakhs in the previous year. An increased proportion of the sugar exported went to the United Kingdom which took Rs. 11·16 lakhs against Rs. 9·63 lakhs. There was considerable improvement in the exports of South Indian tea which rose from Rs. 65·20 lakhs to Rs. 75·28 lakhs. The principal consumers were the United Kingdom which took Rs. 49·74 lakhs and Canada which took Rs. 15·59 lakhs. Tea to the value of Rs. 6·76 lakhs was sent to Ceylon for transhipment to destinations not reported.

Metals.

233. The only metal of any importance exported from the Presidency was manganese, which is mined chiefly in the Vizagapatam district. The value of the manganese exported was Rs. 5·14 lakhs against Rs. 4·23 lakhs in the previous year. Exports to the United Kingdom amounted to Rs. 3·76 lakhs.

Chemicals, Drugs, Narcotics and Dyeing Materials.

234. The value of cinchona bark exported fell by Rs. ·59 lakh, while other drugs declined from Rs. 7·01 lakhs to Rs. 3·56 lakhs, the fall being chiefly in senna. There was a slight increase in the value of unmanufactured tobacco exported though the quantity decreased. Manufactured tobacco, chiefly cigars, was higher both in quantity and value. The value of the exports of both classes was Rs. 6·89 lakhs against Rs. 6·52 lakhs in 1904–1905. There was a still further decline both in the quantity and value of the exports of indigo. The value was Rs. 11·56 lakhs against Rs. 16·85 lakhs in the previous year and was the lowest in the decade. There was some reason however to suppose that there was a tendency in Europe to give more recognition to the merits of the natural dye as the exports to England increased from 620 cwts. to 1,027 cwts. The exports of myrabolam decreased in value owing to a fall in prices, while turmeric decreased in quantity but rose in value.

Oils.

235. The exports of essential oils increased from Rs. 1·41 lakhs to Rs. 1·54 lakhs. Lemongrass oil continued to be the chief oil of this kind exported. Though the quantity of castor-oil exported decreased by 16,430 gallons, the total value, Rs. 1·33 lakhs, increased slightly owing to a rise in prices. There was a very large decrease in the exports of cocoanut-oil due to the short output consequent on the scarcity of raw material and also to increasing local requirements. The decrease in quantity was 516,058 gallons and in value Rs. 6·98 lakhs. Out of the total exported value of Rs. 21·71 lakhs, the United Kingdom took Rs. 7·06 lakhs, Germany Rs. 7·78 lakhs and the United States Rs. 5·27 lakhs.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

236. The chief increases among the exports of raw materials were in jute, hemp, hides and manures, and the chief decreases in cotton, fodder and seeds. The decrease in cotton was from Rs. 253·62 lakhs to Rs. 228·90 lakhs and was partly due to stocks

being held back in the early part of the year on account of the decline in prices. A feature of the year was the large increase in Tinnevelly cotton exported from Tuticorin, of which Japan was a large buyer. There was a corresponding decrease against Madras which was due to a deficiency in the varieties known as 'Northerns and Westerns.' Japan took the largest quantity of cotton of any foreign country (276,114 cwts.); Belgium was next with 227,196 cwts., and the United Kingdom third with 116,681 cwts. The total value of seeds exported showed a decrease of Rs. 30·98 lakhs, or 23 per cent. compared with the previous year. The decrease occurred among all seeds except coriander, the exports of which increased in value by 42 per cent. though the total quantity exported only increased by 2 per cent. Ceylon took Rs. 2·44 lakhs or rather more than half the total amount of the coriander exported. Castors fell in value from Rs. 15·36 lakhs to Rs. 11·67 lakhs as the result of a very poor crop and an increased demand from local crushers. About one-third of the total weight exported was sent to France. The exports of ground-nut declined by more than a quarter of a million hundred-weights, in spite of a reported increase in the area cultivated, and the total value fell from Rs. 89·91 lakhs to Rs. 68·73 lakhs. As much of the ground-nut is exported through the French port of Pondicherry no exact inference can be drawn from the British customs figures. France was the chief buyer, the quantity exported to that country being 1,074,159 cwts. out of a total of 1,117,037 cwts. The value of the fodder exported fell from Rs. 30·53 lakhs to Rs. 25·90 lakhs, of which oil-cake accounted for Rs. 24·87 lakhs. The decrease is due to a change in classification, oil-cake for use as manure being classed under manures. The quantity of oil-cake so transferred in the returns for 1905–1906 was 554,340 cwts. and the quantity of oil-cake exported both for fodder and manure increased by 297,239 cwts. Germany took more oil-cake than in the previous year by Rs. 6·87 lakhs mainly to supply fodder in the districts where the hay crop of 1904 had failed. Excluding the oil-cake just referred to there was a decrease of 557 tons in the quantity of manures exported and Rs. 1·27 lakhs in value, but including the oil-cake the total value was Rs. 15·71 lakhs against Rs. 6·40 lakhs in the previous year. There was an increase of 3,436 tons in animal bones and a decrease of 3,993 tons under other kinds of manure chiefly in bonemeal. The progress made in the tanning industry in the Presidency has practically extinguished the export trade in raw hides, but owing to the demand for boots and shoes and other leather goods caused by the Russo-Japanese war, there was a very large increase in the exports of raw goat and sheep skins. The total amount of the exports under skins was Rs. 90·89 lakhs against Rs. 53·24 lakhs in 1904–1905. The United States which supplied a great part of the war demand for manufactured leather took Rs. 67·29 lakhs. The exports of jute which were valued at Rs. 26·01 lakhs showed an increase of nearly 50 per cent. mainly owing to the increased local consumption of jute in Bengal and the consequent restriction in the exports from that province. The value of the hemp exported increased from Rs. 3·07 lakhs to Rs. 7·20 lakhs. This large increase was due to a very active demand from the United Kingdom which took Rs. 5·65 lakhs against Rs. 2·43 lakhs in the previous year. Rs. 4·88 lakhs of the total exports consisted of aloe fibre and yarn, the demand for which is rapidly increasing every year.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

237. The year 1905–1906 was one of almost unprecedented prosperity in the cotton industry owing to a fall in the prices of the raw material and to the favourable rate of exchange with Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, and the Philippines—the countries which took most of the cotton goods exported from the Presidency. Twist and yarn increased in value from Rs. 15·44 lakhs to Rs. 19·94 lakhs and piece-goods from Rs. 78·73 lakhs to Rs. 85·68 lakhs, the increase in the latter being chiefly in coloured goods. Though the exports of Madras handkerchiefs fell from Rs. 11·63 lakhs to Rs. 8·50 lakhs, the latter figure was considerably higher than those of the three years prior to 1904–1905. Almost all the handkerchiefs exported went to the United Kingdom. The exports of woollen goods, consisting mainly of carpets and rugs, were stationary at Rs. 2½ lakhs. Articles of apparel also showed little variation at Rs. 2·68 lakhs. Coir matting and other articles made of coir yarn increased in value by Rs. 2·37 lakhs. The United Kingdom took Rs. 17·62 lakhs and Germany Rs. 16·18 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 53·01 lakhs. The export trade in tanned hides and skins showed an even greater increase than that in raw hides and skins. The total exports amounted to Rs. 283·81 lakhs against Rs. 144·86 lakhs in the previous year and were higher than those of the famine year 1900–1901 when the shipments were exceptionally large owing to the high mortality among cattle. The United Kingdom took Rs. 232·91 lakhs of the total and the United States Rs. 35·01 lakhs.

238. The following statement shows the value and percentage of trade between the Madras Presidency and the principal countries of the world during the year 1905–1906 :— Geographical Distribution of Trade.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Percentage.
	1905–1906.	1905–1906.	
1	2	3	4
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	
Europe—			
United Kingdom	554·58	558·56	47·63
Austria-Hungary	11·15	12·53	1·03
Belgium	43·59	85·93	5·56
Denmark	...	·05	...
France	24·30	174·00	8·47
Germany	22·98	114·02	5·86
Holland	1·83	7·70	·43
Italy	3·37	19·97	·98
Malta	...	·08	...
Norway	·61	·02	...
Portugal	·01	1·61	...
Russia	4·99	·57	·21
Spain	·25	2·15	...
Sweden	1·09	·08	...
Turkey	...	·20	...
Total ...	668·75	977·47	..
Africa and Adjacent islands—			
British East Africa	...	·09	...
Mauritius	2·34	2·07	·18
Natal	·28	2·07	...
Cape Colony	·06	·21	...
Egypt	·14	10·05	·45
Réunion...	..	4·41	...
Other countries	...	·26	...
Total ...	2·82	19·16	.
America—			
Canada	...	16·02	·69
United States	9·31	127·78	5·87
Other countries	...	·05	...
Total ...	9·31	143·85	...
Asia—			
Aden	·33	·42	..
Arabia	...	3·23	...
Bahrein	...	1·86	...
Borneo	·18	...	...
Ceylon	39·44	216·13	10·95
China	·88	27·12	1·20
Cochin-China	.	·09	...
Japan	1·63	83·28	3·64
Java	...	4·40	·18
Maldives	·07	·17	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	·24	·08	...
Persia	·07	1·62	...
Philippines	...	8·31	·34
Siam	1·39	1·35	..
Straits Settlements	27·71	62·24	3·85
Sumatra	10·11	...	·47
Turkey	1·66	2·30	·17
Total ...	83·71	412·60	...
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand)	12·89	6·43	·81
Grand Total ...	777·48	1,559·51	...

239. In the foreign trade the imports of gold increased from Rs. 24·56 lakhs to Rs. 30·83 lakhs, the value of both sovereigns and bar gold imported being higher than in 1904–1905. This was mainly due to increased local requirements for the manufacture of jewellery. The exports of gold were only Rs. ·60 lakh. There was a fall both in the imports and exports of silver, in the former from Rs. 11·08 lakhs to Rs. 7·25 lakhs and in the latter from Rs. 30 lakhs to Rs. 16 lakhs. The decrease was mainly the result of diminished transactions in Government of India rupees. There was a fall of Rs. ·58 lakh in the imports of bar silver owing to the high prices in the Treasure.

English market. Ceylon took the whole of the exported Government rupees amounting to Rs. 16 lakhs. Rs. 24·49 lakhs of the gold imported came from the United Kingdom, Rs. 3·08 lakhs from Egypt and Rs. 2·40 lakhs from Natal.

Government Transactions.

240. The total value of the imports and exports of Government stores during the year amounted to Rs. 36,56,406 and Rs. 61,876, respectively, against Rs. 31,02,813 and Rs. 1,30,168 in the previous year. The increase in the imports was in cotton goods, metals, instruments and appliances, hardware, railway materials and telegraph materials. There were decreases in chemicals, arms and ammunition and woollen manufactures. The transactions were chiefly with the United Kingdom.

Balance of Trade.

241. The following statement shows the excess of exports over imports of merchandise and treasure during the last five years. Government transactions are excluded :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1901–1902	8,74,80,292	12,00,06,021	3,25,25,729
1902–1903	9,21,67,763	13,21,25,736	3,99,57,973
1903–1904	8,83,27,962	15,22,13,186	6,38,85,224
1904–1905	8,81,20,908	15,08,37,244	6,27,16,336
1905–1906	8,15,57,596	15,76,11,995	7,60,54,399

The balance of trade in favour of the Presidency showed an increase of 21 per cent. over the previous year. This was partly due to the decrease in imports, but mainly to the large increase in the exports of tanned and untanned hides and skins and of cotton goods.

Coasting Trade.

242. The following statement shows the value of the coasting trade of the Presidency for the last two years :—

Coasting trade.	1904–1905.	1905–1906.	Increase or decrease in 1905–1906 as compared with 1904–1905.
I. Trade with British ports in other Presidencies—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports.			
Indian produce	3,42,83,894	4,30,65,833	+ 87,81,939
Foreign merchandise	94,16,640	84,45,527	− 9,71,113
Gold	6,405	90,650	+ 84,245
Silver	95,555	3,96,463	+ 3,00,908
Total ...	4,38,02,494	5,19,98,473	+ 81,95,979
Government stores	12,04,670	16,29,705	+ 4,25,035
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	4,50,07,164	5,36,28,178	+ 86,21,014
Exports.			
Indian produce	3,54,97,296	3,79,59,288	+ 24,61,992
Foreign merchandise	6,26,828	6,30,319	+ 3,491
Gold	...	15,000	+ 15,000
Silver	..	1,200	+ 1,200
Total ...	3,61,24.124	3,86,05,807	+ 24,81,683
Government stores	11,02,780	10,48,591	− 54,189
Government treasure	9.63,493	1,47,456	− 8,16,037
Total, Exports ...	3,81,90,397	3,98,01,854	+ 16,11,457
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies	8,31,97,561	9,34,30,032	+ 1,02,32,471

Coasting trade—*cont.*	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	Increase or decrease in 1905-1906 as compared with 1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
II. Trade with Indian ports not British—			
Imports.			
Indian produce	3,07,872	2,33,423	– 74,449
Foreign merchandise	40,416	11,676	– 28,740
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	6,200	7,400	+ 1,200
Total ...	3,54,488	2,52,499	– 1,01,989
Government stores	...	...	...
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	3,54,488	2,52,499	– 1,01,989
Exports.			
Indian produce	23,83,902	23,39,638	– 44,264
Foreign merchandise	48,222	39,622	– 8,600
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...
Total ...	24,32,124	23,79,260	– 52,864
Government stores	1,145	1,180	+ 35
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Exports ...	24,33,269	23,80,440	– 52,829
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British.	27,87,757	26,32,939	– 1,54,818
III. Interportal trade—			
Imports.			
Merchandise	1,13,68,862	1,17,42,349	+ 3,73,487
Private treasure	1,09,325	1,29,400	+ 20,075
Government stores	1,99,450	90,468	– 1,08,982
Government treasure	...	30,000	+ 30,000
Total, Imports ...	1,16,77,637	1,19,92,217	+ 3,14,580
Exports.			
Merchandise	1,16,99,546	1,20,35,053	+ 3,35,507
Private treasure	1,09,325	1,29,400	+ 20,075
Government stores	2,47,462	1,03,347	– 1,44,115
Government treasure	...	30,000	+ 30,000
Total, Exports ...	1,20,56,333	1,22,97,800	+ 2,41,467
Total, Interportal trade ...	2,37,33,970	2,42,90,017	+ 5,56,047
Total, Coasting trade ...	10,97,19,288	12,03,52,988	+ 1,06,33,700

Out of the total increase of Rs. 106·33 lakhs in the coasting trade, Rs. 102·32 lakhs was in trade with other provinces in British India. The cause of this great expansion was the deficiency in the production of the staple food-grains within the Presidency. Large quantities of grain and pulse were imported and in exchange for them largely increased quantities of oils, oil-seeds, spices, cocoanuts and copra were exported.

Shipping. Foreign trade.

243. The number of vessels which entered ports in the Presidency from foreign ports during the year was 4,045 and their tonnage 2,712,892 tons against 4,159 with a tonnage of 3,011,937 tons in 1904–1905. The number of steamers was 1,733 against 1,913. The decrease of 114 in the total foreign shipping was due to a large decrease under sailings to and from Ceylon. The number of British vessels which entered and cleared during the year was 1,589. Native craft numbered 1,367 and British Indian vessels 899. The number of vessels entering and clearing *viâ* the Suez canal increased slightly, while there was a considerable increase both in vessels entering and those clearing in ballast.

Coasting trade.

244. The number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade which entered with cargo during the year rose from 13,446 to 14,078 and the number of those which cleared with cargo from 14,177 to 14,750. The total number of sailing vessels which entered and cleared increased from 31,876 to 32,571 and the number of steamers from

5,801 to 6,346. British vessels numbered 6,163 with a tonnage of 13,131,563 tons and native craft 30,291 with a tonnage of 867,230 tons. Seven thousand two hundred and eighty-two vessels with a tonnage of 3,871,947 tons were engaged in the coasting trade with other Presidencies and 1,819 vessels with a tonnage of 318,535 tons traded with foreign ports in India. The number of vessels engaged in the interportal trade within the Presidency was 29,816 and their tonnage 10,472,270.

Ship building.

245. During the year 44 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 1,915 tons were built and 55 vessels were registered under Act X of 1841. The principal ports in Presidency for building and registration were Cochin, Calicut, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tuticorin and Cocanada.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1905–1906.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (General and Buildings and Roads), Madras Presidency, for the year 1905–1906.*]

Expenditure.

246. The expenditure during the year on works under the direct control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, was Rs. 37,57,091 out of a total grant of Rs. 47,03,508 and exclusive of Rs. 1,72,730 spent on "contribution works." In 1904–1905 the expenditure was Rs. 37,77,096 out of a revised budget grant of Rs. 40,18,168. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 32,43,226 were spent on Provincial works, of which Rs. 20,84,255 was for the construction and repair of civil buildings, Rs. 5,52,775 on communications, and Rs. 2,52,798 on miscellaneous public improvements.

Buildings.

The more important buildings under construction were new Collectorate offices at Cocanada and Guntúr, a new District Police office at Guntúr, and a new District and Sessions Court at Coimbatore. The principal works completed during the year were the weaving shed in the Coimbatore Jail at a cost of Rs. 73,308, quarters for the Conservator of Forests at Coimbatore, an office for the District Superintendent of Police at Cuddalore, and taluk offices at Tinnevelly and Tiruppur. A building to serve as a forest museum was also constructed near the Conservator's office at Coimbatore.

Roads and bridges.

The Anamalai ghât road and the road from Manapatti to the foot of the Chinnar ghât were finished during the year. The Karimpoya bridge on the Nilambur-Nilgiri road and the Ponniar bridge at Cuddalore were restored. A road bridge at Kodamurti in Trichinopoly was under construction and a new road in Madura leading from the Athur ghât was commenced. All the feeder roads on the Shevaroys except one were completed. The bridge over the Coleroon on the Kumbakónam-Chidambaram road, the greater part of which was washed away in 1903, was demolished at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 24,700 as it endangered the river banks and an adjacent railway bridge, and its re-erection was considered unnecessary, the railway having done away with the importance of the road. In Madras the revetment on the foreshore north of the Madras harbour was commenced, the Cooum bar was opened six times, and steps were taken to protect the left bank of the Cooum from erosion. Out of a total length of 20,611$\frac{1}{8}$ miles of metalled roads maintained by public authorities within the Presidency, but exclusive of those within municipal limits, the Public Works Department maintained 244$\frac{1}{8}$ miles. Of unmetalled roads the department maintained 376$\frac{3}{8}$ miles out of a total of 4,233$\frac{3}{8}$ miles.

Public Works Workshops.

247. The value of the work done in the Public Works Workshops at Madras was Rs. 2,91,389 against Rs. 2,34,528 in the previous year. The outturn at the Dowlaishweram Workshops was Rs. 1,49,636 against Rs. 1,57,914. The manufacture of lime at Dowlaishweram was discontinued as the cost was found to be unduly high and the quality inferior. Bricks, tiles and mortar were still manufactured with satisfactory results.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1905–1906.)

[*Memorandum on Railways of the Madras Circle for the year 1905–1906, Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—IX. Railways.*]

Madras Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

248. During the year 2 new lengths of railway were opened in connection with the Madras Railway system. The Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway, 25·38 miles in length, was opened on the 18th September 1905 and the Morappúr-Dharmapuri line, 18·14 miles in length, on 18th January 1906. The total mileage of the Madras Railway on

the 31st March 1906 was 1,533·37 miles. To enable heavier engines to be introduced it was decided to strengthen the bridges at various points on the line and estimates to the amount of Rs. 9,38,862 were sanctioned for the purpose. The work of rebuilding damaged bridges and adding extra waterways on the North-East Line between Madras and Bitragunta was completed. Rolling-stock. On the 31st December 1905 the total rolling-stock in running order consisted of 235 locomotives, 877 coaching vehicles and 5,047 goods vehicles. These figures include the stock belonging to the Nilgiri, the Shoranur-Cochin, and the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri Railways. The number of engines and vehicles fitted with the vacuum brake was 161 engines, 788 coaches and 380 goods wagons. Twenty-one vehicles were fitted for gas lighting on Pintsch's system, making a total of 220 brake-vans and 781 coaches. Stores. The total value of the stores in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 52·08 lakhs against Rs. 46·75 lakhs in 1904. Train service. The percentage of trains which ran late fell from 11·76 per cent. to 6·06 per cent., but those over an hour and-a-half late rose from 1·11 per cent. to 1·16 per cent. Accidents. There were altogether 406 accidents during the year against 448 in 1904 and 511 in 1903, but the numbers of killed and injured 73 and 62, respectively, were higher than in either of the two previous years. Persons employed. The staff employed increased from 25,217 to 26,270, of which 268 were Europeans and 1,616 Eurasians. Medical staff. The medical staff consisted of a chief medical officer with 32 subordinates. Schools. The cost of the Medical Department was Rs. 58,500. There were schools at 9 important stations for European and Eurasian children, the net cost of which was Rs. 17,868. The police force employed on the line numbered 653. Volunteers. There were 1,493 volunteers in the railway corps at the end of 1905, of whom no less than 1,358 were extra efficients. Finance. (1905.) On the Madras Railway proper the capital expenditure up to the end of 1905 was Rs. 1,304 lakhs, and the net earnings of the year Rs. 57·06 lakhs, or 4·37 per cent. on the outlay against 4·72 per cent. in 1904. On the North-East Line the capital outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 650 lakhs, on which the net earnings Rs. 26·65 lakhs gave a dividend of 4·10 per cent. against 2·47 per cent. in the previous year.

Kolar Gold Fields Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

249. The length of the Kolar Fields Railway, which is owned by the Mysore State and worked by the Madras Railway Company, was 9·88 miles. The capital outlay up to the end of 1905 was Rs. 11·87 lakhs, and the net earnings for the year, Rs. 67,599, gave a dividend of 5·69 per cent. against 7·47 in 1904.

Nilgiri Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

250. The Nilgiri Railway, the length of which is 16·99 miles, is the property of Government and was worked by the Madras Railway under a provisional agreement terminable at 6 months' notice. The capital cost up to the end of 1905 was Rs. 36·89 lakhs, and the net earnings for the year Rs. 48,972, giving a dividend of 1·33 per cent. against 1·86 in 1904.

Shoranur-Cochin Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

251. The length of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, which is owned by the Cochin State and worked by the Madras Railway, was 64·75 miles. The capital outlay up to the end of 1905 was Rs. 68·30 lakhs, and the net earnings for the year Rs. 1,61,395 equivalent to a dividend of 2·36 per cent. against 2·86 per cent. in the previous year.

Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway.

252. The Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway, which was constructed at a cost of Rs. 10·63 lakhs, was opened on the 18th September 1905, and the earnings for the half year fell short of the expenditure by Rs. 1,067.

South Indian Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

253. The total mileage of the South Indian Railway at the end of 1905 was 1,353·47 miles. The important constructive works completed during the year were a new junction at Maniyáchi and a new locomotive shed and yard at the Egmore Station, Madras, where also a new passenger station was under construction. Rolling-stock. The rolling-stock in running order on the line on 31st December 1905 consisted of 196 locomotives, 877 coaching vehicles and 3,657 goods vehicles. During the year 129 engines, 386 coaches and 903 goods vehicles were repaired. Stores. The balance of stores in hand at the close of 1905 was Rs. 29·89 lakhs against Rs. 28·35 lakhs at the end of the previous year. The percentage of trains late decreased from 10·07 per cent. to 5·81 per cent. Accidents. The number of accidents of all kinds was 589 against 578 in 1904 and the number of killed and injured increased from 29 and 60, respectively, to 35 and 97. A breach between the Yerpedu and Yellakaru Stations caused by a very heavy fall of rain on the 17th January 1906 interrupted through communication for 11 days. Persons employed. The number of persons employed on the open lines worked by the South Indian Railway was 15,933, of whom 157 were Europeans and 748 Eurasians. The police force working on the line consisted of 248 men. Medical staff. The medical staff consisted of a Superintending Physician and 33 subordinates and the monthly cost of the medical department was Rs. 5,704. The railway maintained

5 schools at important stations, 4 for Europeans and Eurasians and 1 for Native children. The strength of the volunteer corps at the close of the year was 710, of whom 677 were extra efficients. The capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway up to the end of 1905, exclusive of the Travancore Branch, was Rs. 862·95 lakhs on which the net earnings for the year, Rs. 66·44 lakhs, gave a dividend of 7·69 per cent. against 8·31 per cent. in 1904.

Finance. (1905.)

Tanjore District Board Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

254. The capital expenditure on the Tanjore District Board Railway, which is the property of the Tanjore District Board but worked by the South Indian Railway, was Rs. 47·33 lakhs at the end of 1905, and the net earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 2·65 lakhs which gave a dividend of 5·60 per cent. against 5·64 in the previous year.

Pondicherry Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

255. On the 7·85 miles of the Pondicherry Railway owned by the French Government and worked by the South Indian Railway, the capital outlay at the end of 1905 was Rs. 5·68 lakhs. The net earnings for the year were Rs. 29·826 equivalent to a return of 5·25 per cent..

Karaikkal Railway. *Metre Gauge.*

256. The 14·65 miles of the Karaikkal Railway, which is also the property of the French Government, continued to be worked by the South Indian Railway. The capital expenditure up to the 31st December 1905 was Rs. 7·23 lakhs, and the net earnings for the year Rs. 4,406 equivalent to a dividend of ·61 per cent. The low net earnings were due to the payment of Rs. 11,075 to the South Indian Railway Company on account of the loss in working the line in 1903.

Lines under construction.

Madras Junction works.

Azhikal-Mangalore Extension.

257. The works designed to connect the North-East Line with the Madras Railway proper comprising an extension from Korukkupettai to Basin bridge and a loop line from Washermanpet to Basin bridge were completed during the year with the exception of the signalling arrangements. Work on the Azhikal-Mangalore extension of the Madras Railway was practically completed over the first 50 miles, and on the remaining 27·27 miles line formation, tunnels and minor bridges were nearly finished. Two major bridges were still incomplete and the whole of the permanent-way materials had been received at the end of the year. Land acquisition was completed and three-fourths of the earth-work finished during the year on the Coonoor-Ootacamund extension of the Nilgiri Railway. All the permanent-way materials were collected and the bridge and tunnel work commenced. The question of the advisability of working the line by electricity was still under consideration at the end of the year. The length of the line will be 11·75 miles. The extension of the South Indian Railway to Rámésvaram was under construction during the year. The object of the extension is to open a new port for Southern India and to accommodate and develop the pilgrim traffic. It is also contemplated that the extension may possibly in the future form part of a railway joining India and Ceylon. A proposal to make a ship canal through the island of Rámésvaram was also under investigation.

Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension on Nilgiri Railway.

Rámésvaram Extension.

Bezwada-Masulipatam Extension.

258. During the year the Southern Mahratta Railway commenced the construction of a metre gauge line from Bezwada to Masulipatam on behalf of the Kistna District Board. The length of the line will be 49·5 miles and the estimated cost Rs. 24·25 lakhs which amount the Local Board has borrowed from Government.

Vizianagram-Raipur Railway.

259. A line from Vizianagram to Raipur in the Central Provinces was sanctioned for construction by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The length of the line within the Madras Railway will be 133 miles.

Lines Projected or Surveyed.

260. The survey of a line from Dharmapuri to Bangalore with a branch to Krishnagiri was being carried out during the year by the Madras Railway on behalf of Government. A line from Bitragunta on the Madras Railway to Udayagiri, a distance of 40 miles, has been proposed for construction as a Famine Protective Railway as it would open up a tract of country always liable to scarcity and at present ill-supplied with railway or other means of communication. A line to serve a similar purpose has been proposed from Singarayakonda to Kanigiri, 28 miles, as a branch of the North-East Line of the Madras Railway. The Salem District Board has negotiated with the Madras Railway Company for the construction of a metre gauge line of 36 miles from Salem to Atur. The survey of a line from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendúr, 37·6 miles, was completed on behalf of the Tinnevelly District Board by the South Indian Railway and negotiations for its construction and working by the latter were in progress. The funds for the construction of the line are to be raised by the levy of the special railway cess in the district. Surveys of lines from Kumbakónam to Mannárgudi and from Tirutturaippúndi to Védáranniyam have been carried out by the South Indian Railway

on behalf of the Tanjore District Board which is now considering the relative merits of the two lines. A line from Cuddalore to Vriddachalam, 34 miles, was surveyed by the South Indian Railway for the South Arcot District Board which has obtained the permission of Government for the levy of the special railway cess to finance the construction of the line. The survey for the proposed doubling of the South Indian Railway line from Pallavaram to the Beach Station in Madras was practically completed during the year. The survey of a line from Dindigul *viâ* Periyakulam to Uttamapálaiyam, 72 miles, was entrusted to the South Indian Railway by the District Board of Madura. A line from Trichinopoly to Pudukkóttai, 31 miles, of which a traffic survey was made in 1897, was under the consideration of the Pudukkóttai Durbar with the object of raising the necessary funds which are estimated at Rs. 22 lakhs. A proposal to construct a metre gauge line, 50·64 miles in length, from Phirangipuram to Gurzala from the Famine Insurance Grant was under the consideration of Government. The Kurnool District Board obtained sanction for a loan from Government for the construction of a metre gauge line from Kurnool to Dhone, 32 miles, but the proposal was in abeyance pending the decision as to the alignment of a metre gauge railway from Hyderabad to Guntakal. A proposal to connect the Southern Mahratta Railway system with that of the South Indian Railway by a metre gauge line, 120·75 miles in length, from Erode to Nanjangod was deferred owing to the greater claims of other lines to a place in the programme of railway construction of the Government of India. The first place in the programme submitted by the Madras Government for the construction of new railways from Imperial funds was given to a line from Dindigul *viâ* Palni to Palghat. The proposed line would be a metre gauge one with a length of 102 miles and its approximate cost would be Rs. 71·10 lakhs. A metre gauge line, 25·24 miles in length, from Pódanúr to Pollachi has been surveyed by the South Indian Railway and may possibly be constructed by the Coimbatore District Board. A line from Berhampur to Russellkonda, a distance of 49 miles, the approximate cost of which would be Rs. 14·91 lakhs, has also been surveyed and if carried out would open up the rich valley of the Rushikulya.

261. Besides the above lines within the area under the control of the Madras Government two other lines were completed during the year. The Hospet to Kóttúru line, 43·06 miles in length, connecting with the Southern Mahratta Railway at Hospet, was opened on the 1st April 1905 and the Bellary to Rayadrug line, 33·35 miles, connecting with the same railway at Bellary, was opened on 1st July of the same year. Both these lines which are entirely within the Bellary district were constructed as Famine Protective railways. They are under the Bombay Government circle of control.

Madras Electric Tramways. (1905.)

262. The mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways was 10 miles 3 furlongs, of which 2 miles and 6 furlongs were provided with double tracks. At the power station there were 5 engines, with an aggregate of 1,221 horse-power, driving the generators, and an engine of 20 horse-power for lighting purposes. The rolling-stock consisted of 52 motor cars and 6 trailors. The line continued to be worked on the over-head trolley system. There was a 10-minute service on all sections of the line except that from the Custom House to Barber's Bridge where there was a 7½-minute service. During the year the cars ran 1,002,866 miles and carried 7,557,859 passengers compared with 10,70,843 miles and 7,802,226 passengers in 1904.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1905–1906.)

263. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. The total ton-mileage and value of goods on these canals fell from 31,775,918 to 26,357,873 and the value of goods carried from Rs. 5,12,09,281 to Rs. 4,35,04,402. The fall under these heads occurred on the Chilka lake, Gódávari, Buckingham and Védáranniyam canals. The decrease on the Chilka lake canal was small and calls for no particular notice. In the case of the Gódávari and Buckingham canals, the fall was attributed to a decrease of traffic in certain articles as a result of Railway competition. As regards the Védáranniyam canal the fall was reported to be due to the closure of the canal for 1½ months and to the temporary obstruction caused to through-traffic by the construction of the Karunganny lock, which was in progress during the year. There was an

increase in both the amount and value of the traffic on the Dumagudiem and the Kurnool-Cuddapah canals, the increase on the former being due to the completion of the temporary rough stone dam above the ruined scouring sluices, which enabled water to be held up throughout the navigation season, and on the latter canal to the rise in traffic in oil and oil-seeds. On the Kistna canals there was a fall in the value of goods which was stated to be due to only 17 tons of treasure having been carried during the year against 57 tons in the previous year. The increase in the ton-mileage was due to the canals in the Eastern Delta having been navigable during 1905–1906 for a greater period than in 1904–1905 and to the increase of traffic in paddy, rice, etc. The number of passengers carried on the canals fell from 584,307 to 561,172.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1905–1906.)

[*Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1905–1906.*]

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

264. The gross expenditure on irrigation works rose from Rs. 75,82,850 in 1904–1905 to Rs. 78,51,476 : the area irrigated increased from 6,496,735 acres to 6,986,286 acres and the revenue from Rs. 2,12,36,405 to Rs. 2,39,86,428.

Class I. Protective Works.

265. Among the major protective works in the Presidency included in Class I according to the classification of irrigation works, the only one in the revenue-producing stage was the Rushikulya project. The expenditure from capital account on this project during the year was Rs. 37,579, bringing the capital expenditure up to Rs. 50,41,667. The gross revenue for the year was Rs. 1,79,974 against Rs. 1,69,028 in 1904–1905 and the gross charges Rs. 54,423 against Rs. 66,343. The total area irrigated increased from 96,274 to 102,244 acres and the improvement took place under both first and second crops. On the Mopad Reservoir project which was only commenced at the close of the previous year, the capital outlay was Rs. 2,36,511 out of a total estimated cost of Rs. 12,10,500. A new work—the Bhavanasi Tank project—was sanctioned during the year, but too late for any work to be commenced on it. The cost of the project is estimated to be Rs. 1,42,200.

Productive Works.

266. The major productive works in operation were the same as in the previous year, namely, the Gódávari, Kistna and Cauvery delta systems, the Pennér river canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the Barúr tank project, the Srívaikuntam anicut system and the Periyár project. Two new works were commenced during the year, the Nagavalli river project and the Divi island pumping project, the expenditure on which was Rs. 1·89 and Rs. 3·74 lakhs, respectively, towards a total estimated cost of Rs. 10·82 and Rs. 18·60 lakhs. The total capital expenditure during the year on the 10 major productive works was Rs. 13,38,287 against Rs. 10,42,199 in 1904–1905. In the Gódávari delta system the principal works either completed or in progress were new under-sluices to the Dowlaishwaram anicut, the diversion of the canal at Korumalli, the Vemavaram project, the excavation of a straight cut from the 21st to the 25th mile of the Teki drain and the excavation of a straight cut at the tail end of the Yenamudurru drain. In the Kistna delta system the most important works were the construction of a new head sluice at Bezwada and of a new river wall and flood bank at the Bezwada head works, the erection of an iron girder bridge across the main canal, the construction of a lock on Ryves' canal, and of an inspection bungalow on the Polraz canal. In the Cauvery system the remodelling of the Upper Coleroon anicut was completed, the Cauvery-Kodamurti open dam was converted into a regulator with shutters and ball-bearings were substituted for the friction plates in the screw-gearing of the Cauvery-Vennar regulators. The drainages to the Palavar and Adappar were improved, a lock was constructed on the Védáranniyam canal and a vented dam built near the head of the Kunnur channel. In the Pennér river canals system an inspection bungalow was constructed at Butchireddipolem, the Gandavaram-Peddaputhedu and Chinnaroyanipolem channels were improved and extended and new screw-gearing shutters were fixed to the auxiliary head sluice. In the Srívaikuntam anicut system improvements were made to the Uppa Odai dam and to the Kánam and Trichendúr drainage channels. The head works at Peranai were remodelled and a new regulator was in course of construction at the site of the Periyár right bank escape in the Periyár project system. The net revenue from the 8 major productive works was Rs. 68,69,156 against

Rs. 63,15,990 in the previous year. The increase occurred under all systems except the Barúr tank project where the decrease was small and calls for no remarks. In the other systems the increase was due to the season having been somewhat more favourable than in 1904–1905. The increase in the Gódávari delta occurred under second crop irrigation and in the Kistna, Cauvery and Srívaikuntam anicut systems under first crop irrigation. Under the Pennér river canals there was an increase under both crops and in the Periyár system under the second crop, and under both systems as well as in the Cauvery and Kistna deltas there was a decrease in the remissions granted. Under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the increase was due to part of the revenue of the previous year being collected in the year under report. There was an increase in the working expenses chiefly in the Gódávari delta and under the Pennér river canals, that in the former being due to the purchase of 2 new bucket dredgers and in the latter to increased establishment charges. After deducting interest charges the net profit on the major productive works was Rs. 41,61,768 against Rs. 36,51,334 in the previous year, a net return of 5·69 per cent. against 5·09: excluding the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal the percentage was 9·57 against 8·82.

Class II.

267. In Class II which comprises minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, 2 projects—the restoration of the Thambalagondi tank in Cuddapah and the Berijam project in Madura—were sanctioned. Most of the capital outlay incurred was expended on the Tirukkóyilúr and Lower Coleroon anicut systems and the Ponnalur, Hajipuram, Atmakur and Anamasamudram-Biraperu tank projects. Twenty-two works in this class were in operation during the year. The net revenue from them declined from Rs. 5,08,362 to Rs. 3,79,534, chiefly, on account of a sum of Rs. 1,90,295, the approximate cost of the old works on the Pálár anicut system being written back from the capital to the revenue account and the large outlay incurred in repairing flood damages in the Pombay channel and constructing a rough stone revetment connected with the Tirukkóyilúr anicut system. The total area irrigated rose from 521,786 acres to 565,765 acres, the principal increases being 21,000 acres under the Pálár anicut, 10,000 under the Poiney anicut and 5,000 under the Cheyar anicut. The total capital outlay during the year was Rs. 3,84,228 and up to the end of the year Rs. 1,18,97,110.

Class III.

268. There were 10 systems in operation during the year in Class III which includes minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, but for which continuous records of individual expenditure and revenue are maintained. The total area irrigated was 121,813 acres under first crop and 100,049 under second crop against a total of 220,350 acres in 1904–1905 but the revenue decreased from Rs. 7,37,823 to Rs. 7,34,681, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 87,155 to Rs. 89,944.

Class IV.

269. In Class IV which includes minor works for which no individual accounts are kept, the area irrigated by works in charge of the Public Works Department increased from 1,190,923 acres to 1,348,907 acres, but was considerably below the area irrigated in 1903–1904. The expenditure, including outlay on Tank Restoration Scheme works, was Rs. 21,50,997 against Rs. 19,43,382 and the revenue Rs. 37,30,352 against Rs. 27,93,121. Under works of this class in charge of the Revenue Department the area irrigated rose from 1,526,803 acres to 1,732,610 acres and the revenue from Rs. 29,54,134 to Rs. 38,80,944. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 6,87,031 to Rs. 6,84,445. The area irrigated by works in charge of the Public Works Department was largest in the Chingleput, South Arcot, Nellore and Trichinopoly districts, and by works in charge of the Revenue Department in the South Arcot, North Arcot, Cuddapah, Salem and Chingleput districts.

Tank Restoration Scheme.

270. On the recommendation of the Irrigation Commission and with the approval of the Government of India 4 Tank Restoration divisions were formed in place of the former Tank Restoration parties to enable the restoration work to be prosecuted more vigorously. A special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs was sanctioned to meet the increased expenditure, nearly half of which was expended, but the new divisions were not finally constituted till after the close of the year. Up to the end of the year 55,570 square miles had been investigated, or about 39·2 per cent. of the total area to be investigated in the Presidency. During the year 203 estimates were sanctioned amounting to Rs. 2,94,661. The cost of investigation was Rs. 49,358, or 16·75 per cent. of the amount of the sanctioned estimates. The total number of estimates sanctioned up to

the end of the year was 7,845 amounting to Rs. 84,37,200, and the total expenditure incurred exclusive of establishment and tools and plant charges was Rs. 71,50,785.

Class V.

271. The outlay on works in Class V which includes agricultural works not directly connected with irrigation, such as river conservancy, was Rs. 8,78,888 against Rs. 10,87,447 in the previous year: Rs. 2·03 lakhs were spent on original works and Rs. 5·10 lakhs on repairs.

Investigation of Projects.

272. The investigation of irrigation projects was carried on during the year under the supervision of a Superintending Engineer on special duty. Four parties worked under him in the districts of Kurnool, Ganjám, Chingleput, Cuddapah and Anantapur. The Kurnool party on completion of its work was transferred to Coimbatore for the investigation of the Bhaváni project. The most important projects investigated in Ganjám were the Báhudá, Boradapalle and Godohollo projects which are intended to supplement the supply to the Rushikulya project. In Nellore 2 alternative schemes for the Vengalapuram project were formulated and were under scrutiny, while 2 other important projects in the same district for which plans and estimates were prepared were ordered to lie over pending the orders of the Government of India on the Tungabhadra and Kistna reservoir projects. The Gundlakamma and Gazuledinne schemes in Guntúr and Kurnool were also postponed after the preparation of plans and estimates for the same reason. Revised plans and estimates for improvement of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were submitted by the Superintending Engineer and estimates for the Uttaramerur project in Chingleput, the Toludur anicut in South Arcot and for improvements to the Viranam tank and Shatiatope anicut system in the same district were under preparation. The Bhaváni project in Salem and Coimbatore was under investigation during the latter part of the year. Of the 3 large schemes under investigation, plans and estimates of Rs. 2·78 crores and Rs. 12·18 crores, respectively, for the Cauvery and Tungabhadra projects which had been submitted to the Government of India in the previous year were returned for revision. Estimates for the Cauvery project amounting to Rs. 2·81 crores were submitted after the close of the year, while the Tungabhadra project was still under revision at the end of the year. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservoir project amounting to Rs. 9·16 crores were under scrutiny during the year and were subsequently submitted to the Government of India.

Works for the Court of Wards.

273. For the Court of Wards the Public Works Department only expended Rs. 10 during the year on irrigation works, Rs. 2 on the Bodagada estate and Rs. 8 on the Sérugáda estate against Rs. 2,508 and Rs. 745 on the same estates in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1905-1906.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) Gross Revenue.

274. The receipts and charges on account of Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds during each of the past 2 years are exhibited in the following statements:— **Receipts and Expenditure.**

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	3,51,01,434	3,33,63,547	2,06,20,406	2,52,03,468	25,25,811	27,26,386	5,82,47,651	6,12,93,401
III. Salt	1,95,38,005	1,57,89,722	...	...	...	...	1,95,38,005	1,57,89,722
IV. Stamps	44,21,991	46,93,448	44,21,990	46,93,448	...	...	88,43,981	93,86,896
V. Excise	1,40,65,365	1,43,35,306	46,88,455	47,78,435	...	...	1,87,53,820	1,91,13,741
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	86,19,314	95,86,758	86,19,314	95,86,758
VII. Customs	53,01,169	47,22,239	...	...	...	...	53,01,169	47,22,239
VIII. Assessed taxes—								
Civil	18,97,951	19,53,838	6,32,650	6,51,279	...	...	25,30,601	26,05,117
Public Works department	36,603	36,153	...	...	...	...	36,603	36,153
IX. Forest	21,21,912	22,25,768	7,07,304	7,41,901	...	...	28,29,216	29,67,904
X. Registration	...	...	16,08,117	16,69,264	...	...	16,08,117	16,69,264
XI. Tributes	45,07,902	45,08,402	...	...	...	...	45,07,902	45,08,402
XII. Interest	2,47,116	3,81,603	2,26,990	2,31,454	63,889	74,122	5,37,995	6,90,179
Receipts by Civil Department.								
XVI. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	7,47,035	7,76,087	33,493	31,456	7,80,528	8,07,543
B. Jails	...	...	5,66,230	5,39,339	...	...	5,66,230	5,39,339
XVII. Police	...	...	5,06,300	4,77,842	...	...	5,06,300	4,77,842
XVIII. Marine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX. Education	...	...	2,30,757	2,29,375	2,95,649	2,91,348	5,26,406	5,20,723
XX. Medical	...	...	1,30,428	1,13,613	76,232	70,208	2,06,660	1,83,821
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments	...	...	5,26,514	4,28,091	...	...	5,26,514	4,28,091
Miscellaneous.								
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,32,695	1,32,183	44,871	43,559	218	547	1,77,784	1,76,289
XXIII. Stationery and printing	18,959	11,995	93,092	98,108	..	...	1,12,051	1,10,103
XXV. Miscellaneous	41,384	56,183	2,78,483	2,56,070	6,55,304	6,76,337	9,75,171	9,88,590
Railways.								
XXVI. State Railways (gross earnings)	2,17,24,219	2,34,54,629	...	...	5,47,225	5,99,484	2,22,71,454	2,40,54,113
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (re-payment of advances of interest).	5,66,841	3,62,588	...	...	...	...	5,66,841	3,62,588
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation	3,59,086	3,79,321	...	...	...	...	3,59,086	3,79,321
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).								
XXX. Minor works and navigation in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	13,052	14,376	...	...	13,052	14,376
Public Works department.	...	...	1,55,041	1,60,811	...	...	1,55,041	1,60,811
XXXI. Military works	4,224	6,273	...	...	...	...	4,224	6,273
XXXII. Civil works in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	11,063	8,453	13,87,637	13,57,202	13,98,700	13,65,655
Public Works department	...	...	1,60,615	1,69,875	8,666	9,858	1,69,281	1,79,733
Contributions from—								
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	7,33,157	26,32,125	7,33,157	26,32,125
Local to Provincial	...	...	3,52,779	4,72,099	...	..	3,52,779	4,72,099
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	5,856	8,682	5,856	8,682
Total ... Civil	8,73,95,883	8,21,77,169	3,64,06,516	4,14,26,261	1,43,96,560	1,74,55,171	13,81,98,959	14,10,58,601
Total ... Non-civil	2,26,90,973	2,42,38,964	3,15,656	3,30,686	5,55,901	6,09,342	2,35,62,530	2,51,78,992
Total ... Excluded Local funds	...	...	...	...	21,81,437	12,76,756	21,81,437	12,76,756
Grand Total	11,00,86,856	10,64,16,133	3,67,22,172	4,17,56,947	1,71,33,898	1,93,41,269	16,39,42,926	16,75,14,349

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,52,894	3,06,197	93,965	1,07,144	7,169	30,506	3,54,028	4,43,847
2. Assignments and compensations	11,54,632	10,51,360	...	1,28,330	...	...	11,54,632	11,79,690
3. Land revenue	...	...	58,10,554	60,14,476	51,14,418	51,77,982	1,09,24,972	1,11,92,458
5. Salt	20,02,112	21,71,798	...	...	...	...	20,02,112	21,71,798
6. Stamps	1,76,323	1,89,341	1,76,323	1,89,341	...	...	3,52,646	3,78,682
7. Excise	7,49,881	7,66,533	2,49,961	2,55,511	...	...	9,99,842	10,22,044
9. Customs	2,74,483	2,73,436	...	...	...	...	2,74,483	2,73,436
10. Assessed taxes	21,639	24,647	7,213	8,215	...	...	28,852	32,862
11. Forest	14,89,574	16,99,934	4,96,524	5,66,645	...	...	19,86,098	22,66,579
12. Registration	...	...	9,22,987	9,47,327	...	...	9,22,987	9,47,327
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	5,668	1,82,638	2,01,475	...	...	1,82,638	2,07,143
14. Interest on other obligations	23,276	32,922	...	...	815	470	24,091	33,392
15. Post office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. General administration	2,75,304	2,86,500	10,74,056	11,60,187	3,29,782	3,46,626	16,79,142	17,93,313
19. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	49,40,216	49,51,051	...	...	49,40,216	49,51,051
B. Jails	...	...	12,63,516	13,36,164	...	...	12,63,516	13,36,164
20. Police	...	...	51,37,008	51,48,179	...	...	51,37,008	51,48,179
21. Marine	...	...	14,343	14,638	...	...	14,343	14,638
22. Education	...	...	21,87,554	23,18,093	13,96,507	14,27,677	35,84,061	37,45,770
23. Ecclesiastical	3,27,576	3,39,009	...	...	...	...	3,27,576	3,39,009
24. Medical	...	...	15,50,304	16,29,246	22,41,404	19,99,691	37,91,708	36,28,937
25. Political	22,442	25,880	79,966	75,620	...	...	1,02,408	1,01,500
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	21,291	21,042	7,67,518	8,94,480	...	5,171	7,88,809	9,20,693
27. Territorial and political pensions	4,45,651	4,39,121	...	...	...	...	4,45,651	4,39,121
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	288	327	...	...	...	...	288	327
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	32,489	38,371	19,52,651	20,68,639	46,206	48,194	20,31,346	21,55,204
30. Stationery and printing	3,43,510	3,20,408	11,46,062	12,81,433	84,509	80,401	15,74,081	16,32,242
32. Miscellaneous	34,889	62,768	3,41,359	3,25,359	3,15,104	3,48,447	6,91,351	7,36,574
33. Famine relief ... Civil officers	...	...	...	22,665	...	...	...	22,665
33. Famine relief ... P.W.D.	...	...	...	74,739	...	...	...	74,739
34. Construction of protective railways	17,37,185	8,29,171	...	...	...	...	17,37,185	8,29,171
35. Do. do. irrigation works	5,91,647	4,96,025	...	...	...	...	5,91,647	4,96,025
38. State Railways—working expenses	1,27,35,366	1,35,33,836	...	...	2,91,361	3,37,457	1,30,26,727	1,38,71,293
State Railways—interest chargeable against companies on advances	...	...	...	...	61,516	48,279	61,516	48,279
State Railways—interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	68,519	67,834	68,519	67,834
39. Guaranteed companies	1,42,114	4,219	...	...	...	...	1,42,114	4,219
40. Subsidised companies-land, etc.	— 20	— 82	...	...	...	...	— 20	— 82
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	15,408	1,75,537	...	...	8,103	23,818	23,511	1,99,355
42. Irrigation major works	18,11,244	18,28,479	...	...	...	...	18,11,244	18,28,479
43. Do. minor works—								
In charge of Public Works officers	...	...	41,85,499	42,91,998	6,247	7,127	41,91,746	42,99,125
Do. Civil officers	...	...	6,15,684	5,81,139	...	...	6,15,684	5,81,139
44. Military works	94,818	95,745	...	...	...	...	94,818	95,745
45. Civil works —								
In charge of Public Works officers	2,78,637	2,49,585	33,12,181	32,43,226	56,809	49,088	36,47,627	35,41,899
Do. Civil officers	...	...	8,83,277	11,14,381	53,34,059	65,40,154	62,17,336	76,54,535
45A. Construction of railways charged to Provincial or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	93,317	1,06,919	93,317	1,06,919
Capital Expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue).								
48. State Railways	63,93,506	65,08,271	...	...	...	...	63,93,506	65,08,271
49. Irrigation works	9,80,437	12,16,419	...	...	...	...	9,80,437	12,16,419
Contribution { Provincial to Local	...	...	7,33,157	26,32,125	...	...	7,33,157	26,32,125
Contribution { Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	3,52,779	4,72,099	3,52,779	4,72,099
Contribution { Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	5,856	8,682	5,856	8,682
Total { Civil	76,48,253	80,55,262	3,06,26,836	3,39,21,863	1,52,28,608	1,64,86,100	5,35,03,697	5,84,63,225
Total { Non-civil	2,47,80,342	2,49,37,205	74,97,680	76,09,963	5,85,872	6,40,522	3,28,63,894	3,31,87,690
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	22,79,757	12,06,602	22,79,757	12,06,602
Total Expenditure	3,24,28,595	3,29,92,467	3,81,24,516	4,15,31,826	1,80,94,237	1,83,33,224	8,86,47,348	9,28,57,517
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Imperial	+7,76,58,261	+7,34,23,666	...	...	...	...	+7,76,58,261	+7,34,23,666
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Provincial	...	...	— 14,02,344	+2,25,121	...	...	— 14,02,344	+ 2,25,121
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	— 8,62,019	+ 9,37,891	— 8,62,019	+ 9,37,891
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—). Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	— 98,320	+ 70,154	— 98,320	+ 70,154
Total Surplus + or Deficit —	+7,76,58,261	+7,34,23,666	—14,02,344	+2,25,121	— 9,60,339	+10,08,045	+7,52,95,578	+7,46,56,832
Grand Total	11,00,86,856	10,64,16,133	3,67,22,172	4,17,56,947	1,71,33,898	1,93,41,269	16,39,42,926	16,75,14,349

275. Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments and of the Excluded Local Funds, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Postal and Telegraph Departments, Guaranteed Railways and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review rose by Rs. 35,71,423 and amounted to Rs. 16,75,14,349, and similarly the gross expenditure increased from Rs. 8,86,47,348 in 1904–1905 to Rs. 9,28,57,517 in 1905–1906. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts are made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

276. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 7,46,56,832 and fell below that of the previous year by Rs. 6,38,746. This is the net result of an increase of Rs. 35,71,423 in receipts diminished by an excess expenditure of Rs. 42,10,169. The improvement in receipts is chiefly under Land Revenue (30½ lakhs), Contributions to Local Funds (19 lakhs), State Railway Earnings (18 lakhs), Provincial Rates (9¾ lakhs) counterbalanced by a decrease of 37½ lakhs in Salt Revenue. The excess expenditure occurred mainly under Contributions to Local Funds (19 lakhs), Civil Works in charge of Civil officers (14¼ lakhs), Working expenses of State Railways (8½ lakhs) counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 9 lakhs in the Construction expenditure of Famine Protective Railways. The rest of the increase is scattered in smaller amounts over the several items.

Cash Balances.

277. The year opened with a total cash balance of Rs. 253 lakhs in the Reserve Treasury, the Madras Bank and its Branches and the Revenue Treasuries and closed with Rs. 257 lakhs. The balance thus rose by 4 lakhs chiefly under Reserve Treasury.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

278. The total receipts on account of Imperial Revenue, as exhibited in the statement given above, were less than those of the previous year by Rs. 36,70,723, while the expenditure exceeded that of 1904–1905 by Rs. 5,63,872. The decrease in receipts was due mainly to the reduction of the Salt duty with effect from 22nd March 1905 which lowered the receipts during the year under review by Rs. 37,48,283. Larger contributions to Provincial Revenues for special expenditure caused a decrease of Rs. 17,37,887 under "Land Revenue." The fall would have been greater but for the collection of revenue suspended in 1904–1905. On the other hand there was an improvement of Rs. 17,30,410 in the earnings of State Railways. The excess expenditure was due mainly to larger Capital outlay on the construction of Irrigation Works (Rs. 2,35,982) and State Railways (Rs. 1,14,765) and to an increase of Rs. 2,10,360 in connection with the conservancy and working charges of State forests. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell by 5 pies to Rs. 2–12–6.

Land Revenue.

279. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 5,85,67,015 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 28,45,175. This increase occurred mainly under Ordinary Revenue (Rs. 28,34,906) and was chiefly in the districts of Guntúr, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and North Arcot. In Guntúr the increase was due to the introduction of resettlement rates and to the exclusion of the collections from April to October 1904 from the figures for 1904–1905 as the district was formed only from October 1904. In the other districts, the increase was due to prompt collections and favourable season and to the collections of revenue suspended in the previous year. There were decreases notably in Salem, Nellore and Ganjám. In Salem the fall was due to unfavourable season. The transfer of the Ongole taluk to Guntúr was the cause of the fall in Nellore. The receipts from the sale of waste lands commanded by the Rushikulya Project were lower than in 1904–1905; hence the decrease in Ganjám. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 1–7–6 to Rs. 1–8–6 being highest in the district of Guntúr (Rs. 3–10–4) and lowest in the district of Vizagapatam Rs. 0–8–5. The charges under "Land Revenue" being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

280. The receipts on account of navigable canals rose from Rs. 2,01,367 to Rs. 2,04,309. All the canals with the exception of the Buckingham and Kurnool-Cuddapah canals contributed to the increase.

Customs.

281. The revenue under "Customs" is sub-divided into Sea Customs and Land Customs. The receipts under Sea Customs exclusive of "Import duty on Salt" which is credited to Salt amounted to Rs. 45,67,439. The decrease of Rs. 5,55,868 in the receipts of the year was the net result of a decrease of Rs. 2,29,882 and Rs. 3,72,504 in Export and Import duty, respectively, and of an

increase of Rs. 45,564 in Excise duty on cotton manufactures and of Rs. 954 in miscellaneous collections. The decrease under Import duty occurred chiefly in petroleum and cotton manufactures, but there was the large increase of Rs. 1,22,212 in spirits and liquors. The large decrease under Export duty was due to smaller exports of rice and paddy to foreign ports. The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 1,54,799 as against Rs. 1,77,862 in the previous year, the decrease of Rs. 23,063 being attributed to smaller exports of rice and paddy to foreign countries through Karikal. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was 1 anna 11 pies. The total charges under "Customs" amounted to Rs. 2,73,436.

Opium. 282. The receipts on account of Opium which comprise the items excise duty, shop-rents, gain on sale-proceeds of opium, fees for wholesale depots and fines and penalties amounted to Rs. 8,49,504 against Rs. 8,57,327 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population amounted to 3·9 pies against 4 pies in 1904–1905. The charges amounted to Rs. 6,260 as against Rs. 4,951 in the previous year.

Salt. 283. As in 1904–1905 the number of Government factories was 21, while the number of excise factories fell from 45 to 44. There was manufacture in all the Government and Excise factories. The season was generally favourable for the manufacture of salt. The quantity of salt manufactured during the year amounted to 10,579,718 maunds and exceeded that of the previous year by 865,896 maunds and was the highest on record. Of the quantity produced 6,288,385 maunds were manufactured under the Excise system and 4,291,333 under the Monopoly system. The salt manufactured under the latter system exceeded the quantity produced in the previous year by 11 lakhs of maunds due to an increase in the outturn in Nellore and Chingleput sub-divisions. The imports of salt amounted to 1,066,169 maunds against 1,307,978 maunds in the previous year. The decrease was due to the merchants having restricted the imports from the Bombay Presidency towards the close of the year in the expectation of a further reduction of duty. The total issues for home and inland consumption amounted to 10,095,502 maunds and fell below those of 1904–1905 by 216,991 maunds. The decrease was mainly in the salt imported by sea. The export of salt during the year amounted to 336,408 maunds and fell below the export of 1904–1905 by 61,703 maunds. The total stock at the end of the year amounted to 7,221,002 maunds against 6,442,155 maunds in 1904–1905. The revenue from salt during the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,89,722 and fell below the receipts in 1904–1905 by Rs. 37,48,283 which was mainly due to the reduction of salt tax from 22nd March 1905. The incidence of taxation per head of population also fell from 6 annas 7·8 pies in 1904–1905 to 5 annas 1·6 pies in the year under review. The charges amounted to Rs. 21,71,798 and exceeded those of 1904–1905 by Rs. 1,69,686. This excess occurred mainly under "Salt purchase and freight."

Excise (Abkári). 284. The receipts on account of Abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 1,82,64,237 or more than those of 1904–1905 by Rs. 3,67,744. The increase is chiefly under toddy and foreign liquor. Under toddy the increase was due to higher rentals and larger collections of tree-tax. Under foreign liquor, it was due to increased rentals of beer and foreign liquor taverns. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 7 annas 6 pies to 7 annas 8 pies. The charges amounted to Rs. 10,15,784 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 20,893.

Stamps. 285. The revenue under Stamps rose from Rs. 88,43,981 in 1904–1905 to Rs. 93,86,896 in the year under report. The increase was indicative of increasing litigation, expansion of trade and increase of monetary transactions. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 3 annas 8 pies to 3 annas 11·1 pies. The charges under the head amounted to Rs. 3,78,682 against Rs. 3,52,646 in the previous year. The increase was partly due to the larger discount paid on the larger sales of all kinds of stamps and partly to an increase in the cost of stamps supplied from the Central stores.

Assessed Taxes. 286. The receipts on account of Income-tax, which are progressive, amounted to Rs. 26,41,270 against Rs. 25,67,204 in the previous year. The incidence of this taxation per head of population was 1 anna 1 pie against 1 anna 0·7 pie in the previous year. The charges were Rs. 32,862 or Rs. 4,010 more than those of the previous year. The increase was due partly to the entertainment of additional establishments and partly to larger expenditure incurred under "Travelling allowance" and "Commission paid to private individuals."

287. The Forest receipts (Rs. 29,67,604) were higher than those of 1904–1905 by Rs. 1,38,388 as a result of the extension of the departmental system of exploitation and the larger supplies of timber and firewood made to railways, mills and the public. The charges amounted to Rs. 22,66,579 and exceeded those of 1904–1905 by Rs. 2,80,481. The surplus of the year (Rs. 7,01,025) thus fell below that of 1904–1905 by Rs. 1,42,093. Forests.

288. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 2,47,87,775, an increase of Rs. 16,93,251. The improvement was mainly in the earnings of State Railways (Rs. 17,30,410). The chief contributor was the North-East Line of the Madras Railway, the earning on which increased by Rs. 9½ lakhs. The grain traffic on this Railway was much developed owing to the scarcity prevailing in several districts. The Mysore State and the South Indian Railways contributed Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 lakhs respectively to the increase. The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the introduction of improvement in passenger train services and the development of goods traffic accounted for the larger receipts on the Mysore State Railway. The improvement in the receipts of the South Indian Railway was caused by a general development of coaching and goods traffic throughout the line. The increase of Rs. 1,37,487 under "Interest" was due to the monthly payment of interest by the Madras Port Trust Board on the loans taken by it and to the interest paid by the Coast Lights Dues Fund on the loans made to the fund. The increase under "Miscellaneous" receipts was due to the credit to Government of Rs. 13,430, the value of old Currency Notes assumed to be no longer in circulation. The increase of Rs. 20,235 under "Irrigation—Major Works—Direct receipts" was due to the greater utilization of the Kurnool Canal Water during the year under report. The decrease of Rs. 2,04,253 under "Subsidised Companies" was due to the smaller recovery from the Mysore and Travancore States of the net charge for interest on the capital expended on the construction of the Mysore State Railway and the Travancore Branch (Native State section) of the South Indian Railway. Other Imperial Receipts.

289. The expenditure from Imperial Funds under other heads than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 2,78,66,778 and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,52,195. This was the net result of an increase of expenditure of Rs. 14,55,993 under 15 heads and of a decrease of Rs. 13,03,798 under the remaining 9 heads. The largest excess (Rs. 7,98,470) occurred under "State Railways—Working expenses," the South Indian Railway alone showing an increase of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs which was due to the extraordinary outlay incurred on strengthening girders and flood protective works and to the employment of additional subordinate staff consequent on the increased length of the open line. Under "Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works—Not charged to Revenue" there was an enhanced outlay of Rs. 2,35,982 due mainly to the starting during the year of the Nagavalli and Divi Pumping Projects. The increase of Rs. 1,60,129 under "Miscellaneous Railway expenditure" was due to the decision to exhibit the "supervision" charges under this head instead of under the head "39. Guaranteed Companies—Land and supervision" as formerly. Under "Capital Expenditure on State Railways—Not charged to Revenue," the increase of Rs. 1,14,765 was caused mainly by the larger outlay on the Coonoor-Ootacamund, the South Indian and the Rámésvaram Extension Railways. On the other hand the expenditure on the Native State section of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway was much smaller than in 1904–1905 owing to the completion of the line. The increase under "Refunds" was due mainly to refunds of excess salt duty levied after the reduction of the duty from 22nd March 1905 and to a refund of excess Land Revenue collected from the Maharajah of Jeypore. As regards decreases, the largest fall took place under "Construction of Protective Railways" (Rs. 9,08,014) owing to the completion of the lines from Hospet to Kottur and from Tiruppattúr to Krishnagiri. Under "39. Guaranteed Companies" the fall was nominal and was due to the change in the method of exhibition in the accounts of "supervision" charges as noticed above. The fall of Rs. 1,03,272 under "Assignments and Compensations" was due to a portion of the charges having been allocated to "Provincial Revenues" from the year under review. The decrease of Rs. 95,622 under "Construction of Protective Irrigation Works" was due to the very small charges on account of the Tungabhadra and Pennér projects and the Kistna Reservoir project which were only partially counterbalanced by large outlay on the Mopad Reservoir project. The decrease of Rs. 23,102 under "Stationery and Printing" was due to smaller purchases of stationery for the Central stores. Other Imperial Expenditure.

290. The balance of loans outstanding on the 31st March 1906 amounted to Rs. 70,90,309, an increase of Rs. 6,71,833 over the previous year which was due mainly **Imperial Loans.**

to a loan of Rs. 7,00,000 to the Madras Corporation in connection with drainage works. This loan is repayable in 60 equal half-yearly payments of Rs. 20,138. The only other loans from Imperial Funds are those to the Madras Port Trust and Madras Coast Lights Fund. Neither of these received any fresh loans in the year 1905–1906. The Madras Port Trust repaid Rs. 24,223 on account of principal during the year and the balance of loan to be repaid by it stood at Rs. 40,25,777 on the 31st March 1906. This is repayable in 40 years by equal monthly payments. The Madras Coast Lights Fund repaid Rs. 3,944 on account of principal during the year; and the balance of loan due by the funds stood at Rs. 9,34,532 at the end of the year. For the repayment of the loan of Rs. 14,30,000 taken by the Madras Corporation, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment of Rs. 28,600 due to the fund during the year was duly paid. On the 31st March 1906, the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,55,200.

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

291. The Provincial Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 81,09,812 on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of Rs. 83,34,933 on the 31st March 1906. The receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 4,17,56,947 and Rs. 4,15,31,826 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 2,25,121 on the transactions of the year against a deficit of Rs. 14,02,344 in the previous year. The improvement of Rs. 16,27,465 was due mainly to a contribution of Rs. 10,00,000 from Imperial Funds for Police Reorganisation Scheme—almost the whole of which was not spent during the year but merged in the Provincial balance—and to the realization during the year under review of Land Revenue suspended in 1904–1905 owing to the unfavourable character of the season of fasli 1314.

Land Revenue.

292. The Land Revenue receipts of the year under review amounted to Rs. 2,52,03,468 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 45,83,062. Of this increase only Rs. 7,11,294 was due to increased collections and the balance was due mainly to the following special contributions made from Imperial Funds :—

Rs.	
10,00,000	for police reorganisation.
6,00,000	for Primary education.
14,00,000	for contribution to District Boards for larger expenditure on communications.
5,00,000	for Tank Restoration scheme works.
1,42,000	for the rearrangement of expenditure under "Assignments and compensations between Imperial and Provincial."
1,50,000	for Agricultural and Veterinary development.
Total ... 37,92,000	

293. The charges under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 60,14,476 or Rs. 2,03,922 more than in 1904–1905. The increase was due chiefly to increased charges on account of District Administration and Land Records staff.

Stamps, etc.

294. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under "Stamps," "Excise," "Assessed Taxes" and "Forest" in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section.

Registration.

The receipts under Registration amounted to Rs. 16,69,264 or Rs. 61,147 more than in the previous year. The improvement was due to the registration of a very large number of Provident Societies started during the year and to a general increase in registration operations. The charges amounted to Rs. 9,47,327 and exceeded those of 1904–1905 by Rs. 24,340 mainly as a result of the opening of additional sub-registry offices.

Other Provincial Receipts.

295. The Provincial Revenues under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 40,19,152 against Rs. 40,43,250 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 24,098 was made up of an increase of Rs. 1,74,206 under seven heads and of a decrease of Rs. 1,98,304 under the remaining eight heads. The increase was mainly under "Contributions from Local" (Rs. 1,19,320) and "Courts of Law" (Rs. 29,052). The former was due to the recovery from the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund of the cost of enfranchisement operations incurred from Provincial Funds in previous years, to the payment of contributions by District Boards towards the cost of certain Local Fund works executed by the Public Works Department and to the recovery of the cost of vaccine lymph supplied for the first time to Local Funds in 1904–1905. The increase under "Courts of Law" is nominal as the receipts of 1904–1905 were

diminished by the amount of fines for two years creditable to municipalities and other private bodies and adjusted in 1904–1905 by deduction from receipts. The decrease was mainly under "Scientific and other minor Departments" (Rs. 98,423), "Jails" (Rs. 26,891), "Police" (Rs. 28,458), "Medical" (Rs. 16,815) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 22,413). The lower price and the smaller sales of quinine and febrifuge and the abolition of the Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations account for the fall under the first head. The supplies of jail manufactures in 1904–1905 were specially large and the receipts in 1905–1906 fell slightly short of this high standard. Owing to the disbandment of the greater portion of the Punitive Police forces stationed in the Madura and Tinnevelly districts, the recovery in the year under review on account of the cost of these forces was proportionately small which accounted for the lower receipts under "Police." The decrease under "Medical" was caused by the discontinuance of recoveries from municipalities on account of the Medical College and Sanitary Inspection and by smaller hospital receipts. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was chiefly under "Unclaimed Deposits" credited to Government.

Other Provincial Expenditure.

296. The expenditure in the Provincial section under heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 3,35,50,311 and exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 30,89,357. The excess was the net result of an increase of Rs. 32,13,203 under 18 heads and of a decrease of Rs. 1,23,846 under the remaining 4 heads. The largest increase occurred under Contributions to Local Funds (Rs. 18,98,968) for expenditure on Primary School buildings and on Communications. This was more than covered by the assignment of Rs. 20,00,000 given to Provincial from Imperial Funds for these purposes. The payment of a contribution of Rs. 3,00,000 to the Madras Corporation for sewerage and drainage works was the cause of the increase under "Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers." Larger expenditure incurred in connection with the revision of the inspecting staff and the reorganisation of Government Girls' Schools accounted for the increase of Rs. 1,30,539 under "Education." During the year under review, the charges on account of Assignments and Compensations were allocated between Imperial and Provincial on the same basis as "Refunds of Revenue." This caused an extra expenditure of Rs. 1,28,330 for which a compensating assignment was given from Imperial Funds. Until 1904–1905 these charges were wholly Imperial. The increase of Rs. 1,26,962 under "Scientific and other minor Departments" was due to special expenditure incurred in connection with Agricultural development and the organisation of the Chrome-tanning Industry. The gradual expansion of the Pension list explains the increase of Rs. 1,15,988 under "Superannuation Allowances and Pensions." Enhanced expenditure on Tank Restoration Works was the cause of the increase of Rs. 1,06,499, under "Minor Irrigation Works in charge of Public Works Officers." The expenditure on Famine Relief amounted to Rs. 97,404, of which Rs. 22,665 was spent in the Civil Department and the balance in the Public Works Department. The expenditure in the Civil Department was incurred in connection with poor-houses opened in the Chingleput district. The Public Works expenditure represented the cost of famine tools purchased and manufactured during the year in order to make up the deficiency between the prescribed reserve and the actuals in stock. The special expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the transfer of charges relating to the Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor and to the Government House dispensary caused the increase of Rs. 86,131 under "General Administration." The increase of Rs. 85,371 under "Stationery and Printing" was due to the increased demand for stationery and to the higher price of country paper. Under "Medical" the increase was due to enhanced expenditure on plague-preventive measures, on hospitals and dispensaries and on sanitation and vaccination. Increased dietary charges consequent on an increase in the prison population, increased charges for moving prisoners to avert overcrowding in jails and the conversion of the Bellary District Jail into a Central Jail accounted for the increase of Rs. 72,648 under "Jails." The decrease was mainly under "Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers" (Rs. 68,955) and "Minor Irrigation Works in charge of Civil Officers" (Rs. 34,545). The former was due mainly to large expenditure in 1904–1905 on account of the value of instruments returned from the Tungabhadra and Pennér Projects and debited to "Provincial" while in 1905–1906 there were no transactions of this sort. The expenditure on "Minor Irrigation Works" in 1904–1905 was swelled by charges incurred in the earlier months of the year for repairing monsoon damages in the Cuddapah and South Arcot districts and in the later months on account of works started in the tracts affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon. In 1905–1906 there was no such special expenditure.

Provincial Loans.

297. The transactions under Provincial loans opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 52,83,910 on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of Rs. 62,45,328 at the end of the year and thus resulted in a net loan disbursement by Government of Rs. 9,61,418. The advances during the year amounted to Rs. 14,90,529 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 8,28,540. This increase occurred chiefly under loans to District Boards. The following amounts were advanced to District Boards during the year:—

	Rs.
Kistna—Construction of the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway ...	4,00,470
Bellary—In aid of its balances which were depleted by plague expenditure	60,000
Salem—In aid of its balances which were depleted by plague expenditure	50,000
Guntúr Taluk Board—Extension of Tenali Town	8,300
Total ...	5,18,770

298. There was also an increase of Rs. 3,63,561 in the amounts advanced to cultivators, the loans during the year having amounted to Rs. 6,98,659 as against Rs. 3,35,098 in 1904–1905. The great demand for loans during the year was due to the unfavourable character of the season in some districts. The advances under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act amounted to Rs. 12,400, or an increase of Rs. 10,400 over those in 1904–1905. The total repayments amounted to Rs. 5,29,110, or Rs. 3,483 less than in 1904–1905. There was a decline of Rs. 32,000 in the recoveries from cultivators due to the unfavourable season. On the other hand Rs. 29,510 were repaid by the Nawab of Banganapalle in the year under review on account of the loan taken by him for completing the survey of his State.

Local Funds.

299. The following paragraphs on Local Funds deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the Administration (Imperial or Provincial): these funds are divided into (*a*) Incorporated Local Funds and (*b*) Excluded Local Funds. Incorporated Local Funds are those, the receipts of and disbursements from which, are incorporated in the Public Accounts. They comprise the following:—(1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Ryotwari Village Service Fund, (3) Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund, and (4) Irrigation Cess Fund. The receipts and charges of the above funds as recorded in the Civil and the Public Works books as well as their opening and closing balances are dealt with below.

Incorporated Local Funds.

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

300. The transactions under service heads of the year under review opened with a credit balance of Rs. 31,49,875 and closed with Rs. 43,03,641 at the end of the year, and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 11,53,766 against a deficit of Rs. 4,35,019 in 1904–1905. The improvement was due mainly to the collections of the cesses suspended in 1904–1905 owing to the unfavourable character of the season in some districts, to the contributions from Imperial Funds of 6 lakhs for Primary Education and 14 lakhs for expenditure on Communications—a considerable portion of these grants not having been spent during the year have merged in the balances—and to lower expenditure on plague-preventive measures. The more important variations are explained below.

Revenue Receipts.

301. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,28,03,136 as against Rs. 1,01,06,415 in the previous year. The improvement was mainly under "Provincial Contributions" (Rs. 18,95,594), Provincial Rates (Rs. 7,69,952) and State Railways (Rs. 52,249) counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 30,705 under Civil Works by Civil Officers. The increases under "Provincial Contributions" and "Provincial Rates" were due to the causes mentioned above. Under "State Railways" the increase was due to the development of traffic. The scanty yield of tamarinds in the Salem district on account of the adverse season lowered the receipts from the sale of avenue clippings. This explains the decrease under "Civil Works by Civil Officers."

Service Expenditure.

302. The charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,16,49,370 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 11,07,936. The increase occurred mainly under "Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers" (Rs. 11,75,542) due to enhanced expenditure on Communications and Primary School buildings from the special grants-in-aid obtained from Imperial Funds. There were also increases under "Education" (Rs. 31,169), "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 33,343), "State Railways" (Rs. 32,173), "Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" (Rs. 15,716), and "Contributions from Local to Provincial Funds" (Rs. 33,771). Enhanced expenditure in connection with Primary Education is the cause of the increase under the first head. Under "Miscellaneous"

the increase was due to larger expenditure on account of Choultries in the Tanjore district and to the contributions made by the District Boards of Madura and Kistna towards the capital cost of the construction of bridges constructed from Imperial Loan Funds. Under "State Railways" the increased working expenses went with the increased traffic receipts. The excess was chiefly under "Maintenance of Way, Works and Stations." The progress of railway surveys in connection with the projected lines from Kumbakónam to Mannárgudi, from Cuddalore to Vriddhachalam and from Tirutturaippúndi to Védáranniyam explains the increase under "Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure." The payment of a contribution of about Rs. 25,000 by certain District Boards towards the cost of certain Local Fund works executed by the Public Works Department and a recovery for the first time of Rs. 28,381 on account of lymph supplied by the Vaccine Section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine during 1904–1905 account for the increase under "Contributions." There was, however, a diminished expenditure of Rs. 2,41,713 under "Medical" owing to the subsidence of plague. The funded capital of the District Boards on the 31st March 1906 was Rs. 17,97,363. Of this Rs. 15,17,500 represents investments of the Railway Cess balances in the districts of Tanjore, Kistna, Kurnool, Salem, Trichinopoly, Guntúr, Coimbatore and Tinnevelly and Rs. 2,163 investments in Post Office Savings Banks. The balance of Rs. 2,77,700 represent investments on account of Endowment and other funds.

Ryotwari Village Service Fund.

303. The receipts of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund consisted of (1) Village Cess levied under Madras Act IV of 1893, (2) Contributions from General Revenues equal to the total amount of cess collected under the above Act and (3) Miscellaneous sundry items. There is not a separate fund for each district but a single consolidated fund for the Province. This fund has ceased to exist from 1st April 1906, the cess having ceased to be levied from that date. The Village Cess continued to be levied at 8 pies in the rupee up to 31st March 1906. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 6,66,536 on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of Rs. 4,85,186 on the 31st March 1906. The result was therefore a deficit of Rs. 1,81,350 on the transactions of the year as compared with Rs. 4,54,267 in the previous year. The deficit was large in the districts of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot and Salem. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 51,37,767 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 3,93,251 due mainly to the collections of the cesses suspended in 1904–1905 owing to the unfavourable character of the season of fasli 1314, and to an assignment from General Revenues equal to the arrear collections thus made. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 53,19,117 and exceeded those of 1904–1905 by Rs. 1,20,334. Larger expenditure on account of Village Service establishments and on the construction of village chavadies and a refund of about Rs. 23,000 on account of erroneous credit to the funds in 1904–1905 of Land Revenue and Land Cess under Act V of 1884 explain the above increase.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

304. The Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 1,34,897 on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of Rs. 98,829 on the 31st March 1906. The decrease in balance was due to the contribution of Rs. 82,844 to Provincial Revenues towards the cost of enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates in previous years. The repayment was made by the funds constituted in the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, North Arcot, Kistna, Anantapur, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. Compared with the previous year there was an increase of Rs. 14,880 under "Land Revenue" due to larger receipts on account of Revenue from Village Service Inams, while the receipts under "Provincial Rates" were more than those in the previous year by Rs. 3,745 only in consequence of the arrangements for the levy of cess not having been completed during the year. With the exception of the repayment to Provincial Funds referred to above the charges during the year were almost the same as in 1904–1905.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

305. The Irrigation Cess Fund existed in each of the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and Salem. The fund opened with a balance of Rs. 28,630 on 1st April 1905 and closed with Rs. 30,175 on the 31st March 1906. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 39,312 or Rs. 3,454 more than in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly due to a temporary grant of Rs. 2,500 from Provincial Revenues to the fund in the Salem district in aid of its balances and to a contribution of Rs. 874 to the Coimbatore District Fund towards the repair of the Vangal Channel. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 37,767 or only Rs. 18 more than that incurred in 1904–1905. There was increased expenditure in the Chingleput district counterbalanced by lower charges in Trichinopoly and

Coimbatore. The increase in Chingleput was ascribed to expenditure on special works necessitated by frequent floods in the Cheyyar river. The decrease in Trichinopoly was attributed to savings from salaries of channel establishment and that in Coimbatore to short expenditure on silt clearance and korambu works owing to the absence of heavy freshes in channels during the year.

Excluded Local Funds.

306. The Excluded Local Funds comprised (1) Port and Marine Funds, (2) Cantonment Funds, (3) Wellington Cantonment Hospital Fund, (4) University Fee Fund, (5) Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, and (6) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund at Vizagapatam. The Port and Marine Funds which form the largest portion of the Excluded Local Funds in this Presidency consist of (*a*) Port Funds (Act X of 1889), (*b*) Pilotage Funds, (*c*) Landing and Shipping Funds, and (*d*) Madras Coast Lights Fund. The Port Funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor Ports Fund, and the Pilotage Funds into (i) Madras and (ii) Minor ports. The balances of the old Pier Dues Funds have been merged in those of Landing and Shipping Funds. The Madras Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 31,093 on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of Rs. 26,351 on the 31st March 1906. The decrease in the balance is chiefly due to heavy expenditure in February 1906 for forming road and railway lines for the Oil Installation. The income and expenditure of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,06,112 and Rs. 1,10,854 respectively. The receipts and charges of the Minor Ports Fund during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,72,052 and Rs. 2,48,080, and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,23,972 on the transactions of the year. This raised the balance to the credit of the fund at the commencement of the year to Rs. 2,42,557 at its close. In addition to this balance, this fund had Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 5,87,600. The fund was formed by the amalgamation of the old Eastern and Western Group Port Funds. The receipts and charges of the Madras Pilotage Fund amounted to Rs. 46,939 and Rs. 41,753 respectively and the balance at the close of the year was Rs. 38,122. Besides this balance, the fund had Rs. 50,000 in Government promissory notes. The income and expenditure of the Pilotage Funds at minor ports during the year amounted to Rs. 16,709 and Rs. 1,08,860 respectively. The deficit of Rs. 92,151 on the cash transactions of the year is nominal as Government promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 were purchased in the year under report on account of the Pámban and Kílakarai Fund out of the accumulated balances of the fund. This fact accounts for the reduction of the cash balance of the fund from Rs. 1,20,142 on 1st April 1905 to Rs. 27,991 on the 31st March 1906. The total invested balance to the credit of these funds amounted to Rs. 1,12,000. The Landing and Shipping Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 1,68,649 on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of Rs. 1,72,946 on the 31st March 1906. The receipts and charges of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,76,977 and Rs. 1,72,680 respectively. The invested balances of the Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Cocanada and Mangalore Funds were respectively Rs. 5,000, Rs. 80,400, Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 10,000. The income and expenditure of the Madras Coast Lights Fund amounted to Rs. 1,55,641 and Rs. 1,22,663 respectively. There was thus a surplus of Rs. 32,978 on the transactions of the year which raised the balance of Rs. 59,607 to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1905 to Rs. 92,585 on the 31st March 1906. Besides this balance, the fund had Rs. 25,000 in Government promissory notes purchased during the year. The Cantonment Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 4,910 on 1st April 1905 and closed with a balance of Rs. 7,475 on the 31st March 1906, and thus resulted in a surplus of Rs. 2,565 on the transactions of the year. The debit balance of Rs. 4,300 of the Bellary Cantonment Fund at the commencement of the year was wiped out by a grant of Rs. 11,106 from Government. This fund, however, closed with a minus balance of Rs. 114 due to the payments for March 1906 being made in that month. The receipts and charges of the newly-constituted Wellington Cantonment Hospital Fund equalled each other and left no balance at the close of the year. The University Fee Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 98,095 on 1st April 1905 and closed with Rs. 84,620 at the close of the year. The receipts and charges of the year amounted to Rs. 2,82,837 and Rs. 2,96,312 respectively. A sum of Rs. 44,600 was invested in Government promissory notes which raised the total invested balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 5,20,000. The receipts and charges of the Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund amounted to Rs. 6,573 and Rs. 2,455 respectively. The balance to the credit of the fund was thus raised from Rs. 247 on 1st April 1905 to Rs. 4,365 on the 31st March 1906. The increase in the balance was due to an increase in the hostel receipts. The transactions of Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund during the year resulted in a

surplus of Rs. 7,406 which raised the balance to the credit of the fund on 1st April 1905 to Rs. 14,418 on the 31st March 1906. The increase in the balance was due to the sale of Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs. 19,000, which reduced the invested balance to the credit of the fund to Rs. 1,00,000 at the close of the year.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Mufassal Municipalities. Receipts.

307. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 9,74,496, the total receipts of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 38,34,977, against Rs. 40,90,055 in the previous year. The decrease occurred chiefly under fines, grants and contributions from Government, sale-proceeds of Government securities and loans; but it was partly counterbalanced by increases under the tax on buildings and lands, the water and drainage tax, income from markets and slaughter-houses, recoveries for services rendered to private individuals and advances recovered. The receipts under fines fell from Rs. 96,912 to Rs. 10,064. The total amount of grants from Provincial Funds also fell from Rs. 4,29,421 to Rs. 2,29,576. The revenue from the taxes on buildings and lands rose from Rs. 9,67,031 to Rs. 10,07,207 and that from the water and drainage tax from Rs. 1,94,916 to Rs. 2,13,151. The rate of the tax on buildings was enhanced in Negapatam, while in Palghat and Kodaikánal vacant sites were assessed on their estimated annual value instead of according to their area. The average incidence of the tax on buildings rose from Rs. 2–12–10 to Rs. 2–14–10, but that of the tax on lands fell from Rs. 1–5–3 to Rs. 1–4–10. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population, including tolls, increased from Rs. 1–1–2 to Rs. 1–1–10, and excluding tolls from As. 13–8 to As. 14–2. The total amount of grants received from Provincial funds was Rs. 2,29,576 against Rs. 4,29,421 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 40,000 were granted to the Municipal Council of Bellary towards the construction of a hospital, and a sum of Rs. 1,07,000 was granted to the municipalities of Bellary, Cuddapah, Ootacamund and Mangalore for the improvement of their financial position which had become impoverished mainly through heavy expenditure on plague preventive measures. In addition to these grants, a sum of Rs. 1,69,924 was expended by the Public Works Department out of grants provided by Government for the water-supply scheme in Vellore, the drainage in Ootacamund and the construction of the bridge over the Ellore canal. The contributions from Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,13,639 against Rs. 1,09,534, and those from other sources to Rs. 43,353 against Rs. 36,891. The sale-proceeds of Government securities fell from Rs. 72,207 to Rs. 5,868. The loans received from Government by municipalities amounted to Rs. 2,60,700 against Rs. 3,24,880. Details of these loans will be found in the paragraph dealing with Provincial loans. The total expenditure of mufassal municipalities was Rs. 36,83,673, or Rs. 1,26,379 less than in the previous year. The outlay on public works fell from Rs. 11,21,743 to Rs. 9,88,122, and that on sanitation from Rs. 9,76,343 to Rs. 8,91,794, while the expenditure on hospitals rose from Rs. 3,50,108 to Rs. 3,64,425, that on compensation for lands from Rs. 1,26,041 to Rs. 2,01,108 and that under advances from Rs. 1,16,697 to Rs. 1,20,669. The amount invested decreased from Rs. 8,478 to Rs. 3,595 and the repayment of debts from Rs. 1,18,524 to Rs. 1,14,880. The closing balance rose from Rs. 9,80,447 to Rs. 11,25,800, or 29·3 per cent. of the current receipts. In 13 towns the balance was less than the prescribed minimum of 10 per cent. of the current receipts. The total indebtedness of mufassal municipalities at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 23,41,582 against Rs. 21,82,654 at the end of 1904–1905. Sinking funds had been established in Ootacamund, Cuddapah, Madura, Trichinopoly and Kumbakónam, amounting in all to Rs. 1,28,320.

Expenditure.

City of Madras.

308. The receipts of the Madras Municipality, excluding the opening balance, increased from Rs. 17,14,919 to Rs. 28,18,251 and the expenditure from Rs. 23,36,149 to Rs. 27,55,300. The closing balance was Rs. 3,92,603. There was an increase in the revenue from rates and taxes, but a fall in the income from municipal property and powers other than taxation. There was a large increase under special grants from Government, Rs. 3 lakhs being granted for the improvement of the water-supply. Further details are given in the article on Municipal Administration, Madras City, in Chapter III.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

309. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1905.)

[*The forty-second annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIII. Vital Statistics; XX. Wild Animals and Snakes.*]

Registration. 310. The registration of vital statistics was compulsory in all the 61 municipalities in the Presidency and in 574 other towns and villages. It was brought into force in 52 fresh towns and villages during the year. Excluding the hill tribes of the Ganjám and Vizagapatam districts, the inhabitants of the Amindivi and Laccadive islands, the inhabitants of the Banganapalle Jaghir in Kurnool and all Europeans and Eurasians, the population for which statistics were furnished in the year was 36,737,533 out of a

Births. total population of 38,212,712 according to the census of 1901. The number of births registered was 1,176,256 against 1,125,751 in 1904. The ratio per thousand was 32·0, which was the highest on record. It exceeded that of the previous year and the decennial average by 1·3 and 2·7 per thousand respectively. An increase in the birth-rate was recorded in 14 districts and a decrease in 8. In South Canara the increase was as much as 6·2 per thousand over the previous year, while in Nellore the decrease was 3·8 per thousand. In municipalities the birth-rate rose from 35·5 to 39·8. There was an increase in 47 towns and a decrease in 12. The highest rate was 61·2 per thousand in Vániyambádi, and it exceeded 40 per thousand in 24 towns, but was as low as 26·2 and 22·3 in Bellary and Anantapur. The general increase of births must be mainly attributed to improved registration, but in those areas where a decrease was recorded, the probable

Deaths. cause was the dearness of the staple food-grains. The number of deaths registered fell from 824,278 to 786,123, and the rate of mortality from 22·5 per thousand to 21·4. The decrease occurred in 14 districts, while in 9 there was an increase. The increase was most marked in Madras where it was 21·3 per thousand and the total death-rate was 59·5. The lowest death-rate was 16 per thousand in North Arcot. The death-rate in municipalities averaged 35·8 per thousand against 32·9 in 1904. Bezwada came next to Madras with a death-rate of 45·8 per thousand. The lowest death-rate in any municipality was 18·7 in Cuddalore. The infant death-rate in municipalities was 240·7 per thousand compared with 172·9 in rural areas. The highest rates were 342·6 in Bezwada and 319·3 in Madras. The fall in the plague mortality accounted for the lower death-rate in many districts, while the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and dysentery was the main cause of the higher rates in municipal areas.

Effect of Prices. 311. Owing to the partial failure of both the monsoons in 1904 and their uneven distribution in 1905, there was a considerable rise in the prices of all the staple food-grains during the year which became more accentuated month by month. The price of rice was 10·4 seers the rupee, cholam 17·4 and ragi 17·8 against a decennial average of 11·5, 20·4 and 21·4 respectively. The result of these high prices is traceable in the diminished birth-rate in those districts where they were most felt, while in others the progressive improvement in registration rather than improvidence may be taken to account in a large degree for the high birth-rates recorded.

312. The deaths from cholera fell from 23,109 to 16,888, a ratio of 0·5 per thousand of the population. All districts were affected except the Nilgiris, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore. The heaviest mortality in any town was in Madras where the deaths numbered 3,534, a ratio of 7·2 per thousand. The district which suffered most was Bellary with a mortality of 2·8 per thousand. The outbreak in Madras was attributed to the scanty supply of water from the Red Hills reservoir which necessitated some of the people of the town having recourse to polluted sources. There was a large increase in the mortality from small-pox during the year, the deaths numbering 18,540 against 9,891 in 1904. The disease occurred in all districts and was severe in Madura and Bellary where the ratio of mortality was 1·5 per thousand. Thirty-eight municipal towns were attacked and the death-rate in Dindigul was 8·0 per thousand. There was a large fall in the deaths from plague which numbered 5,788 against 20,125 in the previous year. Seven districts were entirely free from the disease and in 6 others there were only a few imported cases. The highest death-rate was 3·6 per thousand in Bellary, the Nilgiris coming next with 1·9. The destruction of rats was one of the chief methods of combating the disease employed during the year. The total number of deaths from fevers, which continued to be the chief classified cause of death, was 265,044, the ratio per thousand of the population being 7·2 against 8·0 in 1904. The death-rate in municipal towns was 5·7 per thousand, but in Nandyal it was as high as 14·2 and in Tuticorin it was 13·0. Little progress was made by local bodies during the year in formulating measures for the suppression of malarial fever by the destruction of mosquitoes, though their attention was particularly directed to the matter in 1904. In rural areas the average death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was 1·4 per thousand against 4·4 in municipal towns. The highest rate was 11·2 in Madras, the result of a large influx of pauper ryots and coolies into the town in search of work.

Chief Diseases.

Cholera.

Small-pox.

Plague.

Fevers.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

313. The number of deaths from injuries reported during the year was 11,912 against 12,801 in 1904. The number of persons killed by wild beasts and snakes was 2,970 against 2,678.

Injuries.

314. The statistics given above do not include Europeans and Eurasians. The number of Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages under Act VI of 1886 was 111, the same as in the previous year. The number of births registered under the Act which is not of a compulsory nature fell from 222 to 167 and the number of deaths from 102 to 74. There were however 1,835 baptisms and 1,485 burials recorded against 1,610 and 963, respectively, in 1904–1905. Of the deaths reported, 507 were those of children below 5 years of age and 207 of persons above 60 against 314 and 179 in 1904–1905. The chief causes of death were fevers, diarrhœa and dysentery and cholera which were responsible for 253, 147 and 146 deaths respectively.

Europeans and Eurasians. (1905-1906.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1905.)

[*G.O., No. 367, Public, dated 14th May 1906; Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXXV. Emigration.*]

315. Under regulated emigration there were 14 shipments of emigrants to Natal and 2 each to Fiji and Trinidad. As in the three previous years there was no emigration to the French Colonies. The number of emigrants for Natal was 6,498 against 6,387 in the previous year, and the number would have been considerably larger had it not been for an outbreak of cholera at the Emigration Depot which stopped recruiting for a time. Forty of the emigrants to Natal were special servants registered under the provisions of the Indian Emigration (Amendment) Act of 1902. The emigrants sent to Fiji during the year numbered 1,731. Emigration to Trinidad was begun for the first time in 1905 and the number of emigrants who went to the island was 1,382. One thousand one hundred and sixty-six of the emigrants to Natal had to be detained in the depot for 3 months on account of the outbreak of cholera. Two hundred and seventeen of the Fiji emigrants and 5 of those proceeding to Trinidad had to be detained for a similar period owing to an outbreak of plague. The due proportion of women was maintained in the case of all shipments except one, the deficit in which was made good in the next shipment. Out of a total of 9,611 regulated emigrants shipped during the year there were 2,172 women and 1,415 children. Nearly half the emigrants for Natal came from the Chingleput and North Arcot districts

Regulated Emigration.

Natal.

Fiji.

Trinidad.

and North Arcot also supplied the largest numbers of any district both for Fiji and Trinidad. There were only 3 emigrants in the year from Ganjám and 2 from Bellary. No emigrants went to Mauritius or the Seychelles during 1905. One thousand five hundred and sixty-nine emigrants returned from Natal with savings amounting to over Rs. 2 lakhs. One shipment of 186 emigrants returned from Mauritius with Rs. 1,680. No emigrants returned from Fiji or Trinidad during the year. The hundred and ninety-six emigrants who returned from La Ré-Union only brought Rs. 822. The management of the depots during the year was reported to be satisfactory and the emigrants were generally well treated and contented.

Mauritius.

Non-Regulated Emigration.

316. The number of passengers to the Straits Settlements increased from 28,249 to 40,900, of whom 34,875 started from ports in the Tanjore district. The increase was ascribed to a larger demand for labour in the Straits Settlements and the consequent greater activity of the recruiting agencies and to the scarcity prevailing in the Presidency. The number of passengers proceeding to Burma and Ceylon increased from 138,831 to 227,827, but it was not possible to distinguish emigrants from ordinary passengers. The increase occurred mainly in the Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevelly districts and was due to scarcity and insufficient demand for labour in those districts.

Immigration.

317. The number of passengers excluding indentured emigrants, who arrived at the several ports of the Presidency during 1905, was 288,295 against 252,248 in the previous year. Of the total number 152,576 came from Ceylon and 96,216 from Burma. The increase in the passengers from Burma was stated to be due to the prevalence of plague there and to a reduction in the steamer fares. The large number of arrivals from Ceylon was due to the increased emigration of late years to that island and also in part to a large number of persons returning from the pearl fishery.

Financial.

318. The receipts on account of emigration increased from Rs. 17,709 to Rs. 24,615. The charges which amounted to Rs. 15,293 were exclusive of a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and his establishments which was debited to the head 'Political.'

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1905.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIV. Hospitals.*]

Medical Institutions.

319. During the year the number of medical institutions in the Presidency increased by 8, making the total number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries open on the 31st December, 640. Sixty-seven hospitals and dispensaries were maintained by Provincial Funds, 456 were Local Fund or Municipal Institutions, 61 were maintained by the various railways and the remaining 56 were private institutions, 22 of which received aid from Government or Local Funds. Of the 67 hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Provincial funds, 42 were special institutions provided for the Police. The number of beds available in the 266 hospitals was 3,432 for males and 2,474 for females. The 374 dispensaries gave relief to out-patients only.

Relief.

320. Excluding the police, railway and unaided private institutions 5,237,505 patients were attended to, out of whom 66,930 were in-patients: 2,679,268 men, 1,120,643 women and 1,437,594 children came for treatment. The total attendance was higher than that of the previous year by 26,164. The increase was among men and children and there was a slight falling off in the total number of women treated. There was an increase of 6,481 in the in-patients, and the total admissions as well as the average daily number under treatment in the hospitals was higher among men, women and children. Attendance by proxies among out-patients decreased slightly during the year. Among the various classes treated the percentage of Europeans and Eurasians was 1·4, of Hindus 72·8, and of Muhammadans 12·5, while 13·3 per cent. were shown as belonging to other classes. In the police hospitals the number of in-patients decreased by 913 to 6,197, while the number of out-patients rose from 8,668 to 8,934. There was a considerable fall in the number of fever cases treated, the total for the Presidency being 95,975 lower than in the previous year. The fall was most marked in the Cuddapah, Salem and Bellary districts.

Cholera occurred in all districts except Trichinopoly and the Nilgiris; 3,428 cases were treated against 2,898 in 1904. The largest number reported for any district was 775 in Madras. Small-pox prevailed in every district but Cuddapah, the highest number of cases reported being 267 in Madras. Plague was much less widespread and virulent than in the previous year. The greatest mortality was in Bellary where 3,901 deaths took place among the cases treated in plague hospitals. There was a considerable increase in cases of dysentery, diarrhœa, anæmia and debility which was probably due to the distress consequent on the failure of the north-east monsoon in 1904. The increase reported in tubercular diseases may be accounted for by more careful diagnosis. Among the general diseases treated the most important numerically were as in previous years worms, malarial fevers and rheumatic affections. Ulcers, skin diseases, diseases of the digestive organs and diseases of the eye and ear accounted for about four-fifths of all the local diseases treated. The percentage of deaths among in-patients rose from 5·90 to 6·75. This is attributed to a considerable increase in the number of persons admitted in a moribund condition. Excluding such cases the percentage was 5·67 or practically the same as in the previous year. The percentage of in-patients who were cured or relieved was 74·57 against 77·37 in 1904. There was a very satisfactory increase in the number of operations performed, the figures being 187,436 against 171,083 in 1904. The increase was particularly noticeable in the Coimbatore, Tanjore, Salem and Trichinopoly districts. The death-rate was returned at only 0·25 per cent., but the actual figure was probably slightly higher than this owing to certain alterations in the classification of results.

321. The total income for the year of the various hospitals and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 18,24,639. Of this sum 25·8 per cent. was contributed by Government, 45·6 per cent. from Local Funds and 21 per cent. from Municipal Funds including Rs. 20,000 contributed by the Madras Municipal Commission towards the upkeep of the five Government hospitals in the Presidency Town. The amount of subscriptions fell from Rs. 52,618 to Rs. 49,462. The total expenditure was Rs. 18,24,437 against Rs. 18,24,967 in 1904. Rs. 8,85,113 were spent on establishment, Rs. 2,54,372 on buildings, Rs. 2,74,079 on medicines and Rs. 1,94,688 on diet. The expenditure on buildings covered various improvements at the General, Maternity and Ophthalmic Hospitals in Madras and the erection or completion of various hospitals and dispensaries in the mufassal. The average cost of a patient increased from As. 4–9 to As. 5–4 owing to an improvement in the dietary. **Financial.**

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1905.)

[*G.O., No. 399, Public, dated 28th May 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XV. Lunatics.*]

322. The accommodation provided in the 3 lunatic asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut was for 904 patients, including that for 136 Europeans in the first institution. The number of inmates in all the asylums on the 1st January 1905 was 586. Including readmissions, 185 persons were admitted, making a total of 771 patients under treatment during the year, of whom 584 were males and 187 females. Fifty-nine males and 6 females were discharged cured and 29 patients who were handed over to their friends left the asylums improved in health. The total number of deaths was 86, the percentage mortality on the average daily strength being 14·64 against 9·35 and 6·90 in the two previous years. The increase was mainly due to the prevalence of cholera and catarrhal enteritis in the Madras asylum which contained about 71 per cent. of whole population of the 3 asylums. The number of criminal lunatics was 149 males and 15 females, all of whom were confined in the Madras asylum. Of the persons admitted, whose previous occupations were known, 30 were coolies and 16 agricultural labourers. Mania continued to be the commonest form of insanity. Of the admissions 66·84 per cent. were among persons between the ages of 20 and 40. Twenty-four Europeans and Eurasians were admitted into the Madras asylum during the year against 16 and 25 in the two previous years. A male lunatic escaped from the Madras asylum and was still at large at the end of the year. The chief forms of employment were gardening, weaving, sewing, knitting, and coir-making. The establishment charges decreased from Rs. 43,567 to Rs. 41,178, but there

was an increase in the dieting charges from Rs. 34,406 to Rs. 38,857. The income from paying patients fell from Rs. 12,735 to Rs. 12,033. The total cost per head calculated on the average daily strength showed a slight decrease from Rs. 161–9–3 to Rs. 160–3–6.

SANITATION. (1905.)

[*The tenth annual report of the Sanitary Board and sixteenth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras, 1905.*]

Water-supply. 323. The quantity of water supplied during the year was satisfactory in all the towns where water-works were in operation except Adóni, but on bacteriological examination the supply at Dindigul was found to be distinctly polluted and that of Tanjore town suspicious. New water-works at Guntúr and Coonoor were completed during the year and handed over to the Municipal Councils, and the works at Dindigul were extended. The construction of water-works at Vellore was commenced by the Public Works Department, and schemes for the water-supply of Coimbatore and Kótagiri were prepared. A scheme for the improvement of the water-supply of the Madras City was also formulated during the year, the estimated cost being Rs. 22½ lakhs. Investigations into the average consumption of water per head and the cost of supply per unit showed variations from 4·4 gallons per diem in Cocanada, at a cost of Rs. 1·31 for raising a million gallons one foot, to a daily consumption of 15·7 gallons in Trichinopoly at a cost of Rs. 0·43 per million gallons.

Drainage. 324. Drainage works estimated to cost Rs. 3·63 lakhs were commenced at Ootacamund, and schemes for the drainage of Madura, Cuddapah and Kumbakónam were prepared during the year.

Miscellaneous. 325. The subject of the improvement of certain outlying suburbs of the City of Madras was investigated during the year and proposals involving the expenditure of about a lakh of rupees were submitted. Plans and estimates for hospitals at Coimbatore, Bellary, Tinnevelly, Salem and Vellore were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, who also scrutinised and checked estimates and plans for 75 minor works costing more than Rs. 1,000 each, which included 9 drainage works, 12 water-works, 28 hospitals and 17 markets. The estimated cost of the 101 sanitary works, the estimates for which were scrutinised by the Sanitary Board, amounted to Rs. 63½ lakhs.

VACCINATION. (1905–1906.)

[*Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1905–1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVI. Vaccination.*]

Vaccination. 326. The vaccination staff consisted of 66 Deputy Inspectors and 887 Vaccinators against 65 and 873, respectively, in the previous year. At the end of October 1905 an additional range was constituted in the Guntúr district and a Deputy Inspector appointed. The total number of vaccinations performed was 1,464,990 against 1,483,269 in 1904–1905. Primary and secondary vaccinations decreased from 1,406,989 to 1,357,745, while there was an increase in re-vaccinations from 76,280 to 107,245. The decrease was largest in the Tinnevelly, Guntúr and Gódávari districts and was due to the insufficient supply of paste and the absence of Vaccinators without substitutes. In municipalities there was a very satisfactory improvement in the number of vaccinations from 145,153 to 167,581. It was most noticeable in Madras where there was an increase of 14,689 operations, but there was also considerable improvement in Bellary, Negapatam and Coimbatore. The total number of successful operations was 1,296,312 or 91·8 per cent. against 86·8 per cent. in the previous year. The highest percentage of success in any district was 99·3 per cent. in Malabar and the lowest, 84 per cent., in Gódávari. The number of children under one year who were successfully vaccinated increased by 6·3 per cent. from 434,701 to 462,317. The chief increase was in Kistna where it amounted 6,403. In the municipal towns of Adóni, Bellary, Coonoor, Nellore, Srírangam, and Vellore more than 50 per cent. of the children available for vaccination, according to the birth registers, were unprotected. Over 61 per cent. of the operations were verified by the Deputy

Inspectors, but 9 of those officers failed to verify 50 per cent. of the operations in their ranges. The District Medical and Sanitary Officers verified 3·6 per cent. of the cases during their tours of inspection. The percentage of success with lanoline lymph was 92·3 in Local Fund areas against 86·6 in the previous year. In municipalities the percentage was 96·7. Ten thousand three hundred and sixty-eight cases were vaccinated with glycerinated lymph locally prepared and the percentage of success in such cases was 99·4. The average cost of each successful case was As. 3–7 against As. 3–5 in 1904–1905. At the beginning of the year vaccination was compulsory in 1,283 unions and other villages in the Chingleput district and in 206 places in other districts besides all municipalities. During the year it was made compulsory in 16 places in the districts of Malabar and South Canara and 47 unions in other districts and a scheme was sanctioned, for introduction in the next year, making vaccination and registration of births compulsory throughout the district of Chingleput and in parts of the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Madura.

Supply of lymph.

327. The lymph required was supplied to all districts in the Presidency from the vaccine section of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine and steps were taken to extend the supply to the Corporation of Madras which had hitherto made its own arrangements for the lymph required by it.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

328. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1905–1906.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1905–1906.*]

General Statistics. Institutions and Scholars.

329. The total number of public educational institutions, that is of instit conforming to departmental standards, whether managed by Government, by public bodies, or by private individuals, was, at the close of the year, 22,411 and the number of pupils on their rolls 839,910. The number of private institutions was 5,847 and the number of pupils attending them 137,056. Public institutions increased in number by 399 or by 1·8 per cent., but their strength decreased by 1,124 pupils or by ·1 per cent. The increase in public institutions was almost entirely among schools of the primary grade. Private institutions increased in numbers by 211 and in pupils by 6,848. In 13 districts there was an increase in both schools and scholars. In 3 districts there was an increase in schools, but not in scholars and in 2 others there was an increase of scholars only. The number of new schools was largest in Tinnevelly, while Bellary added most scholars. In 5 districts including Madras the number both of schools and scholars declined, the fall in schools being largest in Kistna and Salem and in scholars in Madras.

Standards and Stages of Instruction.

330. The number of arts colleges fell from 40 to 39 owing to the closing of the arts classes in the Presentation Convent College, Madras. There were 7 professional colleges as in the previous year. The number of students at the arts colleges was 135 less than in the previous year and there were 47 fewer students at the professional colleges. Among public institutions the number of upper secondary schools for boys was stationary, while those for girls declined by 2, but there was a net increase of 187 in the number of scholars. Lower secondary schools increased by 26, but the attendance declined by 1,774. There were 339 more primary schools for boys and 35 more for girls, but the attendance of boys declined by 2,449, while that of girls increased by 2,642. The abolition of the lower secondary and primary examinations accounts for the decrease in the number of pupils reading in the lower secondary schools and among the boys reading in the primary schools. The total strength of the public institutions for general education on 31st March 1906 was 832,799, a decrease of 0·18 per cent. from the numbers on the same day of the previous year. The proportion of lower primary pupils to the total number of scholars rose from 84·2 to 84·5 per cent., but in the upper primary and lower secondary stages the proportion decreased. In the higher stages the proportion did not vary. The number of primary pupils reading printed books was fewer than in the previous year. The increase in pupils attending private institutions was mainly among those in the primary stage.

Managing Agencies.

331. Of the whole number of institutions, 3,128 with 182,183 pupils were under public management. Of these, 377 with 27,616 pupils were Government institutions, 2,431 with 129,926 pupils were managed by local boards and 318 with 24,498 pupils by municipalities. The number of Government schools decreased by 29, all of which were transferred to board management and the number managed by local boards increased by 54. The number of schools under private management increased from 24,545 to 25,130 and the number of their pupils from 791,800 to 794,783.

Education and Population.

332. Calculating on the census figures of 1901, the percentage of boys of a school age attending either public or private institutions was 29·0 against 29·1 in the previous year. The percentage among girls rose from 5·2 to 5·4 and the total percentage for both sexes was 17·0 against 16·9. In municipal towns the percentage of male scholars fell from 96·2 to 93·7, while that of female scholars rose from 25·9 to 26·2. The increase in the total number of pupils was contributed to by Native Christians, Muhammadans and non-Brahman caste Hindus, but Europeans, Eurasians, Brahmans and Panchamas had fewer under instruction than in the previous year. The landholding class as usual supplied the largest number of pupils, the percentage for the year being 42 against 41·3 in 1904–1905. The cooly class came next with 23·1 per cent., while traders, officials and artisans supplied 13·1, 11·9 and 7·6 per cent., respectively.

Languages studied.

333. The percentage of boys and girls reading in English in all institutions taken together was 16 and 8, respectively, as in the previous year, but there was a further fall in the number both of boys and girls who were making a study of the language. Of the classical languages, Sanskrit and Arabic continued to be more largely studied than Persian, and the number of pupils making a study of them also increased. In the case of Sanskrit the increase was in both public and private institutions, but in Arabic it was confined to the private schools. The number of pupils receiving instruction in the vernaculars remained much as in the previous year. The chief variation in the numbers reading particular vernaculars was an increase of 2·7 per cent. in the pupils reading Telugu and a decrease of 3·5 per cent. in those reading Malayalam.

Financial.

334. Exclusive of the special recurring grant of Rs. 6 lakhs given by the Government of India for the promotion of elementary education, the total expenditure for the year, direct and indirect, on education amounted to Rs. 93,69,034. The total direct expenditure increased from Rs. 65,68,038 to Rs. 68,00,396. The amount spent on primary education was 47 per cent. and that on secondary education 28 per cent. of the total direct outlay. The net Provincial expenditure was Rs. 33,50,883 which included Rs. 1,95,223 spent on the Medical College and schools, including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 1,55,355 the outlay on Government educational buildings. The expenditure on education from Local Funds was Rs. 8,82,259 and from Municipal revenues Rs. 2,57,321. The total amount expended from all private sources was Rs. 24,36,264. Out of the Provincial expenditure Rs. 4·22 lakhs were spent on collegiate education, Rs. 4·36 lakhs on secondary schools and Rs. 4·53 lakhs on primary schools. Of the total expenditure from Local Funds 73 per cent. was devoted to primary education and from Municipal funds 67·2 per cent. Out of the expenditure from private sources Rs. 5·68 lakhs went to secondary schools and Rs. 6·49 lakhs to primary schools. The proportion of the total direct expenditure on education, from all sources, spent on the primary education of boys was 39 per cent. and on that of girls 8 per cent., while the proportions spent on secondary education were 25 and 3 per cent., respectively. The average cost of education per head of the population for the year increased from As. 3–9 to As. 3–11, of which As. 1–8 was provided from public funds against As. 1–7 in the previous year.

School Fees.

335. Though there was a slight decrease in the average number of pupils on the rolls from 922,807 to 918,880, the total income from fees increased from Rs. 25,53,353 to Rs. 29,73,313 and the average fee per head from Rs. 2·77 to Rs. 2·80. The fees in Government, Board and aided institutions of all grades amounted to Rs. 2,23,163, Rs. 4,06,417 and Rs. 14, 5,409, respectively. There was a large increase in fees in Government and aided institutions and a small decrease in the fees in Board schools. Thirty-six per cent. of the total direct expenditure was covered by fees against 37 per cent. in the previous year. In Government institutions the proportion of the charges covered by fees fell from 21 to 20 per cent., in Board schools from 38 to 34 per cent., and in aided institutions from 37 to 34 per cent.

Scholarships.

336. The expenditure on scholarships from public funds increased from Rs. 75,937 to Rs. 79,922, and that from private funds increased from Rs. 33,690 to Rs. 39,039.

Grants-in-aid.

337. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid, exclusive of a special grant of Rs. 5,66,000 to Local Boards for new primary school buildings, was Rs. 15,57,141 against Rs. 15,77,297 in the previous year. The amount paid from Provincial Funds for ordinary purposes was Rs. 11,54,337, out of which Rs. 7,63,434 were paid to schools under private management and Rs. 3,46,790 to Local Boards, and Rs. 44,113 to Municipalities. Excluding the subsidy of Rs. 2,08,582 received from Provincial

Funds, Local Boards spent from their own funds Rs. 2,77,915 against Rs. 2,55,392 in 1904–1905. The Municipalities received a subsidy of Rs. 24,038 and spent in addition Rs. 1,24,889 against Rs, 1,15,831.

Fixed and Results grants.

338. The number of schools in receipt of aid on the fixed grant system during the year was practically the same as in the preceding year when there were altogether 2,115 such schools. Payment by results was discontinued in the middle of the year and the grants paid to schools previously aided by results grants were calculated, as a provisional measure, on the average amount which the schools had received in previous years.

Controlling Agency.

Inspectors.

Inspectresses.

339. The number of Inspectors working throughout the year was 4, but during the latter half of the year 2 new Inspectorships were added to the cadre of the educational service and an additional Inspector was actually appointed in November 1905. The 12 Assistant Inspectors examined 2,039 schools with 115,914 pupils. There were 3 Inspectresses of girls' schools as in the previous year, but the number of Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses was increased from 9 to 10. Each Assistant Inspectress examined on an average 99 schools with 6,627 pupils and each Sub-Assistant Inspectress 115 schools. The number of Sub-Assistant Inspectors was 105 as in 1904–1905. They examined 21,037 schools with 658,702 pupils, a distinct improvement on the work of the previous year. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined 102 schools and also some of the Sanskrit classes attached to colleges and high schools. The number of candidates who appeared for the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1905 was 17, of whom 15 passed, all in the second class.

Supervisors.

340. There were altogether 268 Supervisors of primary schools or 2 more than in the previous year, of whom 7 were paid from Provincial Funds, 59 from Municipal, and 202 from Local Funds. As in the previous year 22 of these officers were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas. Of the whole number, 189 had been trained and 198 were men who had passed the Matriculation examination or higher tests. There was no improvement in the qualifications of the Supervisors over the previous year and they continued to leave much to be desired in point of efficiency. They visited altogether 3,211 villages without schools, started or revived 1,340 new schools and brought 2,370 unaided schools on to the aided list, and 2,349 schools under inspection. The 6 Superintendents of Hill Schools visited 188 villages without schools, started or revived 33 new schools and brought 37 unaided schools on to the aided list and 26 private schools under inspection. The recently instituted examination called the primary schools supervisors' test, which is open to teachers of 2 years' standing holding trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and higher grades and serves as a qualifying test for admission to the post of Supervisor, was held in April 1905. The number of candidates who appeared was 51, of whom 31 passed.

Cost of Direction and Inspection.

341. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 6,49,127 against Rs. 5,43,503 in 1904–1905, or 16·4 per cent. of the total expenditure on instruction from public funds, after deducting the surplus fee receipts of institutions under public management, against 14·3 per cent. in the previous year.

The University.

342. The Senate of the University was occupied during the year in preparing a revised body of regulations for the sanction of Government under section 26 (1) of the Indian Universities Act of 1904. The proposed regulations relating to the internal organisation of the University were submitted during the year, but the consideration of proposals for the reconstitution of the courses of study to be pursued by candidates for degrees, of examinations and of the relations between the University and its affiliated colleges was not completed before the close of the year. In April 1905 a commission was appointed to inspect the colleges affiliated to the University and between 2nd July and the 6th September visited all such colleges. Its report was submitted for the consideration of the Syndicate in March 1906. At the convocations of the University held in April 1905 and March 1906, 574 candidates were admitted to degrees, the number in the previous year being 752. Among the candidates were 2 orthodox Brahman ladies who were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the examinations for the M.A. degree 25 candidates presented themselves, of whom 6 passed, 2 each in mathematics and Sanskrit, 1 in physical science and 1 in zoology. The number of candidates in the previous year was 39, of whom 12 passed. There was a considerable increase in the number of candidates in each of the divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination, but the percentage of passes was in most cases smaller. In the science division the percentage of success was 49·9 and in the English language division 38·5 against 55·0

Degrees.

Arts Examinations.

and 58·0 per cent. in 1904–1905. Eight women appeared in the English language division and all passed; 9 appeared in the second language division, of whom 4 passed; and 11 appeared for the science division and 4 passed. At the First examination in Arts 2,236 candidates presented themselves and 680 passed, a percentage of 30·4 against 40·3 in the previous year.

Matriculation.

343. There was a further increase in the number of candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination from 8,804 to 8,998, of whom 2,163 were successful, a percentage of 24 against 28·2 per cent. in 1904–1905. English and general knowledge continued to be the two subjects which accounted for most failures and in each of them more than half the candidates failed. The highest percentage of success 26·7 was obtained by Brahmans, Native Christians coming next with 25·6 followed by Europeans with 24·7. Muhammadans as usual secured the lowest percentage with 15·5.

Law Examinations.

344. Ten candidates presented themselves for the M.L. Degree Examination, but only one passed. The number who appeared for the B.L. Degree Examination was 366 against 455 in the previous year; 111 were successful against 198. Out of 397 who appeared for the First Examination in Law 102 passed.

Medicine Examinations.

345. The number of candidates appearing for the M.B. Examination was 13, of whom 6 passed, and the number appearing for the various preliminary examinations for the M.B. degree was 92, of whom 53 were successful. There were no candidates for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Out of the 56 candidates who went in for the various L.M.S. examinations there were 28 passes, 5 passing in the final L.M.S. out of 15 appearing for that degree.

Engineering Examinations.

346. At the First Examination in Engineering only 8 candidates passed out of 28. Two candidates passed out of the 12 who appeared for the B.C.E. Examination, 1 each in the Civil and Mechanical branches. Nine out of the 10 successful candidates were Brahmans.

Teaching Examinations.

347. For the theoretical and practical portion of the L.T. Degree Examination 103 and 119 candidates, respectively, appeared against 94 and 116 in the previous year. The number of passes in each of the 2 branches was 80 and 70. Out of 150 successful candidates 30 were Native Christians and 103 were Brahmans.

Finance.

348. The income of the University from fees, interest on securities and miscellaneous sources amounted to Rs. 2,82,403: the expenditure on remuneration to examiners, salaries and establishment and miscellaneous items was Rs. 2,44,652, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 37,751. The amount held in Government securities at the end of the year was Rs. 5,20,000.

Arts Colleges.

349. The number of first-grade arts colleges was 11 as in the previous year. The number of second-grade colleges was reduced by the closure of the college classes at the Presentation Convent, Vepery, to 28. The total number of students at colleges of both grades was 4,404, of whom 34 were women. Out of 519 students in their third year at first-grade colleges 460 passed the First examination in Arts in December 1905 out of a total of 680 successful candidates. The number of candidates from first and second-grade colleges who passed the Matriculation Examination at the same time was 1,162.

Scholarships.

350. All the 6 scholarships for post-graduate study were awarded in the year, 2 in physical science, 1 in chemical science, 2 in botany and 1 in English language and literature. Out of 8 B.A. scholarships for non-Europeans, 2 were awarded to Muhammadans; for the others no qualified applicants were forthcoming. The 25 scholarships tenable in the F.A. classes were all awarded, 8 of them to Muhammadans, 4 to students of backward classes, 2 to Uriyas, and 6 to females. Three scholarships were awarded to Europeans tenable in the F.A. classes and 1 in the B.A. classes. There were no candidates for European scholarships for post-graduate study. The expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 31,164, of which Rs. 15,339 were provided from Provincial Funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 27,169 and Rs. 13,481.

Expenditure.

351. The total expenditure on arts colleges increased from Rs. 6,24,984 to Rs. 6,67,258, the expenditure from Provincial Funds also showing an increase from Rs. 2,30,038 to Rs. 2,35,601. The average number on the rolls rose from 4,170 to 4,375 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,69,943 to Rs. 2,93,948. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 152 against Rs. 149 and Rs. 171 in the two preceding years.

Colleges for Professional Training.

Law College, Madras.

352. The number on the rolls of the Law College on 31st March 1906 was 312 against 351 and 382 on the same date in 1903 and 1904. The percentage of successful students in the B.L. Examination was 46 and in the First Examination in Law 31. The number of Brahman students was 241, of Native Christians 8, of Muhammadans 8 and of non-Brahman Hindus 55. The total receipts of the college fell from Rs. 57,331 to Rs. 50,870 and there was a corresponding decrease in the expenditure from Rs. 35,714 to Rs. 28,234.

Madras Medical College.

353. There was a further increase in the strength of the Madras Medical College from 184 to 191. The numbers were divided among different classes as follows:—Brahmans 74, non-Brahman Hindus 66, Native Christians 31, Europeans 17, Muhammadans 2, and Parsis 1. Eight of the students were women, 6 being of European extraction. In the final M.B. examination the college passed 46 per cent. of its candidates and in the final L.M.S. 33 per cent. against 75 and 80 per cent. in 1904–1905. The percentage of success at all the University medical examinations, including the various intermediate ones, was 58·5. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 86,452 against Rs. 87,602, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 22,908 against Rs. 21,623.

Madras College of Engineering.

354. The number of students in the College of Engineering was 124 against 121 in the previous year. There were 100 Brahmans, 6 Europeans, 5 Muhammadans, 12 non-Brahman Hindus and 1 Native Christian among the students. Among the Engineer students 12 out of 15 candidates passed in the final examinations conducted by the Board of Examiners and 27 out of the 32 Engineer Subordinate students. During the year Government approved of the proposal to make the B.A. degree the educational qualification for admission to the Engineer class and the First Examination in Arts that for the Engineer Subordinate class. Proposals for additional laboratory and other accommodation were under consideration. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 18,468 and the charges to Rs. 72,190 as compared with Rs. 17,460 and Rs. 66,000 in 1904–1905.

Training Colleges.

355. There was a slight increase in the strength of the 2 teachers' training colleges at Rajahmundry and Saidapet, the number on the rolls of the 2 institutions on the 31st March 1906 being 80 against 72 in the previous year. Sixty-one of the students were Brahmans, 14 were Native Christians, 3 were non-Brahman Hindus and only 1 was a Muhammadan. Five students from Rajahmundry and 35 from Saidapet passed the complete test for the L.T. degree during the year. The total charges for the 2 colleges amounted to Rs. 37,947. There were 2 students at the Sarah Tucker Training College for Women at Palamcottah and the charges of the institution were Rs. 450.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

356. The College of Agriculture at Saidapet worked at a disadvantage during the year as not only was it for some time without a Principal, but radical changes in the institution were under consideration and no students were recruited in January 1906. Three students out of 9 in the highest class completed the test for the diploma in Agriculture. In the various subject examinations the percentage of successes was 66. Thirteen of the students were Brahmans, 12 non-Brahman Hindus, 4 Muhammadans and 2 Native Christians. The total expenditure fell from Rs. 45,613 to Rs. 41,561, but the receipts rose from Rs. 6,460 to Rs. 9,301.

Secondary Education.

357. The number of candidates that appeared for the Upper Secondary examination was 337 against 304 in the previous year and 47 or 14 per cent. were successful, an improvement of 2 per cent. Thirteen candidates completed the test, making the total of fully passed candidates 97. As the examination had been in force for 16 years the results must be considered far from satisfactory.

Public upper secondary schools for boys.

358. The number of upper secondary schools for boys was 171 as in the previous year, but there was a decrease in the number of pupils from 50,785 to 50,088. This decrease was entirely in the lower secondary and primary departments, there being an increase of 200 pupils in the upper secondary department. There was a decrease of 1 board and 2 aided schools and an increase of 3 unaided schools, the number of Government schools remaining unchanged. The average strength was highest in the Government schools at 141, while that of aided schools dropped from 140 to 137. In board and unaided schools the average was 115 and 116, a rise of 8 in each case. There was an increase of 1 school each in 3 districts and a similar decrease in 3 other districts. The 2 districts with the largest upper secondary strength were Madras and Tanjore though the former again lost in numbers. Gódávari and Coimbatore showed the

largest advance, while the Nilgiris and Anantapur had the smallest number of upper secondary pupils. The number of scholarships awarded increased from 65 to 94. Native boys obtained 59 scholarships and native girls 25, while European girls were awarded 10 scholarships and European boys none. The total expenditure on scholarships in upper secondary schools, including the lower secondary departments, was Rs. 15,590, of which Rs. 11,637 was contributed from Provincial Funds, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 15,757 and Rs. 12,097. Though the average number of boys on the rolls decreased from 48,230 to 48,144, the total expenditure increased from Rs. 12,96,832 to Rs. 13,36,957 and the average cost per pupil from Rs. 26–14 to Rs. 27–12. The expenditure from public funds fell from Rs. 1,78,754 to Rs. 1,66,047, while the receipts from fees rose from Rs. 9,46,549 to Rs. 9,65,440, each pupil paying an average fee of Rs. 20–1 against Rs. 19–10. The average fee in Government, board, and aided schools was Rs. 18–8, Rs. 26–5 and Rs. 19–10 respectively. Of the total expenditure Rs. 8,37,919 appertained to the upper secondary department in which the average cost of a pupil was Rs. 40–2 against Rs. 39–9.

Scholarships.

Expenditure.

359. No lower secondary examination was held during the year that test having been abolished. The number of lower secondary schools increased by 9, the increase being entirely confined to English schools, the number of which rose from 312 to 321, while the number of vernacular schools remained at 104. The strength of the schools showed a decrease of 3·8 per cent., the numbers having fallen from 44,277 to 42,592. The average strength of the lower secondary forms was 49 against 53 in 1904–1905. One hundred and sixteen of the lower secondary schools were managed by local boards and 223 were aided: of the latter more than half were under mission management. Out of 164 Government scholarships allotted for the lower secondary forms 152 were awarded. Of the 6 scholarships for European boys, only one was awarded, but the remaining 5 were appropriated for European girls. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 3,550, of which Rs. 2,729 was met from Provincial funds. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys increased from Rs. 6,41,385 to Rs. 6,66,542, the average number of boys on the rolls being higher than in the previous year though, as already mentioned, there was a considerable fall in the numbers on the rolls at the end of the year. The average cost per pupil remained the same at Rs. 15. Out of the total expenditure Rs. 3,41,741 was contributed by fees, the average fee per pupil being Rs. 7–15.

Public lower secondary schools for boys.

Expenditure.

360. There was a decrease of 1,659 in the total number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March 1906, the number being 63,080 as compared with 64,739 in the previous year. The decrease as already stated was due to the abolition of the lower secondary examination and was confined to the lower secondary stage, the number in which fell from 42,809 to 40,977. In the upper secondary stage there was a slight increase, the number having risen from 21,930 to 22,103, or by ·7 per cent. The percentage of boys in the secondary stage of education to the population of school age was 2·23 against 2·29 in the previous year. Considered according to the stage of secondary education, there was a decrease in strength in all forms except the fourth in which there was a large increase. The greatest decrease was in the third form, the cause doubtless being the abolition of the lower secondary examination, the passing of which would have been the next stage for boys in that form after which a large number usually leave school. In spite of the decrease in the strength of the schools and the fact that the number of schools remained unchanged, there was an increase in the number of teachers employed as a result of the efforts to increase the efficiency of some of the schools by splitting up the larger classes and appointing additional teachers. Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers the general staff increased from 3,147 to 3,243, of whom 1,544 held trained teachers' certificates, 530 untrained teachers' certificates, 228 general education certificates, while 914 were not qualified under the educational rules. The increase in teachers holding the trained teachers' certificates was 119. The number of drawing masters was 231 against 234 and that of drill and of gymnastic instructors 474, of whom 426 were trained.

General.

361. The primary examination as a public service test was abolished during the year and an examination, to be known as the elementary school leaving certificate examination, conducted by inspecting officers at the time of inspection was substituted for it. The number of public primary schools for boys rose from 20,146 to 20,485, but their strength declined from 665,943 to 664,220 or by ·3 per cent. The fall in attendance must be attributed to the abolition of the primary examination which had served for a number of years as a public service test. There was a slight fall in the number of recognised

Primary education.

schools, but it was confined to lower primary schools. The percentage of boys' primary schools managed by Government was ·6, by local boards 12·6, by missions 18·3 and by other private agencies 68·5. The primary schools maintained by Government were confined to Madras, where they were intended for Muhammadans and to certain agency tracts in the Northern Circars. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age was 22·1 per cent. against 22·3 per cent. in the previous year. In the indigenous primary schools for which returns were received 114,690 boys were under instruction against 110,431 in 1904–1905. Including these the total number of boys in the primary stage of instruction was 739,532, or 26·1 per cent. of the male population of school-going age. The distribution of schools in rural tracts where the vast majority of the population live was almost exactly proportionate to the size of the villages. Only 3 per cent. of the villages with a population of under 200 had schools, while 23 per cent. of those with a population of from 200 to 500, 48 per cent. of those with a population between 500 and 1,000 and 77 per cent. of those with from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants were provided with one or more schools. The special recurring grant of Rs. 6 lakhs made by the Government of India is to be mainly devoted to the extension of the number of schools so as to bring elementary education as far as possible within the reach of every child. The districts with the lowest proportion of boys attending the public primary schools were Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore, in each of which the percentage was below 20. In Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr, Kurnool, Chingleput, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura, South Canara and Malabar, the percentage was between 20 and 30 and only in Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris did it rise above 30. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools rose from 27,051 to 28,019 or by 3·6 per cent. As the number of schools only increased by 1·7 per cent. and there was a fall in the number of pupils, the increase in the proportion of teachers to pupils was decidedly satisfactory. On an average there were 1·3 teachers for each school as in the previous year, but the number of pupils to each teacher was 23·7 against 24·6. There was a decrease of 215 in the number of teachers holding untrained teachers' certificates and approved service certificates, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the number holding trained teachers' certificates and general education certificates which amounted to 524 and 463 respectively. The percentage of fully qualified teachers was 46·3 against 46·8 in 1904–1905. The improvement in the scale of salaries which is being carried out in schools under public management as well as the granting of a capitation allowance to each trained teacher in lower class elementary schools should result in a considerable increase in the supply of fully qualified teachers in the next few years.

Expenditure. The expenditure on scholarships which were granted in primary schools to Mappillas and Savaras amounted to Rs. 3,122. The total expenditure on primary schools was Rs. 23,84,007, towards which Rs. 2,91,028 were contributed from Provincial Funds, Rs. 8,11,906 from Local Funds and Rs. 1,89,585 from Municipal Funds, the municipal and local fund contributions being somewhat smaller and the provincial slightly larger than in the previous year. The average cost per pupil was unchanged at Rs. 3–11. Fees covered 3 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 19 per cent. in board schools and 23 per cent. in aided schools. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,98,882.

Special Education. 362. There was a further rise from 156 to 158 in the number of special schools and from 5,919 to 6,371 in their strength. The increase in numbers was shared by all classes of schools except medical schools, the attendance at which showed a slight falling off.

Teachers' Certificate Examinations. 363. The total number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates was larger than in the previous year, being 2,604 against 2,468, the increase being contributed particularly by teachers of the lower secondary and primary grades, but the number that passed fell from 1,236 to 1,142. Of untrained candidates 50 passed out of 168 or 30 per cent. against 40 per cent. in the previous year. At the practical test also the results obtained by the trained teachers did not compare favourably with those of the previous year, for although 13 more teachers had entered for that test, the number that passed was fewer by 58. Altogether 955 qualified for teachers' certificates against 1,015 in the previous year, the percentage of success falling from 65 to 61.

Training Schools for Masters. 364. The number of training schools for masters increased from 43 to 44 and their strength from 1,256 to 1,662. The largest number of students coming from any district was 144 from Gódávari and the smallest 4 from the Nilgiris. The number of Muhammadan students remained stationary at 68 and there was a decrease in Europeans and

Panchamas to 1 and 36 respectively. Brahmans supplied 36 per cent. of the students, non-Brahman Hindus 31 and Native Christians 29 per cent. Taking all the training schools together, the number that qualified for certificates including old students was 601, of whom 37 obtained certificates as upper secondary school teachers, 167 as lower secondary and 397 as primary school teachers. Further improvements were effected during the year in both the accommodation and equipment of the training schools, 3 new hostels being opened and a larger number of the schools being provided with gardens while museums were started at 9 schools. A feature of the year was the training in the Government schools of a special batch of teachers for rural schools who were required to undergo a nine months' course in the methods of teaching, blackboard drawing, kindergarten, garden work, history and civics. Excluding special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings, the total expenditure on training schools for masters was Rs. 1,67,063, of which Rs. 1,48,068 was met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 2,160 from Local and Municipal Funds and Rs. 16,835 from fees and other sources. The cost per student was Rs. 96 against Rs. 113 in the previous year.

Training Schools for Mistresses.

365. The number of training schools for mistresses was 18, 1 less than in 1904–1905, but the number of students increased from 354 to 396, the increase being entirely in those training for the lower secondary certificate. Only 3 of the students were Brahmans, 310 being Native Christians, 47 Europeans, 26 non-Brahman Hindus and 10 Muhammadans. The number of students who appeared for the preliminary examination for teachers' certificates increased from 539 to 555, but the number who passed fell from 286 to 278. The number of students who obtained complete certificates, inclusive of old students, was 179, of whom 26 were of the upper secondary grade, 121 of the lower secondary and 32 of the primary grade, the numbers in the last case being less than half those of the previous year. Out of the 396 students 319 were in receipt of stipends. The total expenditure was Rs. 66,041, of which 70 per cent. was contributed by Provincial Funds. The cost to Government per student was Rs. 123 against Rs. 131.

Training of Gymnastic Instructors.

366. The instructor attached to the Teachers' College, Saidapet, gave instruction in gymnastics to 4 paying students who all obtained teachers' certificates in drill and gymnastics at the examination by the Board of Examiners in December 1905 and were all placed in the first class.

Sessional Schools.

367. The attendance at the 53 sessional schools working during the year increased from 717 to 750 though the number of schools was lower by 3. The number who passed the primary examination also increased from 562 to 587. Sixteen schools with a strength of 207 were returned as working on the 31st March 1906. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 18,216 against Rs. 16,729.

Government Technical Examinations.

368. The syllabus in the intermediate stage of the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering prescribed for sanitary inspectors was revised during the year and also the syllabus for some of the subjects included in commerce. A syllabus was prescribed for the new Advanced Technical Examination in Typewriting. There was a further increase from 6,505 to 7,903 in the number of subject candidates for the Government Technical Examinations and from 2,616 to 2,889 in the number of passes, but the percentage of success fell from 40·2 to 36·5, the decrease being confined to the examinations of the elementary grade, while in the 2 higher grades the proportion of success was larger. The percentage of success was highest in the advanced grade where it was 57·0, the most popular subject in that grade being drawing. In the intermediate grade the greater proportion of the candidates entered for engineering and commerce. Five diplomas, of which 3 were for commerce, and 49 group certificates including 2 for shorthand and 3 for mechanical drawing were issued during the year.

Medical Schools.

369. The number of students on the rolls of the Medical schools at Rájyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore on the 31st of March 1906 was 198, 46 and 18, respectively, against a total of 260 in 1905. In the school department of the Medical College on the same date there were also 76 students, including 20 women, qualifying for apothecaries, 51 for sanitary inspectors, 7 for chemists and druggists and 15 hospital assistants undergoing a post-graduate training—a total of 149 students against 160 in the previous year. The class for hospital assistants was a new feature introduced to give a certain number of hospital assistants of over 10 years' service a six months' course of post-collegiate training in various specified subjects. The experience of the first year was very favourable as to the success of the scheme. In the apothecary class the majority of the students were Europeans and there was one non-Brahman caste Hindu woman. There were 2 female students in the hospital assistant class, the majority in

which were Brahman and non-Brahman Hindus. The majority in the sanitary inspectors' class were Brahmans. Seventeen out of the 19 apothecary students who appeared for the final examination passed and 45 out of 50 of the sanitary inspectors' class qualified in hygiene. Out of the 44 candidates from the Ráyapuram Medical school who appeared for the final examination for hospital assistants 33 passed, 5 in the first class and all 6 candidates from Vizagapatam passed with one in the first class. The single student who presented himself from the Tanjore Medical school failed. The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,32,690 to which Local Funds contributed Rs. 2,105, Municipal Funds Rs. 228 and fees and other receipts Rs. 6,176. The average annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 123 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 265 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 261 at Tanjore.

Other Technical and Industrial Schools.

370. The number of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical examination scheme decreased from 23 to 18 and the attendance from 2,033 to 1,867. The decrease was due to the reduction of six schools to a lower grade, but an unaided industrial school in Tanjore was revived. There was a diminution in the number of pupils in engineering, commerce, music and jeweller's work, but an increase in those working at drawing, textile fabrics and tailoring. As in the previous year 8 institutions had a hundred or more pupils on their rolls at the close of the year. The Government School of Arts headed the list with 449 students, St. Aloysius' Technical School, Vizagapatam, and the Reformatory School, Chingleput, coming next with 206 and 186 students, respectively. There was an increase from 36 to 41 in the number of schools teaching only one group of technical subjects with a corresponding rise in pupils from 1,283 to 1,382, but it was almost entirely accounted for by the reduction of the higher standard schools already referred to. The only two institutions with a hundred or more pupils continued to be the school department of the College of Engineering, Madras, and the School of Commerce, Calicut. The former institution passed 27 out of 39 students as sub-overseers and surveyors and 13 out of 28 as draughtsmen in the final examinations held by the Board of Examiners. In the Calicut School of Commerce 50 out of 89 students in the English section and 16 out of 33 in the vernacular section were successful in the final examinations, an improvement on the results of the previous year. Lower class schools rose in number from 14 to 17 and in strength from 354 to 446. Compositor's work and carpentry for boys and lace-making for girls were the most popular subjects. The only agricultural school was that of the United Free Church Mission at Melrosapuram. All the students were Native Christians and the strength was 20 as in the previous year. Thirteen other schools mostly intended for general education had technical or industrial classes attached to them against 6 in 1904–1905. The number of pupils in such classes also increased from 427 to 1,003. The manual training class attached to the Municipal High School, Chicacole, was the largest and contained 387 pupils at the close of the year. The value of the articles turned out during the year was Rs. 1,39,143 and the amount realised by sales Rs. 1,09,411, in both cases an increase over the previous year's figures.

Expenditure on Technical Schools.

371. The number of technical scholarships awarded was 129 out of 180, 116 were awarded to males and 13 to females. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 31,183, to which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 12,788. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,99,400, of which 27 per cent. was supplied by Provincial Funds, 8 per cent. by Local and Municipal Funds, 10 per cent. from fees and the remainder from other sources.

Female Education.

General.

372. On the 31st March 1906 there were 1,250 institutions for girls attended by 74,746 pupils, an increase of 56 schools and 3,312 pupils. Both public and private institutions contributed to the increase, the number of the former having risen from 1,117 with 69,796 pupils to 1,166 with 72,582 pupils and the latter from 77 with 1,638 pupils to 84 with 2,164 pupils. Including girls reading in boys' schools, there were altogether 157,439 girls under instruction against 150,037 in the previous year. The proportion of the total who were reading in boys' schools was 54·8 per cent. as in 1904–1905. The percentage of girls under instruction to those of school age, taking the Presidency as a whole, rose from 5·2 to 5·4 per cent., and the percentage increased in all districts but Madras. Six districts Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem and Madura had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction, 7 had between 3 and 5 per cent. under instruction, 5 between 5 and 8 per cent., and only Gódávari, Kistna, Malabar and the Nilgiris had more than 8 per cent. under instruction, exclusive of the Presidency Town where the percentage was 31·8.

373. In the English language division of the B.A. degree examination 8 female candidates—6 Europeans and 2 Native Christians—appeared, all of whom passed, 2 in the second class and the remainder in the third. For the second language division 8 Europeans and 1 Native Christian were examined and the latter with 3 of the Europeans passed. Eleven candidates went up for the science division, 3 Brahmans, 7 Europeans and 1 Native Christian, of whom 2 Brahmans and 2 Europeans passed. For the first time in the annals of the University 2 Brahman ladies qualified themselves for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. At the First examination in Arts 2 Brahmans, 14 Europeans and 8 Native Christians appeared, and 1 Brahman, 6 Europeans and 3 Native Christians passed, all of them in the second class. The total number of women who had passed this examination up to the end of the year was 109, 7 of whom were Brahmans, 1 a non-Brahman caste Hindu, 72 Europeans and 29 Native Christians. For the Matriculation examination 189 female candidates appeared, of whom 46 passed against 46 out of 195 in the previous year. The successful candidates comprised a Brahman, 4 non-Brahman Hindus, 15 Europeans and 26 Native Christians, the 2 Muhammadan girls who appeared both failing. The success of the Brahman candidates at these examinations is a sign that their community is awakening to a sense of its duty in the matter of the higher education of its girls. University Examinations.

374. The number of colleges specially intended for women fell from 3 to 2 in consequence of the closing of St. Joseph's Presentation Convent College, Vepery, and the number of students in them from 12 to 10. There were 24 female students in colleges primarily intended for males, of whom 8 were at the Presidency College and 5 in the Doveton College, Madras. The total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction rose during the year from 30 to 34, of whom 18 were Europeans, 25 Native Christians, and 1 a non-Brahman Hindu. Colleges for Women.

375. No girls appeared for the Upper Secondary examination during the year. The number of upper secondary schools for girls fell from 27 to 25 and the strength from 3,200 to 3,089. The decrease in strength occurred in the upper secondary and lower secondary departments, while the primary department had a slightly larger attendance. The decrease in the number of schools was the net result of the lowering of the standard of 3 upper secondary schools and the raising of the standard of a lower secondary school. Twenty-three of the schools were aided schools, of which 22 were under mission management. Forty per cent. of the pupils were Europeans and 55·9 per cent. Native Christians. The number of lower secondary schools for girls rose from 170 to 187 and their attendance from 19,564 to 20,952. The English schools increased by 4 and in pupils by 284, and the vernacular schools by 14 and in pupils by 1,104, both Government and aided schools contributing to the increase. Of the 134 aided and 4 unaided schools, 122 and 3, respectively, were under mission management. The average strength of each school fell from 115 to 112. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction at the close of the year was 4,745, out of whom 4,119 were in the lower secondary stage. The largest number of girls in the secondary stage from any one district was 1,131 from Madras and the smallest 7 from Anantapur. The number of Panchama girls in the lower secondary department showed a very satisfactory increase from 15 to 67. Secondary Education.

376. The number of primary schools for girls was 914 with 47,454 pupils, an increase of 35 schools and 1,434 pupils over the preceding year. Of the new schools, 12 with 1,025 pupils were added to the upper primary grade and 23 with 409 pupils to the lower primary grade. Aided schools increased both in number and strength, while board schools advanced in strength only, their number remaining the same. Out of the 777 private primary schools, 433 were under missionary management. The number of girls in the upper primary stage of the public primary schools was 2,825. Including the girls in boys' schools, the total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction rose from 130,580 to 135,728. Malabar with 14,455 had the largest number of any district and the Nilgiris with 899 the smallest. The percentage of pupils to the female population of school age was highest in Madras at 26·3. Eight districts had over 5 per cent. and 10 districts between 2·5 and 5 per cent. Out of 2,797 general teachers in public schools for girls, 1,260 held trained teachers' certificates, 486 held various other qualifying certificates and the remaining 1,051 or 37·6 per cent. were not qualified under the Educational Rules. Primary Education.

377. All the 25 and 80 scholarships provided for girls studying in the upper and the lower secondary forms were awarded, the majority of recipients being Native Scholarships.

Christians in the one case and Hindus in the other. The 60 special scholarships provided for Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls were also all awarded. On the results of the Matriculation examination 3 scholarships were given to Europeans and 6 to Natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows 58 were awarded. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 20,293, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 15,319. The total expenditure in the secondary and primary schools for girls was Rs. 7,93,627, of which Rs. 3,52,864 was provided by Provincial Funds, Rs. 5,449 by Local and Municipal Funds, Rs. 82,305 by fees, and the balance by subscriptions and other sources. The total average cost per pupil was Rs. 11-8 and the average cost to Public Funds Rs. 5-3. The average fee paid by each pupil was Rs. 1-3 against Rs. 1-5 in the previous year.

Zenana Agencies.

378. Owing to the closing of the Home Education class at Coimbatore the number of Zenana groups of classes fell from 4 to 3 and the pupils from 116 to 104. Nineteen of the pupils were in the lower secondary department and 85 in the primary against 23 and 93, respectively, in the previous year. The National Indian Association had classes at only 2 stations—Madras and Cuddalore—and the United Free Church Mission at Madras alone. All the classes continued to have some pupils in the lower secondary stage.

Education of Europeans.

379. There were 101 institutions for Europeans at the close of the year and the number of pupils fell from 8,345 to 7,922.

Collegiate Education.

380. There were 3 arts colleges for men as in the previous year, but 1 of the 2 colleges for women was closed. The strength of the European arts colleges fell from 62 to 38 and the number of Europeans in them from 23 to 11, but including those in other colleges the total number of Europeans in the collegiate stage was 51 against 72 in 1904–1905. In the B.A. Degree Examination 42 European candidates appeared in the different divisions and 27 passed, of whom 11 were women. At the First Examination in Arts 7 men and 6 women passed out of 12 male and 14 female candidates. In the Law examinations 1 candidate appeared and failed. In the various medical examinations 8 candidates were successful out of 17 who appeared. Five candidates entered for the written and 5 for the practical portion of the L.T. Degree Examination. Four of the former and all of the latter were successful.

Secondary Education.

381. There were 12 upper and 25 lower secondary schools for boys and 13 upper and 21 lower secondary schools for girls, an increase of 2 lower secondary schools for boys and of 1 for girls, and a decrease of 2 in the upper secondary schools for girls. The strength of the girls' schools declined from 3,094 to 2,902 and that of the boys' schools from 3,920 to 3,809. In the Matriculation examination 60 boys and 94 girls appeared and 23 boys and 15 girls were successful.

Primary Education.

382. The number of primary schools for boys was 6 as in the previous year, but the attendance fell from 263 to 247. There were 12 primary schools for girls, one less than in 1904–1905, and the number of pupils decreased from 539 to 457.

Special Education.

383. There were 8 special schools, 3 for boys and 5 for girls, the same number as in the previous year. The number of pupils in the 3 industrial schools for boys increased from 217 to 258. The subjects taught in the 5 schools for girls were music, drawing and lace-making. The attendance in them fell from 250 to 211.

Railway Schools.

384. The number of schools maintained by the Madras Railway increased to 10 by the opening of a new school at Bitragunta and the attendance rose from 442 to 468. The 4 schools maintained by the South Indian Railway had an attendance of 152 against 123 in 1904–1905. Twenty-four out of the 29 scholarships allotted to Europeans were awarded, 4 in collegiate and 20 in secondary forms, 19 of the latter being obtained by girls.

Expenditure.

385. The expenditure on European institutions was Rs. 6,58,987, of which 26 per cent. was met from public funds, 19 per cent. from fees and 55 per cent. from private funds.

Education of Muhammadans.

386. The number of institutions for Muhammadans increased during the year from 2,099 to 2,174 and their strength from 82,041 to 85,364. Public institutions increased by 6 to 956, but their strength fell from 45,925 to 45,841, while private institutions increased by 69 and the attendance at them by 3,407. There were 63 advanced schools for boys for teaching Arabic or Persian with a considerable increase of scholars, but the only 2 schools of this kind for girls were closed during the year.

387. There was a decrease in the number of Muhammadan boys in every stage of instruction, while there was an increase of girls in the lower secondary and primary stages. There were no female students in either the collegiate or upper secondary stage, and in training and other special schools the number of female pupils showed a decrease. The proportion of Muhammadan male and female pupils under instruction to the respective population of school age rose from 51·2 and 10·0 per cent. to 51·8 and 11·1. The district with the smallest percentage of scholars to population of school age was Bellary with 13·0 per cent. and the highest was Gódávari with 70·3 per cent. Pupils.

388. Twenty-two Muhammadans appeared for the English language division of the B.A. Degree Examination and 6 passed. In the second language and science divisions, out of 17 and 19 condidates, respectively, 12 passed in each division. For the First Examination in Arts, 34 went up and 6 passed. The results on the whole were not as good as in the previous year. Out of 80 students in arts colleges, 34 were reading in the Madras Christian College, 6 in the Presidency College and 5 in the Wesley College, Rayapet. Collegiate Education.

389. There were 11 secondary schools for Muhammadans at the close of the year, 9 for boys and 2 for girls, an increase of 2 in the former case and 1 in the latter and their total strength rose from 1,145 to 1,662. The Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris' High School, Rayapet, continued to be the only 2 of the secondary schools for boys of the upper secondary grade. The strength of these 2 schools was 476, an increase of 5 pupils over the previous year. The results among the Muhammadan candidates at the Matriculation were far from satisfactory, only 35 passing out of the 226 who appeared. At the upper secondary examination none passed out of the 8 who went up. Secondary Education.

390. Primary public schools for boys declined in number from 831 to 828 and the attendance decreased from 40,138 to 39,240, while those for girls increased in both respects, there being 111 schools with 4,712 pupils against 104 with 4,393 pupils in the previous year. Primary Education.

391. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools there were 195 schools for Muhammadan girls with a strength of 7,006 pupils, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 181 and 6,209. All classes and grades of schools shared the increase. The increase of 1 in the number of secondary schools was due to the reopening of a lower secondary form in the Christian Evangelical Zenana Mission School, Triplicane. At the Matriculation examination both the female candidates who went up failed. Female Education.

392. There were 6 special schools for Muhammadans attended by 227 pupils against 7 schools and 249 pupils in the previous year. Of the 20 male students in professional colleges, 8 were in the Law College, 5 in the College of Engineering, 2 in the Medical College, 4 in the College of Agriculture and 1 in the Teachers' College. Out of 45 male students under training as teachers 26 were in the Muhammadan Training School, Madras, and the remaining 19 in the Malappuram Training School. Eight out of the 10 female students were in the Hobart Training School, Madras, and the other 2 in the Moyan Training School for Mistresses, Calicut. Of the 3 Industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam of Madras and the Anjumani Industrial School at Vellore were both for boys, and had 100 and 43 pupils, respectively, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission School for Women at Guntúr had 31 girl pupils. Special Schools.

393. There was a further fall in the public schools for Mappilla boys from 251 to 242 and in the pupils in them from 14,789 to 13,932. Private schools rose in number from 311 to 342 and in strength from 11,221 to 12,858. Seventy of the public schools were board schools and 135 were aided schools. All the schools for Mappilla girls were public schools. The number was 15 as in the previous year and the attendance 769. Eight were Government schools, 5 were aided and 2 unaided. The highest standard reached by the pupils was the fourth. Of the 539 teachers employed in public primary schools 290 were unqualified. The expenditure on Mappilla education during the year was Rs. 61,638, of which 39 per cent. came from Provincial Funds, 43 from Local Funds, 8 from Municipal Funds, 2 per cent. from fees and the remaining 8 per cent. from other sources. Education of Mappillas.

394. Out of 8 scholarships for Muhammadans allotted for the B.A. classes only 2 were awarded. Thirty-one scholarships were given in secondary forms and 8 on the results of the Matriculation examination. Special scholarships were awarded to 16 Scholarships.

134043

boys among the Carnatic Stipendiaries and to 20 Mappilla pupils of the School of Commerce, Calicut.

Expenditure.

395. The total expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 2,83,403, of which Rs. 69,940 was contributed by Provincial Funds, Rs. 57,021 by Local Funds, Rs. 31,128 by Municipal Funds, Rs. 48,766 from fees and the remaining Rs. 76,548 by subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words public funds met 56 per cent. of the current expenditure, fees 17 per cent. and other sources 27 per cent.

Education of Panchamas.

396. During the year there was an increase in the number of schools chiefly intended for Panchamas and in their strength, but there was a decrease in the actual number of male and female Panchama pupils under instruction. On the 31st March 1906 there were 3,515 schools with 85,478 pupils against 3,346 schools with 83,587 pupils on the corresponding date in the previous year. These figures include all pupils in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama pupils reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures which follow relate to Panchamas only.

Pupils.

397. The number of Panchama pupils who had passed beyond the primary stage of instruction again decreased, and was only 245 against 321. There were 15 boys and 1 female pupil in the upper secondary stage, and, though the number of boys in the lower secondary stage fell from 229 to 165, the number of girls rose from 18 to 64 which was the most satisfactory feature of Panchama education in the year. In the primary stage the number of boys fell from 46,265 to 43,914 and of girls from 6,985 to 6,782. The number of boys in training schools fell from 46 to 42, but there were 3 girls qualifying as teachers as in the previous year. In other special schools the number of boys increased from 47 to 60 and of girls from 2 to 5. Taking public and private institutions together, there was a decrease in male Panchama pupils from 48,756 to 46,311 and of female pupils from 7,039 to 6,879. The percentage for the Presidency of male pupils to the male population of school age fell from 15·9 to 15·1, while that of females remained stationary at 2·2. The district with the largest percentage of male pupils was Tinnevelly with 68·7, while Madras with 21·2 had the highest percentage of females. South Canara had the lowest percentage of males with ·1 and returned no Panchama females as going to school. These various statistics for Panchamas may be taken as not quite so discouraging as they appear, as Panchama Christians not infrequently return themselves as Native Christians.

Expenditure.

398. The total expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 4,18,610, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 42,260, Local Funds Rs. 1,00,698, Municipal Funds Rs. 31,253, fees Rs. 13,227, while Rs. 2,31,172 were met from other sources.

Education of Aboriginal and Hill Tribes, etc.

399. In the 3 northern districts there were at the close of the year 338 schools for the aborigines with 9,441 pupils against 309 schools with 8,886 pupils in the previous year. The increase was partly due to the retransfer to Government control of some schools in the Bhadráchalam taluk of the Gódávari agency and partly to the opening of new schools in both the Ganjám and Gódávari Agencies. Of the public schools which numbered 295 with 9,015 pupils, 98 with 3,810 pupils were under the management of the Educational Department, 44 with 1,899 pupils were under the management of Local Boards, 104 with 2,359 pupils were aided and 49 with 947 pupils were unaided. The only private schools were the 43 in the Vizagapatam Agency which were attended by 426 pupils. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the 3 Agencies increased from 3,595 to 4,423. There were a few schools for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Guntúr there was a school for Lambhadies with 17 pupils and in Kistna 1 for Koyas with 10 pupils. In Kurnool there were 2 Board schools for Chenchus with 80 pupils who were fed and clothed by the Local Board. Trichinopoly had 2 Board schools for Malayalees, attended by 38 pupils and in Nellore 51 boys and 14 girls of the Yenadi and Yerukala castes attended the ordinary schools. There were 3 schools in the Nilgiris for Kotas with 47 pupils and 2 Todas attended the Kattupet Board school. The Wynaad Taluk Board managed a school for Panias in Malabar which had an attendance of 22 pupils. There were in all 4,732 boys and 119 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of schools in the Presidency at the close of the year against 4,046 boys and 97 girls in 1904–1905.

Expenditure.

400. The expenditure on schools for the aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 43,417, of which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 36,822, Local Funds Rs. 4,124, fees Rs. 1,372, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 1,099.

401. There were 2 State schools in the 5 islands of the Laccadive group attached to the Malabar district, 1 in Androth island and the other in Kalpeni. Both the schools were examined for grants and earned Rs. 99 and Rs. 94, respectively, the attendance at the Androth school being 53 and at the one in Kalpeni 36. The entire cost of education in these islands is met from the Island Funds. Education in the Laccadive Islands.

402. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly was 3 as in previous years. There was 1 for boys and 1 for girls at Palamcottah each aided by fixed grants and another for boys at Pannaivilai aided by results grants. The number on the rolls of the 3 schools was 54, of whom 39 were boys and 15 girls. Seventeen were Native Christians, 19 were non-Brahman caste Hindus and 18 were Panchamas. All the schools were reported to have done satisfactorily when inspected. In the Industrial class attached to the Palamcottah boys' school the subjects taught were mat-weaving, chair-caning and rope-making. Eleven out of 13 pupils in this class had passed the Primary Examination. Of former pupils from these schools, 13 of those who had passed the Primary Examination were employed as teachers in various schools, 3 of them holding trained teachers' certificates. The school for the South Indian Blind at Madras had 21 pupils on the rolls at the end of the year. In the industrial section the work taught was the making of cuscus blinds and bamboo chicks and the quality was sufficiently good for orders to be obtained for such articles from various public offices. **Education of the Blind and of Deaf-Mutes.** Schools for the Blind.

403. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah which was aided by a fixed grant had a large increase of pupils during the year, its number rising from 76 to 108. The pupils were of both sexes and came not only from the Madras Presidency but from Calcutta, Bombay and other parts of India. The speech classes opened in the previous year had a considerable measure of success. English was taught to pupils coming from other than Tamil-speaking districts by a trained English teacher. The industrial class contained 22 pupils and the industries taught included tailoring, weaving and carpentry. Schools for Deaf-mutes.

404. Private institutions increased both in number and strength during the year, and, on the 31st March 1906, there were 5,847 schools with 137,056 pupils against 5,636 schools with 130,208 pupils on the same date in 1905. There were 292 secondary schools for boys with 6,664 pupils and 1 for girls with 36 pupils. Out of 5,554 primary schools with a total of 130,356 pupils, 83 were girls' schools with an attendance of 2,128. Of the total number of institutions 290 were high class indigenous schools, that is, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic or Persian language and literature, 3,395 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only and 1,094 were Quran schools. Out of the 290 high class schools 228 were Sanskrit schools with 3,830 pupils and 62 were Arabic schools with 2,831 pupils. Malabar with 24,176 had considerably the largest number of pupils in private institutions and Madura with 700, the largest number of schools. Thirty-eight per cent. of the girls attending private schools were at such schools in North Arcot and 29 per cent. in Tanjore. As in former years the Sanskrit schools were the only ones receiving aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture. The amount so granted was Rs. 2,143 against Rs. 1,218 in 1904–1905. **Private Institutions.**

405. Provision was made for instruction in gymnastics, European or native, in 7,842 institutions out of 22,411. In most primary schools which form the bulk of the total number of schools, instruction was provided in drill and calisthenics instead of gymnastics. The number of institutions where gymnastics on European lines were taught rose from 6,531 to 7,400 and of those teaching native gymnastics from 377 to 442. **Physical Education.**

406. The number of boarders in the Victoria hostel increased from 259 to 271. A hostel was opened at the Kumbakónam College on the 1st August 1905 and there were 30 boarders in it at the end of the year. In the Rajahmundry College and Teachers' College hostels there were on the 31st March 39 and 73 boarders, respectively, against 37 and 62 in the previous year. At the close of the year there were 144 boarding houses for males with 7,754 boarders and 86 for females with 4,500 boarders. Out of 155 hostels for Native Christians 71 were for girls and 84 for boys and of the 23 for Europeans, 15 were for girls and 8 for boys. There were 45 hostels for Hindus, 3 for Muhammadans and 4 for Panchamas, all of which were for boys. Hostels for boys cost Rs. 4,55,869 and those for girls Rs. 2,17,259, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 19,564 and Rs. 20,689 respectively. **Hostels and Boarding Houses.**

407. There was an increase in the number of schools with buildings of their own from 7,526 to 7,854 and their percentage to the total number of schools rose from 34 to 35. The number of schools held in rented buildings was 6,792, while 4,760 were **School Buildings.**

held in chavadies or temples and 3,002 in managers' or headmasters' houses. Building grants to the extent of Rs. 38,955 were paid from provincial funds during the year towards the erection of school buildings.

Text-Book Committee.

408. Only one meeting of the Text-Book Committee was held during the year when the reports of the Sub-Committees on 197 books were considered. The number found suitable for class use was 170. Opinions were called for during the year from inspecting officers as to the changes necessary in the present list of text-books prescribed for Government and Board schools with a view to its revision. Vigorous steps were taken against the use of unauthorised text-books and cram books in recognised schools.

Government Examinations.

409. The Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations having been abolished by the orders of Government issued in June 1905, the number of examinations held under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations during the year was 8 against 10 in the previous year. The examinations were held at various centres in the Presidency and the Technical Examinations were also held in the Native States of Travancore and Mysore. The results of the General and Technical Examinations have been dealt with above. For the Handwriting and Dictation Test for undergraduates, 2,918 candidates appeared at the two examinations held in May and December, of whom 741 passed. In the examinations in connection with the Subordinate Medical Department 25 candidates appeared for the grade of Civil Medical Pupil in which there were 20 vacancies, 20 candidates were examined for 12 vacancies in the grade of Native Military Pupil, 97 candidates for 25 vacancies as Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Pupils and 14 candidates for 10 vacancies as Military Pupils in the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Madras Command. As in the previous year no Muhammadan candidates appeared for any of these vacancies. For the Special Test Examinations out of 5,411 candidates who registered their names, 4,600 presented themselves for examination and 961 passed. The percentage of success was only 20·89 against 27·49 in the previous year and in the Précis-writing Test less than 7 per cent. of the candidates who appeared passed. The number of candidates for the Special Tests for officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department was 232, of whom 61 per cent. passed against 62 per cent. in 1904–1905. The total receipts of the Examinations Commission were Rs. 75,032, or Rs. 1,00,361, less than in the preceding year, as a result of the abolition of the Primary and Lower Secondary Examinations. The expenditure was Rs. 84,109 against Rs. 1,37,200.

Special Tests.

Financial.

Lawrence Asylum. (1905.)

410. Including 4 day scholars, the number of pupils on the 31st December 1905 in the male branch of the Lawrence Asylum was 298 against 289 boarders and 9 day scholars at the beginning of the year. Of the boarders 129 were Europeans and 165 Eurasians. Out of 58 pupils who left during the year, 24 entered the Telegraph Department, 5 enlisted in the army, 2 obtained employment in the Cable Telegraph Company and 1 joined the Medical College, Calcutta. The year was an unhealthy one in the Asylum as there were epidemics of chicken-pox, measles, influenza and itch, and the daily average number of sick was 18·25. The strength of the Cadet corps was 161, all of whom were efficients. The receipts were Rs. 1,14,608 and the charges Rs. 1,12,230, so that the year closed with a balance of Rs. 2,378. In the female branch of the Asylum, excluding 1 day scholar, the number of pupils at the close of the year was 167, of whom 98 were Europeans and 69 Eurasians. There was an increase of 20 boarders in the year. Of the 22 girls who left during the year 3 entered domestic service and 2 obtained employment in a drapery firm in Madras. There was an outbreak of measles and influenza which raised the daily average of sick from 2·23 to 10·31. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 53,656 and the expenditure to Rs. 52,278. The deficit with which the year opened was reduced to Rs. 2,054.

Male branch.

Female branch.

Reformatory School. (1905.)

411. The strength of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, which was 168 at the beginning of the year rose to 185, the highest number on record. No juvenile offender was refused admission for want of room, but the limit of the accommodation was reached at the end of the year. The number of admissions was 57, of whom no less than 35 were habitual offenders though only 4 belonged to the criminal classes. With the exception of two who were found in possession of counterfeit coins and a third who escaped from lawful custody, all the boys admitted had committed offences against property. There were 1 Brahman, 11 Muhammadans and 1 Christian among the pupils admitted. At the close of the year 67 per cent. of the pupils were 13 years of age and 28 per cent. 14. There was an improvement in the conduct of the boys judged by the

punishments inflicted, but there were three cases of very serious offences. The total number of punishments was 103 against 167 and 128 boys were not punished at all. The mark system was continued and the average annual earnings of a pupil were Rs. 4–1–9 against Rs. 4–0–9 in the previous year. Thirty boys appeared for the Government Technical Examination, of whom 26 passed, 2 in the first class. The health of the pupils was good, the daily average of sick being only 4·09. All the boys received systematic instruction in gymnastics and drill. Of the 37 pupils discharged during the year, 23 secured employment, 2 in the Army and 2 in the Police. The number of pupils who left the school in the 3 years prior to 1905 was 97, of whom 61 were well reported on, 11 were reconvicted and 1 badly reported on. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 27,141 to Rs. 28,673, while the receipts fell from Rs. 4,592 to Rs. 3,881.

School of Arts, Madras.

412. The number of pupils on the rolls of the drawing classes of the School of Arts on the 31st of March 1906 was 449 and the average attendance 375 against 317 in the previous year. The fees, which were paid by all students, except 10 specially exempted by the Director of Public Instruction, amounted to Rs. 4,298. The total number of apprentices in the various industrial departments on the 31st March was 216, of whom 115 were paid and the remainder unpaid. One hundred and ten apprentices attended the educational classes, the teaching in which was confined to English conversation. In the Government Technical Examinations 74 per cent. of the 220 candidates who entered passed in the various drawing examinations and 38 out of 47 candidates from the industrial classes passed in their various subjects, the results in each case showing a decided improvement over the previous year. Eight out of 11 candidates obtained Technical Teachers' certificates against 13 out of 19 in 1904–1905.

Industrial Department.

413. There was a large increase in the work turned out in the wood-work department, the value of which was Rs. 15,207. About half of it consisted of elaborately carved and highly finished articles of furniture made from designs prepared in the department. The work was executed by skilled carvers collected from various parts of the Presidency and by several passed pupils of the school. A collection of the furniture obtained a silver medal at the Madras Fine Arts Exhibition. The ornaments employed were mainly Hindu scroll-work and figures and where possible features of Hindu architecture were introduced. In the metal-work department a large amount of copper and brass repoussé work was made for use in connection with the carved articles of furniture. The silver trowel and mallet used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the opening of the Victoria Technical Institute were made at the school and were very creditable examples of the quality of work it can turn out. The total sales of metal-work and jewellery amounted to Rs. 7,212. During the year the pupils in the lacquer-work and modelling departments made and erected in papier maché and plaster of Paris an ornamental ceiling for the library. The work of the carpet-weaving department though restricted in quantity owing to a temporary scarcity of labour was otherwise successful and every carpet and rug produced was sold at the end of the year.

General and Financial.

414. The question of improving the organisation of the school which was defective in many respects was under the consideration of Government during the year. The amount of fees received was Rs. 4,298 and the cash sales in all departments realised Rs. 25,164. The net expenditure on the school was Rs. 27,355 against Rs. 34,635 in the previous year.

General.

415. The amount of educational progress achieved during the year was not altogether satisfactory. There was a considerable falling off in the number of boys both in the primary and lower secondary stages of instruction, but there was, on the other hand, a partially equivalent increase of girl pupils in those stages. The total increase in schools and scholars was very small and did not approach that made in the two previous years. The two main causes seem to have been the unfavourable season and the abolition of the Primary examination as a service test and of the Lower Secondary examinations. On the other hand the increase in the number of Inspectors and the steps taken to provide a full complement of Sub-Assistant Inspectors may be expected to bear fruit in more efficient organisation in the future, while the increase in the proportion of teachers to scholars in both secondary and primary schools was very satisfactory from the teaching point of view. The successes gained by female students, especially by those of the Brahman community in the various University examinations, are more hopeful signs for the future of female education in the Presidency. The

special recurring grant of six lakhs of rupees given by the Government of India for the promotion of elementary education will enable a much larger proportion of schools to be properly housed than was possible in the past, and the creation of new schools in villages now unprovided with them will bring elementary education within the reach of a considerably larger proportion of the children of the Presidency.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1905–1906.)

Educational Library and Museum.

416. The Educational Library and Museum were as usual kept open during the working hours of the office. The contributions as in the previous year consisted mainly of text-books.

Connemara Public Library.

417. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library was 16,839 against 17,278 in the previous year and the number of volumes issued 20,198 against 19,561. Four hundred and ten standard works were added to the library, of which 359 were acquired by purchase and the remainder presented.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

418. The total number of manuscripts added to the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library during the year was 424 against 658 in the previous year; but judging by the rarity and importance of the manuscripts collected better results were obtained in the matter of acquisition than in any previous year. Two hundred and fifty-eight of the new manuscripts were presented, 43 were purchased and the remainder either transcribed or restored. Nearly three-fourths of the additions were in Sanskrit and about one-fourth related to religion. Fair progress was made in the preparation of the descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts acquired since 1899, both Sanskrit and Vernacular. The amount spent on the collection, transcription and preservation of manuscripts and in contingent charges was Rs. 1,767 against Rs. 2,115 in the previous year. The popularity of the library was maintained during the year and as many as 36,000 manuscript *Granthas* were supplied to European and Indian scholars at their own expense. The number of visitors was 1,745 against 1,834 in 1904–1905.

Other Libraries and Museums.

419. All the colleges and nearly all the secondary and training schools were provided with libraries. A few of the larger primary schools also had libraries, the number of girls' schools provided with them being larger in proportion than that of boys' schools. Out of a total of 22,411 institutions 1,580 had libraries attached to them, an increase of 116 from the previous year. Most of the professional institutions in Madras and some of the industrial schools in the mufassal had museums, while the number of training schools possessing them increased from 12 to 21, an indication of the growing appreciation of their educative value.

Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.

420. There were reading-rooms in almost all the colleges and most of the upper secondary schools. Teachers' Associations increased in popularity owing chiefly to the special efforts made by inspecting officers. Their number increased from 151 with 4,950 members to 236 with 7,162 members. Reading-rooms and literary societies both registered and unregistered also increased, there being 389 such institutions with 103,557 members against 323 with 45,247 members in the previous year.

Periodicals. (1905.)

421. The number of periodicals, including magazines and reviews, published in the Presidency during 1905 was 394. The number of English periodicals being produced at the end of the year was 66, 4 more than at the end of 1904. Fourteen were newly started or revived during the year and 11 were discontinued. Forty-four of the English periodicals were published in Madras and included 5 general newspapers issued daily. Tamil and Anglo-Tamil periodicals numbered 84, Malayalam and Anglo-Malayalam periodicals 59, Telugu and Anglo-Telugu periodicals 30, and Canarese and Anglo-Canarese periodicals 21. There was only 1 Sanskrit periodical, but there were 2 combining Tamil and Sanskrit. The number of Urdu periodicals increased from 10 to 23. The total number of Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular periodicals registered during the year was 225, an increase of 40 over the preceding year. Out of the total 110 were published monthly. Exactly half the Tamil publications were produced at Madras. Nine out of the 30 Telugu periodicals were published in Gódávari and 8 in Madras and 13 of the Canarese newspapers and periodicals belonged to Mysore. Twenty-two of the Malayalam journals were produced in Malabar and South Canara and the remainder in the States of Cochin and Travancore.

422. Under the orders of the Government of India some important alterations were made in the forms of the quarterly catalogues of books published under section 18 of Act XXV of 1867. The total number of publications registered during the year increased from 1,200 to 1,237, of which 843 were books and 394 periodicals. There were 1,127 original works, 73 republications and 37 translations against 1,096, 85 and 29, respectively, in the previous year. Four hundred and sixty-one of the publications were in English, 341 in Tamil, 221 in Telugu, 50 in Malayalam and 105 in Sanskrit. Classified according to subject matter the majority of the publications as usual dealt with religion, but there was a large increase in those devoted to language. In poetry and art there was a marked decline. Perhaps the most interesting from a political and historical point of view of the works produced during the year was the first volume of the Private Diary of Ananda Ranga Pillay from 1736 to 1761. The diarist was Chief Dubash to Dupleix, Governor of Pondicherry, and the translation of his diary has been made under the orders of Government. The number of works of which the copyright was registered rose from 330 to 378, the highest figure on record

Registration. (1905.)

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

423. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1905–1906.)

424. The total number of visitors to the old and new buildings of the Government Museum was 1,241,873 against 1,274,411 in the previous year. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 45,979 on the 7th January 1906, the Dwadesi festival. The number of visitors on Sundays was 172,294 and the number of gosha females who visited the museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 8,263. The total expenditure was Rs. 37,264.

Government Museum.

Visitors.

425. The Superintendent made two tours in connection with the work of the ethnographic survey. In Kurnool the Chenchus, a jungle tribe, living on the Nallamalai hills, were examined and their cephalic measurements taken. In spite of a conspicuous want of uniformity in their physical development they were all found to be of a pronounced dolicho-cephalic type. The results of the survey up to the present have been to establish that the inhabitants of the Canarese, Marátha, and Telugu areas have a higher cephalic index than the dwellers in the Malayálam and Tamil countries. Investigations were made on the Nilgiri plateau into the manners and customs of the Badagas and Kotas and many members of both tribes were tested for colour blindness. It was found that none of the Kotas and 2·5 per cent. of the Badagas suffered from the red-green form of colour blindness as against 12·8 per cent. of the males of the Toda tribe who practise the adelphic form of polyandry. The Superintendent took a phonograph with him for the first time on these tours and secured records of tribal and marriage songs and of temple and other instrumental music. Various additions were made to the ethnological section of the museum including the various apparatus used by the Kotas and Badagas in making fire by friction, bows and arrows used by the Chenchus and a series of painted clay gods worshipped by fishermen in Ganjám which included a figure of Bengali Babu represented wearing a hat and riding on a black horse who secures the fishermen large hauls of fishes and guards them from danger at sea. A series of Græco-Indian sculptures were transferred to the Lahore Museum and a fine collection of bronzes, iron weapons and implements, pottery and human bones excavated at Aditanallúr in the Tinnevelly district were arranged in a special gallery; a series of 17 seals and a charm which were purchased by Government in 1859 at a sale of the effects of the Carnatic family were also transferred to the museum.

Ethnography.

Archæology.

426. A commencement was made with the compilation of various pattern books of design.

Art.

427. The construction of a marine aquarium on the Marina at Madras opposite the Presidency College was sanctioned by Government and its construction commenced during the year. The plan provides for 10 tanks for marine animals, a central pond and small tanks for fresh water animals and a large pond for sharks and dogfishes.

Natural History.

Meteorology. Weather Observations.

428. There were 5 second-class observatories and 19 third-class observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter. A second-class observatory was started at Pudukkóttai during the year by the Pudukkóttai State. Various new instruments were supplied to most of the observatories. There was a break in the continuity of various observations at Nellore, Amini Divi, Wellington and Vellore from various unavoidable causes, but they were mostly of short duration and in all the other observatories, the records of observations were continuous. Port Blair and Slipper Island were added to the list of stations sending daily weather messages for the Madras daily weather report making the number of such stations 46. Awards for storm reports or special observations were given to 7 observers during the year. The daily weather report was issued to 39 Government officials in Madras and to 61 in the mufassal besides a few private subscribers.

Rain-recording Stations.

429. Twelve new rain-recording stations were opened during the year and 3 were closed. The number of stations, excluding observatories at the end of the year, was 463, of which 75 were in Native States. Of the rain gauges in the Presidency 93·5 per cent. were inspected in the year.

Astronomy. (1905.)

430. The work at the Kodaikánal observatory continued to be mainly directed to solar observations. The weather was favourable and there were only 19 days in the year on which no observations were possible. Photographs of the sun, 8 inches in diameter, were taken on 327 days. Sun-spot spectra were observed on 179 days and prominences were sketched on 297 days. One thousand one hundred and seventy-seven photographs were taken with the spectro-heliograph. The construction of a photo-heliograph house with a 15-foot dome was commenced during the year. Forty-nine seismic disturbances were recorded. The first and last parts of the great Indian earthquake of April 4th, 1905, were well recorded, but during the large motion the boom went completely off the scale. Four bulletins on the result of the solar observations were published during the year. The astronomical observations at the Madras Observatory were as usual solely directed to time determinations. The Government of India having sanctioned the introduction of standard time for India all the time signals from the observatory from July 1st, 1905, were sent in accordance with the new system which is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours in advance of Greenwich mean time and 9 M. 0·45 in advance of Madras mean time. The time gun at Fort St. George was fired correctly on 702 occasions out of 730, the percentage of success being 96·2 against 94·0 per cent. in the previous year. The time ball at the Port office was dropped correctly on all occasions except one.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1905-1906.)

[*Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Madras and Coorg for the year 1905–1906 and G.O., No. 543, Public, dated the 20th July 1906.*]

Archæology. Excavations.

431. During the year excavations were carried out at the Amaravati Stupa, Guntúr district, at the buried Jain shrines at Danavulapad in the Cuddapah district and a group of cromlechs near Perambair and adjacent villages to the south of Chingleput were also examined.

432. During the excavations at the Amaravati Stupa, two-life size marble statues of Buddha and two others of a smaller size, one with an inscription, were discovered. At the east gate a group of six marble statues were found and in the fields round Amaravati a large number of fine palæolithic and neolithic celts were obtained. One thousand five hundred coins mostly Andhra lead coins but with a few gold ones among them were also collected at the same site. At Danavulapad the excavation of the buried Jain shrines was proceeded with and a number of sculptures and inscriptions discovered which were removed to the Madras Museum.

Vijayanagar survey.

433. The field survey of Vijayanagar reached the final stage and the work of collating the numerous village field maps was proceeded with.

Conservation.

434. In connection with the conservation of ancient monuments many places were visited by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, and a large amount of conservation work was done. An interesting item of work in this respect was the affixing of a marble memorial slab to the house in Anantapur which was occupied by Sir Thomas Munro, the monument to whom at Gooty was also taken under conservation. Six fresh monuments were added to the list of those selected for conservation.

Expenditure.

435. The expenditure in connection with the Archæological Survey was Rs. 21,624–6–6 against Rs. 24,475 of the previous year. This does not include the sum of Rs. 34,808–14–1 spent in excavations and conservation.

Epigraphy.

436. A considerable amount of work was done in this branch of archæology. The index of inscriptions begun during the previous year was continued. Impressions of 34 copper plates were taken and 604 stone inscriptions from all parts of the Presidency were copied. The most important discovery was that of a long inscription relating to the Chola king Rajendra Chola I.

Publications.

437. Parts ii and iii of the *Epigraphia Indica*, volume VIII, were issued and Part iv of the same volume was passed for printing. The expenditure from the Imperial grant on account of this journal amounted during the official year 1905–1906 to Rs. 2,176–12–9.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

438. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1905–1906.)

Church of England.

439. The number of clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras on the 31st of March 1906 was 238, of whom 45 were officers of the Ecclesiastical establishment, 34 being chaplains and 11 clergymen receiving allowances from Government, 34 were European missionaries, 5 were English clergymen ministering to English congregations and 154 were native clergymen. Out of the total number 11 European missionaries and 87 native clergymen were officiating under the episcopal charge of the Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura. During the year 1 European and 4 natives were ordained deacons and 2 Europeans and 6 natives were ordained priests by the Bishop of Madras. The Bishop in Tinnevelly and Madura ordained 1 deacon and 5 priests, all of whom were natives. New cemeteries at Mysore, Calicut and Kodaikánal and the existing cemetery at Ramandroog were consecrated.

Voluntary contributions.

440. The amount of alms and other devotional offerings received through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese was Rs. 1,52,848, the amount in the previous year having been Rs. 1,59,023. The amount devoted to non-parochial objects out of the voluntary contributions received was Rs. 27,616.

Church of Scotland.

441. The establishment of the Church of Scotland maintained by Government consisted of 4 chaplains including the Presidency Senior Chaplain.

STATIONERY. (1905–1906.)

Stationery.
Receipts.

442. The value of the stock with the Stationery Department on the 1st April 1905 was Rs. 5,79,843, of which Rs. 3,64,785 was represented by English stores. During the year English stores valued at Rs. 2,38,336 and Indian stores valued at Rs. 3,64,497 were received, making a total of Rs. 6,02,833 against Rs. 6,89,907 in the previous year.

Issues.

443. The value of the stationery issued was Rs. 8,04,018 against Rs. 6,75,672 in 1904–1905. The value of the English stores issued was Rs. 3,32,678 and of the Indian stores Rs. 4,71,340. There was a small increase in the value of stores, Rs. 20,135, issued to Imperial departments owing to the demand for paper for the new Revenue money order forms. The increase in stores issued to the various Provincial departments was considerable and occurred in the case of almost every department. It was partly due to indents held over from 1904–1905 being complied with during the year and partly to the issue of new kinds of paper to the Survey Department and of certain special stores to the Public Works Department. At the close of the year there was a balance of English stores valued at Rs. 2,70,443 and of Indian stores valued at Rs. 1,08,215.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1905–1906.)

Financial.

444. The total receipts of the Government Press increased from Rs. 76,020 to Rs. 82,409, of which Rs. 21,746 was received for printing work done for Local Boards, Municipalities, Special Funds, etc. The expenditure was Rs. 3,44,519 against Rs. 3,92,679, the difference being mainly due to a sum of Rs. 69,106 paid for Government Press work done at private presses in the previous year.

Publications.

445. There was an increase in the number of copies of the *Indian Law Reports, Madras Series*, printed from 5,900 to 6,200 to allow a larger stock to be sent to Calcutta for reserve purposes. The number of copies issued to officials was 2,122 and to subscribers 3,082. The receipts under this item increased from Rs. 17,701 to Rs. 18,866 and the charges from Rs. 8,556 to Rs. 9,598. The *Fort St. George Gazette* was sent to 1,798 officials; 133 more than in the previous year. The number who received the complete gazette was 1,363, the remainder being supplied with certain parts only. One hundred and seventy-four subscribers took the whole gazette and 176 various parts of it. The receipts from subscriptions and sales were Rs. 4,839 and from advertisements Rs. 1,999, the figures for the previous year being Rs. 4,525 and Rs. 1,793, respectively. The value of the gazettes supplied to officials calculated at subscribers' rates was Rs. 25,057, making a total of real and nominal receipts from the gazette of Rs. 31,896. The cost of production was Rs. 23,023 against Rs. 31,804 in 1904–1905. There were 18 agents for the sale of Madras Government publications, of whom only 11 obtained copies: the sales they effected amounted to Rs. 2,315 and the commission earned to Rs. 769.

Plant and Stores.

446. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 6,62,335 which included Rs. 21,796, the cost of new plant received from England during the year. The value of the stores at the beginning of the year was Rs. 33,592. Stores to the value of Rs. 1,21,478 were received and the issues amounted to Rs. 1,17,839, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,231. The consumption was higher than that of the previous year by Rs. 5,192 owing to the increased outturn.

Printing and Binding.

447. A Branch Press was started at Ootacamund in May 1905 to undertake the printing of urgent work during the stay of Government in the Nilgiris and in October 1905 it was decided to keep the Branch open all the year round with a small permanent staff, on the lines of a District Press, which could be augmented in the hot weather. The total cost of printing done at the Central Press, the Penitentiary and at the Ootacamund Branch during the season was Rs. 2,96,673 against Rs. 2,89,654 in the preceding year. The outturn of composition work which was the highest yet attained was equal to 244,774 pages of pica solid foolscap folio. Compared with 1904–1905 there was an increase of 17,095 pages at the Government Press and 298 pages at the Penitentiary: the work of the season branch at Ootacamund was 6,803 pages. The outturn of impressions was also the highest recorded, the total being 100,433,870 against 68,690,948 in the previous year. At the Central Press the cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio fell to As. 14 or As. 1–7 less than in 1904–1905 and the cost per thousand impressions was As. 13–2 or As. 12–6 less than in that year. At the Penitentiary the cost per page was Rs. 1–8–9 against Rs. 1–9–0 and the cost of 1,000 impressions was As. 2 lower at As. 5–10. The total cost of binding, ruling, numbering and other processes was Rs. 64,971 against Rs. 53,523 in the previous year.

Type Foundry.

448. In the type foundry 234 punches and 187 matrices were made; 70,453 lb. of English and Vernacular types, 14,521 lb. of leads, quotations and clumps, and 7,625 lb. of stereo-plates were cast, making a total of 92,599 lb. or 16,202 lb. more than in 1902–1903 when the previous highest record was attained. The cost per pound of metal used rose from As. 2–1 to As. 2–11, but the average cost per pound of types of all sizes fell from As. 5–10 to As. 5–9.

Miscellaneous.

449. On the last day of the official year the numerical strength of the Press establishments was 1,532, including 312 convicts, a decrease of 45 compared with the previous year. The strength of the Branch Press at Ootacamund was 43 during the season. At the Central Press the average monthly earnings of compositors for piece work were Rs. 15–2–8 against Rs. 14–8–6 in 1904–1905. At the Penitentiary there were 25 convict compositors employed throughout the year and their average earnings were Rs. 7–2–1. The average monthly earnings by piece work of the compositors at Ootacamund on the season staff were Rs. 21–13–3 including allowances and free

quarters. During the year a separate composing section was opened for the work of the Local and Municipal, Educational and Legislative Departments and machinery was introduced into the Confidential section with the result of a considerable saving in time without any increase in cost. At the Penitentiary the introduction of an oil-engine to drive the machinery effected a monthly saving of Rs. 185 compared with the cost of the tread-mill formerly in use and the outturn from the printing machines increased by 28 per cent.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1905–1906.)

450. The estimated value of the work done in the District Presses was Rs. 89,037 compared with Rs. 85,261 in 1904–1905. The increase was due chiefly to the opening of a new District Press at Guntúr. There was a slight fall in the total cash receipts which amounted to Rs. 16,055 compared with Rs. 16,384 in 1904–1905. The charges fell from Rs. 65,704 to Rs. 62,672, the decrease being marked in Gódávari, the Nilgiris and South Canara where the charges amounted to Rs. 2,833, Rs. 1,629 and Rs. 2,440 against Rs. 3,830, Rs. 2,749 and Rs. 3,981, respectively, in 1904–1905. The decrease of Rs. 1,120 in the Nilgiris was due to the printing of the Nilgiri District Gazette in the Government Branch Press at Ootacamund, a change introduced on 1st November 1905, while the decreases in the other two districts were chiefly due to smaller purchases of stock than in 1904–1905.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1905.)

[*G.O., No. 344, Public, dated the 2nd May 1906; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VIII. Medico-Legal Investigations.*]

General.

451. The work of the Chemical Examiner's Department showed a considerable increase during the year, the total number of articles examined being 3,087 against 2,722. The increase was in both branches of the work, medico-legal and miscellaneous.

Medico-legal.

Human poisoning.

452. Examinations were made in 136 cases of suspected human poisoning against 150 in 1904, and the number of articles examined was 895 against 991. The percentage of detection rose from 66·6 to 72 per cent. In 98 cases, involving 143 persons, of whom 75 died, poison was detected. In 59 cases the poison was found to be inorganic and in 39 the poison was of an organic nature. Arsenic was the poison employed in 35 cases and it was used in 10 others mixed with other poisons. In 12 cases mercury alone was used. Out of the 39 cases in which organic poisons were detected, aconite was found alone in 10 cases and mixed with inorganic poisons in 3 others. Opium and morphine were detected in 9 cases, and dhatura in 5, while ganja, oleander, and strychnine were each found in 2 cases. Izal was found to be the cause of death in the case of a convict who was a confirmed opium eater and who was supposed to have taken it for its sedative effect, while the solution was distributed about the jail during an epidemic. The number of cases of animal poisoning examined was 139 against 107 in the previous year. There was also an increase in the number of animals killed and the articles requiring examination from 73 and 360, respectively, to 87 and 465. White arsenic was as usual the favourite tool of the cattle-poisoner, but during the year a poison new to the Presidency was used in 20 cases in the Kistna and Guntúr districts. It consisted of a paste made from the kernel of the seed of the *Cerbera Theretra* known as the yellow oleander. It is a far more deadly poison than arsenic and one very difficult to detect in large masses of cattle viscera. Its successful detection in so many cases seemed to have an excellent effect in reducing the subsequent number of cases in which it was used. The work of examining stains was not so heavy as in the year before, the number of articles examined being 482 against 618, but the number of cases involved was larger. Eighty-seven out of 113 cases referred to the crime of murder. The percentage of detection in all the stains cases was 84·9. There were 9 medico-legal cases, 3 of which related to coins. In two, counterfeit coins, alloys and coining implements had to be examined and in the third the question at issue was whether various coins had been carried about by a miser wrapped in his rags or had been hoarded in pots where household salt had been stored as was alleged by the accused who was charged by the police with robbery. The result of the examination of the stains on the coins was the acquittal of the accused.

453. The number of miscellaneous examinations made was 808 against 672 in the previous year. About a quarter of the work consisted of the examination of various articles, chiefly water on behalf of Municipalities and Jails. One hundred and eighty-three analyses were performed on behalf of the Board of Revenue, most of them being quantitative examinations of toddy residue for the detection of lime. Sixty-seven samples of explosives were analysed for the Chief Inspector of Explosives, and various stores and chemicals on behalf of the Medical Stores and the Telegraph Departments. One hundred and eighty articles consisting mainly of essences and extracts were examined for the Customs Department and various articles such as beer, chloroform and gold and silver lace for the Military Department. **Miscellaneous Examinations.**

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1905–1906.)

454. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, Raja Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed as usual by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry, amounted to Rs. 23,809–3–2, an increase of Rs. 5,030 compared with those of the preceding year. The sale proceeds of Municipal Debentures to the value of Rs. 4,000, which were sold to meet the cost of repairs to buildings, accounted for the greater part of the increase. The other sources of income were the Government contributions which amounted to Rs. 12,855–2–11, the interest on invested funds amounting to Rs. 4,809–12–3, and private donations and subscriptions of Rs. 2,011–12–4. The income of the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 7,213–11–6, of which Rs. 5,303–1–0 were spent in relieving paupers and Rs. 1,750 on repairs to the choultry. Excluding these charges the expenditure on all the institutions under the Directors amounted to Rs. 25,600–3–8 against Rs. 21,289–14–8 in 1904–1905. There was an increase in the number of paupers both in the Choultry Depot and in the Infirmary, the average daily number being 74·92 and 77·81, respectively, against 46·82 and 74·96 in 1904. The average cost of feeding was As. 1–10 per head per *diem* in the Depot Choultry and As. 3–11¾ in the Infirmary, as compared with As. 1–4½ and As. 3–8½ respectively, in the previous year. The increase in the cost per head was due to the rise in the prices of food-grains. The daily average number of children relieved in the Asylum for Foundlings was 2·70 against 2·94 in the previous year. The average cost per head was 10½ pies against 10 pies. The number of women admitted to Raja Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Maternity Hospital was 1,211 against 938. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,577–13–10, or an average of Rs. 1–4–10 per head compared with Rs. 1–9–11 in the previous year. In the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry the average daily number of in-door paupers fed was 63·21 and of out-door paupers 120, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 41·27 and 120. The average daily cost of relieving each pauper rose from As. 1–5 to As. 1–8¼. **Monegar Choultry, etc. (1905.)**

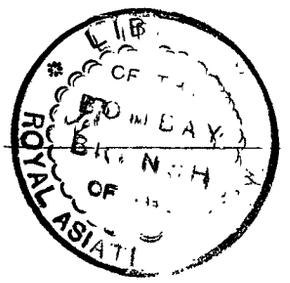
455. At the close of the year there were 8 inmate paupers in the Triplicane Langarkhana and the daily average for the year was 11. An average of 5 paupers were in receipt of monthly money doles, 176 received a monthly allowance of raw rice and 125 received cooked food daily. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,913 against Rs. 4,744 in the previous year, the increase being due to the higher price of rice, the cost of aiding each pauper having risen from Rs. 1–4–2 per mensem to Rs. 1–7–9. The balance on hand at the end of the year was Rs. 432 against Rs. 1,158 at the beginning. **Triplicane Langarkhana.**

456. Excluding dispensaries and asylums for lunatics there were altogether 3,384 charitable institutions in the Presidency in 1905–1906 with a total income of about Rs. 12 lakhs. Of these institutions 1,781 were maintained entirely by the general public whose subscriptions and endowments in land and money amounted to Rs. 5·81 lakhs. Three hundred and fifty-nine institutions were supported entirely by Government at a cost of about Rs. 1·28 lakhs; 679 others at a cost of Rs. 3·15 lakhs were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public, while the maintenance of the remaining 566 institutions costing about Rs. 1·84 lakhs devolved wholly or in part on the Local Boards. More than two-thirds of the whole number were choultries for the benefit of travellers who were provided with accommodation and in many cases with **Miscellaneous.**

food or raw rice and other necessary supplies as well. Nine hundred and eighty-two of these choultries were exclusively for Hindus, 55 for Muhammadans and 1 for Europeans, while the remaining 1,428 were not restricted to any particular class. For the relief of paupers 346 institutions were maintained, of which 234 were restricted to Hindus, 14 to Muhammadans and 5 to Europeans and Eurasians, while the remaining 93 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 561 institutions for the exclusive accommodation and feeding of Brahmins and Bairagis. There were also 9 institutions for orphans, 1 for Rajput boys and girls and 1 in which food was supplied to persons afflicted with leprosy, loss of vision or defective hearing. The total number of persons aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 12,812,881 and the average daily number in receipt of relief was 35,104, or about 1 in every thousand of the population of the Presidency.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1905–1906.)

457. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the year was 6,379, an increase of 285 from 1904–1905. The total number of appointments in superior service was 44,264 and the percentage of Muhammadans was therefore 14·4 against 14·1 in the previous year and 14·5 in 1903–1904. From these figures are excluded all appointments in the Public Works Department on Rs. 120 a year or less as such appointments are not included in superior service. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency according to the census of 1901 was 6·42, so that numerically Muhammadans held more than a proportionate share of appointments. But this disproportion existed mainly in the lower grades. Of appointments on Rs. 120 a year or less Muhammadans held 22·7 per cent., but in the higher grades their share of appointments was in most cases lower than their percentage to the total population and decreased as the value of the appointments increased. Of appointments from Rs. 121 to Rs. 250 they held 8·3 per cent., from Rs. 251 to Rs. 500 5·2 per cent., from Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 4·5 per cent., from Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,500 6·5 per cent., from Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 5,000 3·2 per cent., and above Rs. 5,000 only 1·1 per cent. The comparatively high percentage of appointments carrying salaries between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,500 was due to the number of appointments as Police Inspectors held by Muhammadans.



00134043

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020